

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2013

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Beatty Butte Rangeland, Oregon

MISSION

The mission of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations (see the *Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976* (FLPMA), P.L. 94-579).

BUREAU OVERVIEW

The BLM was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office (1812-1946), and the U.S. Grazing Service (1934-1946). Its comprehensive mission to manage the public lands for a variety of uses to benefit present and future generations was codified with the passage of the FLPMA in 1976.

The BLM is responsible for the management and conservation of resources on approximately 248 million surface acres, as well as the federal government's approximately 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estate. In addition, the BLM has trust responsibilities on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands for mineral operations and cadastral surveys. Surface lands under the direct management of the BLM make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of

the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the Federal government, making the BLM the Nation's largest single land manager.

Located primarily in 11 western states, including Alaska, BLM-managed lands encompass a broad diversity of habitats including extensive desert, grassland, sage-steppe, forest, high-mountain, and arctic-tundra, landscapes. Some of the most ecologically pristine and biophysically significant landscapes managed by the BLM are those in its 27-million-acre National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

The diversity of BLM's habitat and landscapes is matched by the diversity of uses that the BLM manages. The BLM's unique multiple-use management of public lands includes activities as varied as energy production, mineral development, livestock grazing, outdoor recreation, and the conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other important resources. Many of these activities contribute to the vitality of State and local economies.

PROVIDING FOR THE NATION'S NEEDS

Management of natural and cultural resources and protection of American values on public lands results in extraordinary economic and other benefits to local communities and to the Nation. In addition, revenues generated from the public lands directly benefit the U.S. taxpayer.

According to analysis prepared for the *2010 Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report*¹, extractive and non-extractive uses of BLM-managed lands and minerals generated an estimated total economic output of slightly more than \$127 billion nationwide in fiscal year 2010. These activities supported approximately 500,000 full and part-time jobs nationwide (total employment).

The BLM's contribution to America's energy portfolio constitutes a key component of these economic benefits. During calendar year 2011, the BLM held 32 onshore oil and gas lease sales, offering 1,755 parcels of land covering nearly 4.4 million acres. Of those, 1,296 were sold – nearly three-quarters of those offered – generating about \$256 million in revenue for American taxpayers. Onshore mineral leasing revenues are estimated to be \$4.4 billion in 2013.

The 2011 lease sale figures are 20 percent higher than those in calendar year 2010. The largest sale in 2011 occurred in Billings, Montana, contributing more than \$66 million for the American taxpayers. There are currently approximately 38 million acres of oil and gas leases, and since only about 32 percent of that acreage is currently in production, the BLM is working to provide greater incentive for lessees to make production a priority.

In fiscal year 2011, the Department of the Interior collected royalty on more than 97 million barrels of oil produced from onshore Federal minerals, and production of nearly 3 TCF (trillion cubic feet) of natural gas made it one the most productive years on record. BLM-managed Federal Coal leases power more than 20% of the energy generated in the United States. The BLM is also actively promoting solar, wind, and geothermal energy development on Federal lands. Nearly 40 percent of U.S. geothermal energy production capacity is on public lands.

The BLM contributes to local communities and the national economy in many ways other than

¹ The *2011 Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report* is scheduled to be published in June, 2012.

energy production. More than \$5 billion in annual economic benefits are estimated to result from timber- and grazing-related activities and non-energy mineral production from BLM-managed forests, range, and mineral-estate lands (per the 2010 Report). Public land recreational activities also provide major economic benefits to economies in nearby communities. More than 59 million recreational visits took place on BLM-managed lands in 2011 alone. Recreational hunters, off-road vehicle enthusiasts, mountain bikers, backpackers, anglers, and photographers discover endless opportunities on BLM-managed lands. These and many other recreational opportunities are vital to the quality of life enjoyed by residents of, and national and international visitors to, the increasingly urbanized western states.

2013 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The BLM's budget request allows the BLM to participate in a number of important initiatives, including the America's Great Outdoors and the New Energy Frontier, and to implement a number of BLM priorities such as restoring landscapes and conserving habitat for sage grouse, expanding research into population controls for wild horses, and reforming hardrock mining on the public lands. The Budget makes strategic funding shifts to target high-priority initiatives, scales back on lower-priority programs, and sustain and expand energy program activities while minimizing the costs to taxpayers by shifting \$48.0 million in inspection costs to industry. BLM will also emphasize management reforms to curb administrative expenses through improvements in information technology, employee travel, and other means.

The budget also puts forth several important legislative proposals, including proposals to charge a fee on hardrock mining on Federal and non-Federal lands, institute a leasing system for certain hardrock minerals on public lands, collect fees to be used to remediate abandoned mines, charge a fee on new nonproducing oil and gas leases to encourage diligent development, repeal oil and gas mandatory funds, and reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.

The total 2013 budget request is \$1.1 billion in current authority approximately level with 2012 enacted. The budget proposes \$952.0 million for the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation and \$112.0 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation, the BLM's two main operating accounts. This represents a net decrease of \$8.2 million for these two accounts from the 2012 enacted level. The budget change is largely the result of a proposal to shift the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, which allows for a significant reduction in the request for appropriated dollars. The table below summarizes the 2013 budget request by types of appropriation.

Table 1: Total 2013 BUDGET REQUEST (\$000s)

Budget Authority	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 President's Budget	2013 PB vs. 2012 Enacted
Current Discretionary	1,113,936	1,098,139	1,097,635	-504
Current Mandatory	35,435	29,700	29,700	+0
Total Current	1,149,371	1,127,839	1,127,335	-504
Permanent	150,012	149,151	178,086	+28,935
Total Current and Permanent	1,299,383	1,276,990	1,305,421	+28,431
FTEs	10,635	10,489	10,365	-124

The table below summarizes 2013 budget request by major appropriations.

Table 2: Bureau of Land Management Appropriations (\$000s)				
Appropriation	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 President's Budget Request	2013 PB vs. 2012 Enacted
CURRENT DISCRETIONARY				
Management of Land and Resources (MLR)*	976,029	960,361	952,017	-8,344
Oregon and California Grant Lands	111,334	111,864	112,043	+179
Land Acquisition	21,956	22,344	33,575	+11,231
Construction	4,617	3,570	0	-3,570
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	[30,813]	[31,063]	[31,053]	-10
TOTAL - Current Discretionary	1,113,936	1,098,139	1,097,635	-504
CURRENT MANDATORY				
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	+0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	25,435	19,700	19,700	+0
TOTAL - Current Mandatory	35,435	29,700	29,700	+0
TOTAL - CURRENT	1,149,371	1,127,839	1,127,335	-504
PERMANENT FUNDS				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	89,196	51,887	21,511	-30,376
Permanent Operating Funds	59,430	95,464	154,775	+59,311
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Permanent)	1,386	1,800	1,800	+0
TOTAL - PERMANENT	150,012	149,151	178,086	+28,935
TOTAL - CURRENT and PERMANENT	1,299,383	1,276,990	1,305,421	+28,431
OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS**				
Mining Law Administration	36,696	39,696	39,696	+0
Communications Sites Management	2,000	2,000	2,000	+0
Applications for Permit to Drill (APD Fees)	31,228	32,500	32,500	+0
Inspection Fees	0	0	47,950	+47,950
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	30,813	31,063	31,053	-10
Helium Fund	201,261	174,105	174,900	+795
TOTAL - Funds Available from Offsets	301,998	279,364	328,099	+48,735

* 2011 Actual amount for MLR reflects a 2011 Enacted level of \$961,779,000, adjusted for net transfers (\$-22,000) and an increase of \$14,272,000 to adjust for actual APD Fee Collections of \$31,228,000.

** This last category of funding lists major programs in which BLM has additional spending capacity, but does not affect appropriation totals because funding is offset by collections.

Major aspects of the BLM's budget are summarized below. Each program increase, decrease, transfer, legislative and administrative change, is described in detail in the Summary of Program and Legislative Changes section.

PARTNERS AND VOLUNTEERS

A crucial factor in the BLM's ability to fulfill its diverse mission and many responsibilities continues to be strong engagement with partner organizations and volunteers in the management of the public lands. Reciprocal partnerships and volunteer opportunities are even more critical. Through partnerships with organizations and local communities, and through the generosity of volunteers, the BLM effectively leverages external resources, and expands its ability to meet public-land management goals. Partnerships also foster an enhanced sense of stewardship and community for the people most closely connected to those lands.

SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION

The 2013 Budget includes an increase of \$15.0 million to implement broad-scale sage-grouse planning, conservation, and restoration activities to ensure the long-term sustainability of sage-grouse and the suite of species that are dependent on sagebrush for their survival, and to help prevent the future listing of this species for protection under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM, which manages more habitat for the Greater sage-grouse than any other government agency, has been working proactively on this issue on a number of fronts. Ten million of the \$15.0 million increase will be used to incorporate conservation measures into as many as 98 land use plans in 68 planning areas. The BLM will amend these land use plans to provide the regulatory certainty requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service, which will evaluate the species for possible listing by 2015. The Budget also includes funds for the BLM to engage in additional habitat restoration and improvement work, and to continue to collect data on sage-grouse populations across the West.

AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, launching the development of a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The result is a call for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage. The AGO initiative seeks to empower all Americans to share in the responsibility to conserve, restore, and provide better access to our lands and waters in order to leave a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations to come. Funding for the initiative is broadly defined to capture programs that are key to attaining conservation goals. That includes funding to operate and maintain our public lands; expand and improve recreational opportunities at the state and local level; protect cultural resources; and conserve and restore land, water, and native species.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the western United States has increased 156 percent since 1960, and one of the most significant management challenges for the BLM stems from this rapid population growth and the increased demands for access to, and utilization of, the public lands that have accompanied it. The BLM's customers are as diverse as the natural resources the bureau manages. In the rapidly urbanizing west, over 40 million

Americans living in more than 4,000 nearby cities and communities can access BLM-managed public lands right in their own backyards. Within a day's drive of 16 major urban areas are over 100 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. In 2011, there were approximately 58 million visitors to BLM lands, many of whom participated in recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting.

Given the proximity of the public lands to these population centers, the BLM is in a unique position to contribute significantly in advancing the President's initiative to reconnect Americans, and especially our Nation's youth, to the great outdoors. The AGO initiative promotes the BLM's multiple-use mission by expanding opportunities for recreational activities – including hunting, fishing, and off-road vehicle use – while enhancing the conservation and protection of BLM-managed lands and resources. All of these activities have a place at the multiple-use table and strengthen the BLM's connection to western communities and to visitors to the public lands.

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative includes the BLM's 27-million-acre NLCS. These lands are some of the most ecologically pristine and biophysically significant landscapes managed by the BLM. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally-significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. The BLM recently released its 15-year strategy to establish the management direction for all NLCS units.

The BLM will facilitate and create partnerships to meet the challenges of conservation, improve real opportunity and access for all to enjoy their great outdoors, help solidify the role of conservation on a landscape scale, and support diverse recreation as part of the economies of local communities. The 2013 budget includes \$6.3 million in program increases for various AGO-related programs in the operating accounts, including programs in the NLCS. The budget also includes an increase of \$11.2 million for land-acquisition.

NEW ENERGY FRONTIER

The Secretary's New Energy Frontier initiative emphasizes the value of scientifically-based, environmentally-sound development of both renewable and conventional energy resources on the Nation's public lands. The BLM's FY 2013 budget request advances the goals of the initiative by including priority funding for both renewable and conventional energy development on public lands.

Renewable Energy – President Obama, Secretary Salazar, and the Congress have stressed the critical importance of renewable energy to the future of the United States. Success in attaining the Nation's goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate climate change, and protect the global environment relies on sustained efforts to develop renewable energy resources. Renewable energy production is vital to our Nation's long-term economic development and energy security. The development of renewable energy creates American jobs and promotes innovation in the United States while reducing the country's reliance on fossil fuels.

The BLM has identified approximately 20.6 million acres with wind energy potential in eleven western states, 20 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern states, and 111 million acres are open to geothermal leasing in several western states and Alaska. Public lands also provide crucial transmission corridors for renewable energy generated on non-Federal lands. In 2011, 40 percent of the Nation's geothermal production capacity derived from BLM-managed public land.

The 2013 budget request includes a total program increase of \$7.0 million in the Renewable Energy Management program, including \$5.0 million in new funding. This will support additional environmental studies to accelerate the identification of prime areas for utility scale renewable energy project development. It will also enable BLM to continue ongoing program management responsibilities associated with geothermal energy development by replacing mandatory funding previously provided by the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund, which has expired. The remaining \$2.0 million increase is a transfer of geothermal funds from the Oil and Gas Management program to the Renewable Energy program.

Conventional Energy – Secretary Salazar has emphasized that conventional energy resources on BLM-managed lands continue to play a critical role in meeting the Nation's energy needs. In 2011, conventional energy development from public lands produced 43 percent of the Nation's coal, 13 percent of its natural gas, and 5 percent of the domestically-produced oil. The Department's balanced approach to responsible conventional energy development combines onshore oil and gas policy reforms with effective budgeting to provide appropriate planning and support for conventional energy development, which has been the target of increased appeals and protests.

Ensuring that oil and gas production is carried out in a responsible manner is a primary BLM commitment. The BLM conducts inspections to confirm that lessees meet environmental, safety, and production reporting requirements. The 2013 budget proposes to charge industry fees totaling \$48 million to recover inspection costs for the oil and gas program. Of this fee revenue, \$10 million will be used to support an expanded inspection program, with the remaining savings of \$38.0 million offsetting BLM's overall direct appropriations funding. The fee would defray Federal costs and ensure continued diligent oversight of oil and gas production on Federal lands. Fee levels would be based on the number of oil and gas wells per lease so that costs are shared equitably across the industry.

Reforms in the oil and gas leasing program have established a more orderly, open, and environmentally sound process for developing oil and gas resources on public lands. In an effort to reduce protests, the BLM is conducting planning, engaging the public, and evaluating environmental concerns earlier in the process. Since the reforms' implementation, the number of protests has declined and the protests that are received can now be resolved more quickly. In fiscal year 2011, 36 percent of BLM's oil and gas leases were protested – down from 47 percent in 2009.

To encourage diligent development of new oil and gas leases, the Administration is proposing a per-acre fee on each nonproducing lease issued after enactment of the proposal. The \$4 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases (onshore and offshore) would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either put their leases into production or relinquish them so that tracts can be re-leased and developed by new parties.

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVES

Unprecedented, widespread environmental and human influences are shaping ecological conditions across the public lands. Major large-scale stressors include climate change, catastrophic wildland fire, invasive species, population growth, and conventional and renewable energy development. To better understand these factors, in 2013 the BLM will continue participation in the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) with other DOI bureaus and

partners. Funding will enable managers to conduct additional eco-regional assessments to provide a better understanding of adverse impacts to the health of BLM lands and the larger western landscapes of which they are a part, and to implement various land-health treatments to help combat the effects of these impacts. For more information on landscape conservation cooperatives, see the section entitled Landscape Approach To Managing The Public Lands in the Crosscutting Programs chapter.

YOUTH IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Through his Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, Secretary Salazar has pledged to create the next generation of conservation leaders using youth education, engagement, and employment programs. Many of today's youth have fewer opportunities than in previous generations to experience the outdoors, and the BLM is working to foster personal connections between young people and our Nation's public lands and resources. Through various programs to conduct natural resources work such as inventorying and monitoring, trails construction, and habitat restoration, the BLM employs young people to encourage their pursuit of careers in natural resources and to promote public-land stewardship. The BLM will continue to support youth programs and partnerships and contribute to the Department's goal to increase employment of youth between the ages of 15-25 in the conservation mission of the Department by the end of 2012.

OTHER PRIORITY INCREASES

The BLM's 2013 budget includes increases for several other priority programs, including a proposal to fund additional research on population controls for wild horses; an increase for timber programs in Western Oregon; and an increase for developing land use plans, which are the foundation for all of BLM's activities.

PROGRAM DECREASES

Difficult choices were made during the formulation of the 2013 budget in order to support the initiatives and priorities described above. Reductions are proposed for the Rangeland Management; Public Domain Forestry; Alaska Conveyance; Youth; Abandoned Mine Lands; and the Oregon and California Lands Act programs. Decreases in the Rangeland Management program will be partially mitigated by a new grazing administrative fee estimated to generate \$6.5 million in 2013 to assist the BLM in processing permits.

CAMPAIGN TO CUT WASTE

Over the last two years, the Administration has implemented a series of management reforms to curb uncontrolled growth in contract spending, terminate poorly performing information technology projects, deploy state of the art fraud detection tools, focus agency leaders on achieving ambitious improvements in high priority areas, and open Government up to the public to increase accountability and accelerate innovation.

In November 2011, President Obama issued an Executive Order reinforcing these performance and management reforms and the achievement of efficiencies and cost-cutting across the government. This Executive Order identifies specific savings as part of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste to achieve a 20 percent reduction in administrative spending from 2010 to 2013. Each agency is directed to establish a plan to reduce the combined costs associated with travel, employee information technology devices, printing, executive fleet efficiencies, and extraneous promotional items and other areas.

The Department of the Interior's goal is to reduce administrative spending by \$207 million from 2010 levels by the end of 2013. To meet this goal, the Department is leading efforts to reduce waste and create efficiencies by reviewing projected and actual administrative spending to allocate efficiency targets for bureaus and Departmental offices to achieve the 20 percent target. Additional details on the Campaign to Cut Waste can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/09/executive-order-promoting-efficient-spending>.

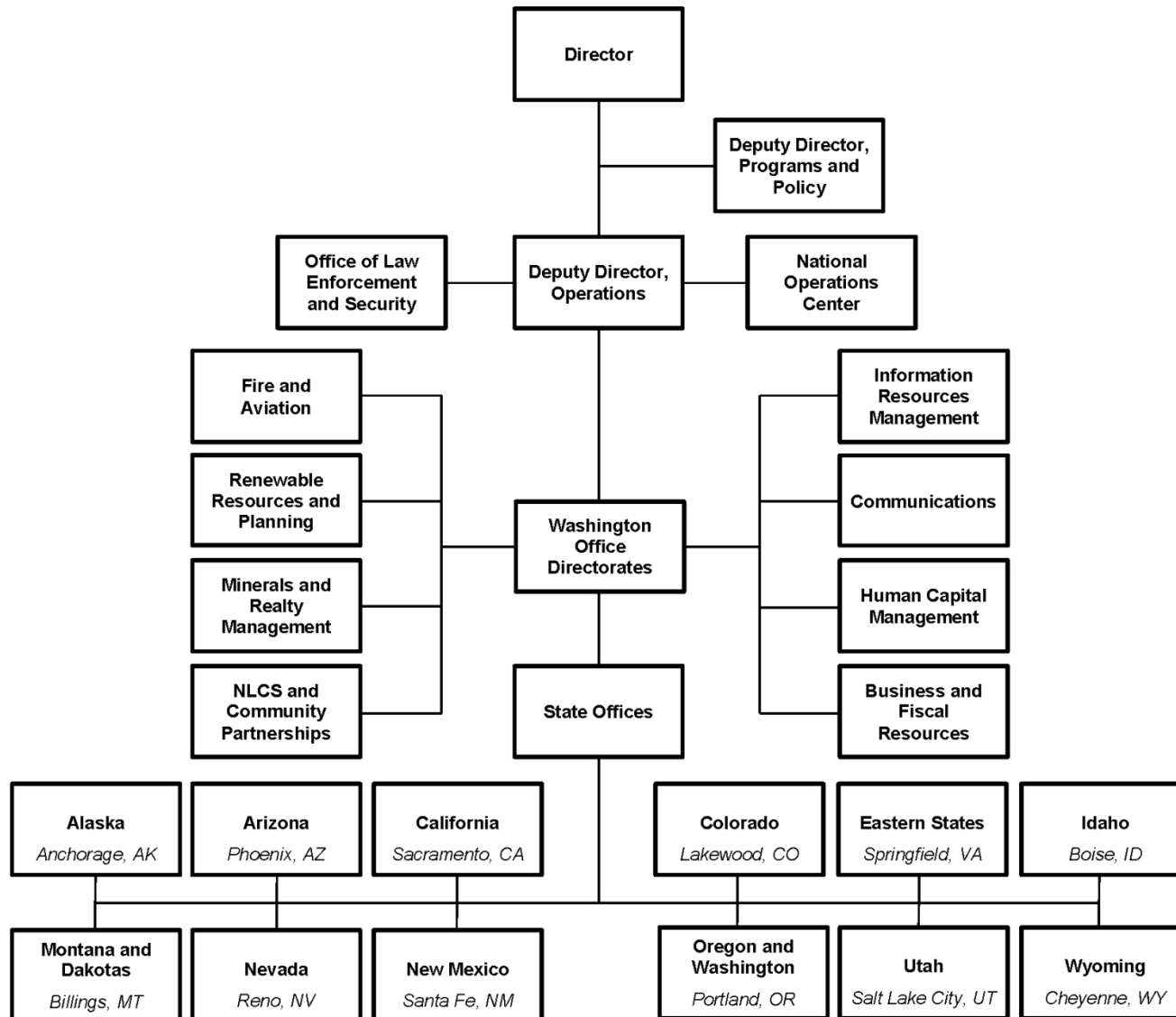
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The BLM headquarters is located in Washington, D.C.; with the National Operations Center in Lakewood, CO; the National Training Center in Phoenix, AZ; and 12 State Offices and 46 District Offices throughout the country. The Director reports to the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals, and has direct line authority over the headquarters and State Offices. Assistant Directors provide policy, program management, and administrative support to the Director. State Directors guide policy and program implementation through their field structures and coordinate activities with partners.

The BLM achieves its mission through 133 Field Offices. The BLM works with diverse partners, including other Federal agencies, State and local governments, tribes, international organizations, and private organizations and individuals.

The BLM table of organization is shown on the next page, followed by tables showing the employee count by grade and full-time equivalent (FTE) usage.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Total Employment *			
Grade	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
Senior Level	2	2	2
Subtotal	2	2	2
SES	22	22	22
Subtotal	22	22	22
GS/GM - 15	102	101	99
GS/GM - 14	352	347	343
GS/GM - 13	955	942	931
GS -12	1,636	1,613	1,594
GS -11	2,623	2,587	2,556
GS -10	140	138	136
GS - 9	1,270	1,253	1,238
GS - 8	262	258	255
GS - 7	1,247	1,230	1,215
GS - 6	549	541	535
GS - 5	731	721	712
GS - 4	669	660	652
GS - 3	304	300	296
GS - 2	87	86	85
GS - 1	20	20	19
Subtotal	10,947	10,796	10,669
Other Pay Schedule Systems	508	501	495
Total Employment (actual/projected) at end of FY *	11,480	11,322	11,189

* Number of actual employees, whether employees are full or part-time.

FTE USAGE

Total FTE Usage (actual/projected) **	10,635	10,489	10,365
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** FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) means the total number of regular straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees divided by the number of compensable days in a fiscal year.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The following describes the major increases, decreases, transfers, legislative and administrative changes and management efficiencies in the BLM's 2013 budget. Funding increases and decreases are summarized in the table and described more fully below.

Table 3: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY (\$000)

FY 2012 Enacted (current appropriation)	1,127,839
2013 Program Changes	
America's Great Outdoors	6,281
• Cultural Resources Management: General Program Increase	1,081
• Recreation Resources Management: Off-Highway Vehicle Management Increase	1,100
• NLCS - National Monument and National Conservation Areas: General Program Increase	3,000
• NLCS - Wild and Scenic Rivers (Recreation Resources Management)	400
• NLCS - National Scenic and Historic Trails (Recreation Resources Management)	700
Land Acquisition - America's Great Outdoors	11,214
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: General Program Increase (Total Core project funding in FY 2013: \$20,593,000)	1,624
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects	5,984
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: Acquire Hunting and Fishing Access	2,500
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: Acquisition Management program increase	1,106
New Energy Frontier	-19,934
• Oil & Gas Management General Program Increase including restoring decrease from 2012	8,016
• Oil & Gas Management: Leasing Reform	5,000
• Oil & Gas Management: Decrease base funding, offset by fees for Inspections and Enforcement	-37,950
• Renewable Energy: Environmental Studies and Geothermal Energy Management Activities	5,000
Other Program Increases	31,018
• Wildlife Management: Sage Grouse Conservation Activities	15,000
• Wild Horse and Burro Management: Research & Development - Contraception/Population Control	2,000
• Soil, Water, and Air Management:: Klamath Basin Restoration	500
• Resource Management Planning: High Priority Planning Efforts	4,366
• O&C Forest Management program: Increase Base Funding for Secretary's W. Oregon Strategy	1,500
• Coal Management: Inspections and Enforcement	2,400
• Other Minerals Management: Inspections and Enforcement	2,000
• Bureauwide Fixed Costs: Realign Base Funding	3,252
Other Program Decreases	-40,962
• Soil, Water, and Air Management: Decrease for Youth in the Great Outdoors	-2,500
• Rangeland Management: General Program Decrease	-15,789
• Public Domain Forest Management: General Program Decrease	-3,453
• Alaska Conveyance: General Program Decrease	-12,439
• Abandoned Mine Lands: General Program Decrease	-2,000
• Construction: Program Elimination	-3,570
• O&C Reforestation and Forest Development: General Program Decrease	-1,211
Permanent Reprogrammings and Internal Transfers	0
• Geothermal funds Transfer from Oil & Gas Management to Renewable Energy	[2,000]
• Land and Resources Information System to Lands and Realty Management subactivity	[3,000]
• Land and Resources Information System to Information Technology subactivity	[12,827]
• Information Systems Operations to Information Technology Management subactivity	[14,673]
• O&C Deferred Maintenance to MLR Deferred Maintenance subactivity	[1,039]
• O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance, merge subactivities	[9,945]
Fixed Costs	11,879
• General Fixed Costs (Salary and Benefits; Rents/Leases, Workers Comp, Unemployment Comp; Working Capital Fund (WCF); etc.	11,879
Total FY 2013 Budget Request	1,127,335

AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

America's Great Outdoors – Cultural Resources Management (+\$1,081,000/+0 FTE) –

This increase will be used for the inventory, protection, and interpretation of places of special meaning to the diverse communities of the American West; conducting regional ethnogeographic landscapes assessments; engaging underrepresented groups in heritage resource stewardship; repatriating to Native Americans human remains and cultural items held in BLM collections; and implementing the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009.

America's Great Outdoors – Recreation Resources Management (+\$1,100,000/+2 FTE) –

In 2013, the Recreation Resources Management program will enhance off-highway vehicle management by completing more Travel Management Plans to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce conflicts in high-priority areas.

America's Great Outdoors – National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (+\$3,000,000/+8 FTE) –

The requested increase will strengthen BLM management of the 37 separate units within the BLM's Monuments and NCAs program. The budget request will enable the BLM to provide enhanced resource protection and visitor safety, develop additional interpretive and environmental education products, and continue research, monitoring, and site maintenance projects.

NLCS – Wild & Scenic Rivers (\$400K) – In 2013, the requested funding will target recent BLM efforts to improve management for Congressionally-designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) as well as rivers found to be eligible and/or suitable for consideration as WSRs. The increased funding will be used to support additional monitoring, completing baseline inventories, and completing suitability analyses on eligible river segments. A portion of the increase will also assist those offices completing comprehensive river management plans.

NLCS - National Scenic & Historic Trails (\$700K) – The requested funding will be used to support additional trail inventory, trail monitoring, cooperative agreements with trail partners, staff and volunteer training, and methods to avoid adverse impacts to National Trails.

LAND ACQUISITION – AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Land Acquisition – LWCF General (Core) Program Increase (+\$1,624,000/+0 FTE) – This funding increase will go towards high-priority acquisition efforts in BLM's core land acquisition program. Total funding for land acquisition projects is \$20.6 million.

Land Acquisition – Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects (+\$5,984,000/+0 FTE) –

In 2013, the Department of the Interior proposes to combine a portion of the funding allocated from the LWCF to each of the bureaus towards a collaborative acquisition effort that will focus acquisition projects from each bureau in high-priority landscapes to leverage acquisition funding towards larger-scale goals of collaborative landscape management. These efforts were partially initiated in response to Congressional direction to the Department and the Forest Service to use LWCF land acquisition funds jointly and more strategically to protect contiguous landscapes and meet shared conservation goals. The BLM's core acquisition program is aligned with the larger

Departmental collaborative initiative, as 97 percent of BLM's acquisitions in its core program in 2013 will occur in the Department-designated collaborative priority landscapes.

Land Acquisition – Acquire Hunting and Fishing Access (+\$2,500,000/+0 FTE) – The access of hunters and anglers to the public lands is often frustrated by complicated, “checker-board” land ownership patterns. Acquiring lands, or an interest in lands, for hunting and fishing access can alleviate some of these challenges and provide the public better access to valuable public recreation opportunities.

Land Acquisition – Acquisition Management General Program Increase (+\$1,106,000/+0 FTE) – Program increase will cover increased costs for new collaborative projects and initiatives. In addition, the BLM will focus on building program capacity through training and mentoring to provide skills into the future.

NEW ENERGY FRONTIER

Oil and Gas Management – General Program Increase (+\$8,016,000/+49 FTE) – A \$5.0 million program increase restores the BLM's leasing and oversight capacity to the 2011 enacted level, after a 2012 reduction in appropriations limited BLM's ability to implement the leasing reforms it instituted in May 2010. This additional funding in 2013 will allow BLM to more fully achieve the goal of the leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities. In addition, the BLM is requesting an additional \$3.0 million for large, regional-scale studies and environmental impact statements for conventional energy issues.

Oil and Gas Management – Leasing Reform (+\$5,000,000/+20 FTE) – A \$5.0 million programmatic increase is requested to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms without sacrificing other program goals, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process and documentation required by BLM's leasing reforms have increased the BLM's costs. The additional funds will enable the BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analysis.

Oil and Gas Management – Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Costs to Fees (-\$37,950,000/-162 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for a net savings of \$37,950,000 in direct appropriations funding.

Renewable Energy Management (+\$5,000,000/+37 FTE) – The 2013 budget request proposes an increase of \$5,000,000 in new funds to conduct environmental studies and reviews in support of renewable energy projects and to enable BLM to continue to perform ongoing management of geothermal energy development now that mandatory funding for this purpose has expired. An additional \$2.0 million in geothermal program funding in the Oil and Gas Management program is also transferred to the Renewable Energy Management program for this purpose.

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Sage-grouse Conservation (+\$15,000,000/+3 FTE) – The BLM proposes an increase of \$15,000,000 in the Wildlife Management program to implement broad-scale sage-grouse planning and conservation activities. Specifically, this funding would be used for the following planning and conservation activities. (Note: Resource Management Plan amendments are funded by the benefiting subactivities while new plan starts are funded in the Resource Management Planning subactivity).

Regulatory Certainty for Future Land Use Planning (\$10,000,000) – By the end of 2015, the BLM will put in place the necessary regulatory mechanisms through the land use planning process to ensure conservation of the greater sage-grouse before the 2015 deadline for FWS to make a final decision on whether or not to list the sage grouse. This will require the amendment or revision of over 98 land use plans, which cover the range of the greater sage-grouse, to designate priority greater sage-grouse habitat. Within these priority areas, BLM will set disturbance thresholds for energy and mineral development, develop and implement specific best management practices for livestock grazing, establish restrictions for OHV use and other recreational activities, and implement aggressive fire suppression and post fire restoration tactics.

Habitat Restoration and Improvement (\$2,500,000) – BLM will conduct habitat restoration and improvement activities such as: pinyon/juniper mechanical treatments; invasive species control; mechanical sagebrush thinning; riparian restoration; sagebrush and other native plant seeding; installation of fuel breaks and other fuels management; and fence removal and marking to reduce mortality. The increase will help delineate areas of highest priority habitat across the range of the sage grouse.

Habitat Mapping, Assessment and Monitoring (\$2,500,000) – In 2013, the BLM plans to continue the intensification of data collection across thirty populations of greater sage-grouse in the west to begin to understand the impacts of use authorizations across sage-grouse habitats. In addition, GIS support and data management will be necessary in both the short and long term as the BLM transitions from intensive, large-scale planning to landscape-level and program-specific management to ensure the long-term sustainability of sage-grouse and the suite of species that are dependent on sagebrush for their survival.

Wild Horse and Burro Management – Research and Development for Contraception/Population Control (+\$2,000,000/+0 FTE) – In 2013, the BLM will fund new research on contraception/ population control that may include topics such as studies on herd genetics, animal behavior and overall rangeland use as it relates to sterilization and other population growth suppression techniques. The goal of the research will be to develop additional methods to minimize wild horse population growth and maintain herd health. The increase, a result of the tough choices made in the 2013 Budget, invests in R&D to protect the health and environment of the Nation.

Klamath Basin Restoration (+\$500,000/+0 FTE) – The 2013 budget request includes an increase of \$500,000 in the Soil, Water, and Air program for activities related to the Klamath Agreements authorized under existing law. Activities that could be undertaken include any additional follow-up regarding the evaluation of whether or not removal of four dams on the Klamath River is in the public interest, any related mitigation, and subsequent ecologic restoration. The BLM is collaborating with other Federal agencies and stakeholders on this effort. Funds will support planning, technical analyses, and interagency coordination efforts.

Resource Management Planning – High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$4,366,000/+0 FTE) –

The BLM is requesting an increase of \$4,366,000 to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2013, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action, and keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority.

Secretary's W. Oregon Strategy – General Program Increase (+\$1,500,000/+0 FTE) –

The Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy focuses on increasing the volume of timber offered for sale; supporting key resource management planning objectives; increasing surveys of rare, uncommon or endangered species; facilitating joint development and implementation of a revised recovery plan for the northern spotted owl; and providing for landscape-level timber sale project environmental analysis. The 2013 requested increase of \$1,500,000 in the O&C Forest Management program will increase the volume of timber offered for sale in the fiscal year, resulting in a 4-million-board-foot increase in the 2013 O&C volume offered, from 193 million in 2012 to 197 million in 2013.

Coal Management – Inspections and Enforcement (+\$2,400,000/+20 FTE) –

The 2013 budget request proposes an increase of \$2,400,000 in appropriated funding to be utilized for inspection and enforcement of coal production on Federal and Indian lands. The increase will fund the program at approximately the 2011 enacted level. The BLM will continue efforts to institute cost recovery fees within this program, but the budget recognizes these fees may not be in place by the start of 2013.

Other Mineral Materials Management – Inspections and Enforcement (+\$2,000,000/+17 FTE) –

The 2013 budget proposes an increase of \$2,000,000 in appropriated funding for inspection and enforcement of other minerals activities on Federal and Indian lands. The requested increase will fund the program at approximately the 2011 enacted level. The BLM will continue efforts to institute cost recovery fees within this program, but the budget recognizes these fees may not be in place by the start of 2013.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs – Redirect Base Funding (+\$3,252,000/+0 FTE) –

This program increase will cover costs previously funded through program assessments. The requested increase will properly align these costs with the appropriate budget subactivity so that BLM will not have to continue to indirectly fund these costs through program assessments.

OTHER PROGRAM DECREASES

Youth Initiative Program Reduction (-\$2,500,000/-0 FTE) –

The 2013 budget request includes a reduction of \$2,500,000 for the Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water, and Air Management program. This reduction will be targeted towards lower-priority work. The BLM will continue to support efforts to involve America's youth in the management and enjoyment of America's public lands.

Rangeland Management General Program Decrease (-\$15,789,000/-120 FTE) –

The 2013 budget request for the Rangeland Management includes a program reduction of -\$15,789,000 for grazing administration-related activities. The impact of this reduction will be mitigated by a

proposed new grazing administrative processing fee (discussed in the Legislative and Administrative Changes section below).

Public Domain Forestry Management – General Program Decrease (-\$3,453,000/-34 FTE) – BLM will reduce lower-priority activities and projects in the program and will also explore opportunities to enhance program efficiency.

Alaska Conveyance – General Program Decrease (-\$12,439,000/-60 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program as part of an effort to reevaluate and streamline the conveyance process. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s and the 2004 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act has allowed BLM to streamline the conveyance program and reduce program costs. The BLM is developing several procedures to enhance efficiency and continues to work to further streamline the program so that resources are focused on completing the goal of transferring title to 150 million acres the agency is required to convey. The BLM has already issued final or interim conveyance on most of these acres, and is developing a strategy to complete final transfers.

Abandoned Mine Lands – General Program Decrease (-\$2,000,000/-0 FTE) – BLM will continue to fund the highest priority sites, as defined through its ranking process. Red Devil Mine (AK) reclamation activities remain a high priority. In FY 2013, the BLM plans to execute the next steps in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process, address terrestrial biota data gaps in the Remedial Investigation (RI) and associated fish-tissue study, establish baseline data, survey the site boundaries, address future land use issues, and continue community outreach.

Construction Program Elimination (-\$3,570,000/-8 FTE) – The Budget eliminates the Construction Appropriation account. Beginning in 2013, all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed lands will be funded in the MLR appropriation.

O&C Reforestation and Forest Redevelopment – General Program Decrease (-\$1,211,000/-6 FTE) – BLM will reduce lower priority forest vegetation inventories, reforestation treatments, stand maintenance and improvement treatments, monitoring, and inventory for the presence of noxious or invasive weed species. The reduction would not impact the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy.

INTERNAL TRANSFERS

Transfer Geothermal funds to Renewable Energy (+\$2,000,000/+10 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes a transfer of \$2,000,000/10 FTE from the Oil and Gas Management Program into the Renewable Energy Management Program. Leases for geothermal development on public lands were offered and administered with \$2,000,000 of appropriated funding in the Oil and Gas Management Program. The management of geothermal energy activities is being transferred from the oil and gas program to the Renewable Energy Management program now that the subactivity for Renewable Energy Management has been created.

Create New Information Technology Management Subactivity (+\$27,500,000/+130 FTE) – The 2013 budget request proposes transferring a total of \$27,500,000 and 130 FTE from two subactivities—\$12,827,000 and 85 FTE from Land and Resource Information Systems and \$14,673,000 and 45 FTE from Information Systems Operations—to create a new Information

Technology Management subactivity. The establishment of a unified subactivity will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative, and more efficiently manage its IT funding overall.

Transfer of O&C Deferred Maintenance to MLR Deferred Maintenance (+\$1,039,000/+1 FTE) – Beginning in 2013 all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed lands will be funded in the MLR appropriation. This will simplify the allocations, and allow the highest priority deferred maintenance needs to be able to compete for funding from the same account.

Create New O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity (+\$9,945,000/+76 FTE) – The funding for this new subactivity comes from the consolidation of the O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance programs. This new subactivity will promote program management efficiencies and better recognize the overlap between the type of work that is funded and performed within these two programs.

Funding Shift from Land Resource Information Systems subactivity to Lands and Realty Management Subactivity (+\$3,000,000/+0 FTE) – The budget transfers \$3,000,000 from Land and Resource Information Systems to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity for the funding of lands and realty information systems. This business practice is consistent with the ownership, management, and funding of other BLM information systems by benefitting programs.

FIXED COSTS

Fixed Costs Increases (+\$11,879,000/+0 FTE) – Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Grazing Administrative Processing Fee – The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the fee will generate \$6.5 million in 2013, and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires.

Oil and Gas Inspection Fee – The 2013 budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees, for a savings of \$37,950,000 in requested appropriations. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total \$47,950,000, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. The increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil

and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk. The \$10.0 million increase will help BLM achieve the high-priority goal of increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels. The BLM will also complete more environmental inspections to ensure environmental requirements are being followed in all phases of development. The BLM anticipates adding approximately 46 FTE with this increased funding capacity.

Proposed appropriations language to implement the fee is included in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior.

Fee on Non-producing Oil and Gas Leases – The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to encourage energy production on lands and waters leased for development. A \$4.00-per-acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be leased to, and developed by, new parties. The proposed \$4.00-per-acre fee would apply to all new leases and would be indexed annually. In October 2008, the Government Accountability Office issued a report critical of past efforts by Interior to ensure that companies diligently develop their Federal leases. Although the report focused on administrative actions that the Department could undertake, this proposal requires legislative action. This proposal is similar to other non-producing fee proposals considered by the Congress in the last several years. The fee is projected to generate revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$13.0 million in 2013 and \$783.0 million over ten years.

Geothermal Energy Receipts – The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of \$4.0 million in 2013 and \$50.0 million over ten years.

Repeal Permit Processing Improvement Fund and Prohibition on Oil and Gas Cost Recovery – The Administration proposes to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, beginning in 2013. Section 365 diverted mineral leasing receipts from the U.S. Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Congress has implemented permit fees through appropriations language for the last several years and the 2013 budget proposes to continue this practice. Starting in 2013, upon elimination of the fee prohibition, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill administratively. In combination with normal discretionary appropriations, these cost recovery fees will then replace the applications for permit to drill fees set annually through appropriations language and the mandatory permit fund, which would also be repealed starting in 2014. Savings from terminating this mandatory funding are estimated at \$18.0 million in 2014 and \$36.0 million over two years.

Onshore Oil and Gas Royalty Revenues Changes – The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of energy resources on their

public lands. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. The BLM is evaluating options for changes to the royalty rate and expects to publish a draft regulation in the near future. The royalty rate changes are estimated to increase revenue collections by about \$1.25 billion over 10 years, roughly half of which would be shared with the States under current law.

Mining Reclamation Fee – The Budget includes a legislative proposal to address abandoned hardrock mines across the country through a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on all uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed fee will be charged per volume of material displaced after January 1, 2013. The receipts will be distributed by BLM through a competitive grant program to restore the most hazardous hardrock AML sites on both public and private land using an advisory council comprising representatives of Federal agencies, States, Tribes, and nongovernment organizations. The advisory council will recommend objective criteria to rank AML projects to allocate funds for remediation to the sites with the most urgent environmental and safety hazards. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program would operate in parallel to the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems. This proposal is estimated to increase net revenues to Treasury by \$500 million over 10 years.

Reform Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands – The Budget includes a proposal to institute a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum) currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands would be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than 5 percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts would be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half would be deposited in the Treasury. Pre-existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system, but would be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. The Budget proposes to increase the annual maintenance fee and to eliminate the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes would discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of pre-existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts. The legislation would provide a mechanism for royalty relief under certain situations, in the manner currently set out in the MLA. This proposal is estimated to generate \$80 million in net revenues to Treasury over 10 years.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) – The Administration proposes to reauthorize FLTFA, which expired July 25, 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the Act's authority. FLTFA's sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. This proposal is estimated to generate \$28 million in savings to Treasury over 10 years.

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PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

This section discusses the BLM's Priority Goals and their relationship to the BLM's major initiatives, and the BLM's contributions to the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY GOALS

The four areas where BLM contributes toward DOI's success in meeting its priority goals are:

- Renewable Energy,
- Climate Change Adaptation,
- Youth in the Great Outdoors, and
- Improved Management of Federal Oil & Gas Resources.

The BLM programs affected include: Soil, Water, and Air Management; Range Management; Forestry; Riparian Management; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; Wild Horse and Burro Management; Recreation Management; National Monuments and Conservation Areas; Wilderness Management; Oil and Gas Management; and Renewable Energy Management.

Renewable Energy – By September 30, 2013, the Department of the Interior will increase the approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 megawatts.

- Impact Statement: Increase the approved capacity for production of energy from domestic renewable resources to support a growing economy and protect our national interests while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and climate-changing greenhouse-gas emissions.

BLM Contribution: The BLM's renewable energy program contributes to the Secretary's New Energy Frontier Initiative. Public lands managed by the BLM in the western United States have high potential for wind, solar, and geothermal energy production. Public lands also provide crucial transmission corridors for renewable energy generated on non-Federal lands. The BLM has identified approximately 20 million acres with wind energy potential in eleven western states, 22 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern states, and 149 million acres with geothermal potential in several western states and Alaska. The 2013 President's Budget requests \$26.8 million for renewable energy, a \$7.0 million program increase over the 2012 enacted budget. This includes a proposal to move \$2.0 million in geothermal program funding from the Oil and Gas subactivity into the Renewable Energy subactivity. In addition, a \$5.0 million increase is requested to prepare regional planning studies and environmental reviews of potential wind energy zones in two states and to replace mandatory funding that is no longer being provided to the geothermal program.

Implementation Strategy: In 2012 the BLM created a new subactivity for renewable energy development, and added two new program elements to track preparation of competitive

renewable energy actions and for processing renewable energy actions other than authorizations to assist with program management and oversight.

The BLM will finalize the solar energy development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement in the summer of 2012. It will include detailed environmental analyses of seventeen solar energy zones covering more than 400 square miles of public land for large-scale solar energy development. Subsequent implementation actions will identify leasing and development opportunities for solar energy projects within these designated solar energy zones. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally-sound solar energy development projects. The BLM will initiate this leasing program through a nomination and request for proposal process, ultimately ending in a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development. The BLM is also working on a rulemaking effort to establish the regulatory framework for a solar and wind energy leasing program under current FLPMA authority.

The funding requested in the 2013 President's Budget for planning studies of regional wind energy zones will update the previous analysis in the Wind Energy Programmatic EIS completed in 2005 to address a greater level of wind energy development which will further streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects. It will also include analysis of additional planned transmission development.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal. The BLM has identified the following existing Strategic Plan measure that relates to this priority goal: "Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review." This Strategic Plan measure cumulatively includes all megawatts of capacity on Federal lands which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal, in contrast to the Priority Goal which tracks megawatts authorized since the start of fiscal year 2010. Through the end of FY 2011, the BLM issued decisions on solar, wind, and geothermal energy development project proposals with a combined capacity of more than 6,500 megawatts. Projects approved in 2012 and 2013 are projected to provide sufficient additional capacity to reach the goal of 11,000 megawatts of capacity in 2013.

Climate Change Adaptation – By September 30, 2013, for 50 percent of the Nation, the Department of Interior will identify resources that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and implement coordinated adaptation response actions.

- Impact statement: Identify vulnerable resources and implement coordinated adaptation strategies to mitigate risks of changing climate.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative. To address the landscape-scale changes associated with climate change, the BLM is adopting a multi-level approach to management. This approach involves assessing conditions and potential risks at a landscape scale; developing management strategies to help geographically focus development, conservation, and adaptation activities; implementing these strategies through changes in land use allocations, development of new best management practices, and on-the-ground treatments and projects; and systematically monitoring to determine the effectiveness of management actions. The development and implementation of many conservation and adaptation activities will be coordinated with Climate Science Centers (CSCs) and the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs). These

strategies will be focused initially on those eco-regions with significant BLM management responsibilities, energy development potential, and climate change vulnerabilities. The 2013 BLM budget request includes \$17.5 million for the Cooperative Landscape Conservation initiative, equal to 2012 enacted.

Implementation Strategy: In 2013, the BLM will begin to implement adaptation strategies in the seven eco-regions in which Rapid Eco-regional Assessments (REAs) will be completed in FY 2012; complete the three REAs initiated in FY 2011 as well as begin to develop adaptation strategies for these eco-regions; and continue with the two REAs scheduled to be initiated in FY 2012. The BLM also will initiate one new REA in FY 2013, depending in part on discussions with the LCCs. These REAs will help create systematic baseline information and help inform the development of adaptive management strategies for eight LCCs: Great Basin, Desert, Southern Rockies, Great Northern, Plains and Prairie Potholes, Great Plains, Western Alaska, and NW Interior Forests (AK). They will also help identify critical indicators for systematically monitoring the effectiveness of management activities in these LCCs.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Youth in the Great Outdoors – By September 30, 2013, the Department of the Interior will maintain the increased level of employment of individuals between the ages of 15 to 25 that was achieved in FY 2010 (35 percent increase in total youth employment over 2009) to support the Department's mission of natural and cultural resource management.

- Impact Statement: Build the next generation of conservation and community leaders by supporting youth employment at the Department of the Interior.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. The Bureau will continue to focus on providing a continuum of experiences through its youth education, engagement, and employment programs. Special consideration is given to those programs that involve hiring young people ages 15 to 25 through various student employment programs, youth corps, and other youth partnership organizations. BLM is also emphasizing hiring youth from diverse backgrounds. Programs for school age youth such as Hands on the Land and conservation corps and internship programs for high school and older youth expose young people to natural and cultural resources and to career pathways in those fields. The 2013 BLM budget request includes \$6.1 million for the Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, a reduction of \$2.5 million below the 2012 enacted level.

Implementation Strategy: In 2013, BLM will continue to pursue opportunities to facilitate, develop, and sustain partnership activities to support BLM's mission and will continue pursuing collaborative opportunities to educate, engage, and employ youth, particularly throughout the National Landscape Conservation System. BLM will work with partners to support projects that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in conservation activities.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Improved Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources – By September 30, 2013, the BLM will increase the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by 9 percent over FY 2011 levels, which is equivalent to covering as much as 95 percent of the potential high-risk cases.

- Impact Statement: Improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased inspection of high-risk oil and gas production cases.

BLM Contribution: The inspection of high-risk-producing oil and gas cases ensures that hydrocarbon production on Federally-managed lands is properly accounted for and results in accurate royalty payments to the public and Indian owners of the minerals. Oil and gas production on Federally-supervised lands represents a significant part of the Nation's hydrocarbon production. Operating regulations at 43 CFR 3161.3 (a) require the BLM to inspect all leases which produce high volumes of oil or natural gas and those leases that have a history of non-compliance at least once a year. By focusing on high-risk-producing cases, rather than randomly selecting producing cases for inspection, the BLM's resources are more efficiently used. The high-risk cases account for about 13 percent of the total cases but account for over 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. This effort is a component of addressing the deficiencies identified in the GAO High Risk report including ensuring data on production verification and royalties are consistent and reliable, meeting goals for oil and gas verification inspections, and ensuring that informal employee training is supported by formalized training courses offered on a consistent basis. The 2013 President's Budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspections fees will total \$47.95 million. This will allow for a reduction of \$37.95 million in requested appropriations and will provide an additional \$10.0 million toward inspections. The 2013 budget also proposes a programmatic increase to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms.

Implementation Strategy: High-risk cases are determined by seven risk factors, four generated by the BLM and three derived from the Office of Natural Resources Revenue risk model. The four BLM factors are: production rating; number of missing Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGOR); non-compliance rating; and, last production inspection date rating. The Field Offices inspect the cases throughout the year which are then entered into the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The Washington Office then runs reports from AFMSS showing the number of high-risk-production inspections completed. The number of high-risk-production cases is determined, by the individual field offices, based on the Bureau's risk-based inspection strategy. The milestones for each quarter for FY 2012 are 5 percent at the end of first quarter, 15 percent at the end of second quarter, 40 percent at the end of third quarter and 85 percent at the end of the year. The milestone for FY 2013 will be 95 percent or above at the end of the year.

Performance Metrics: The BLM is presently employing the following milestones to monitor and track achievement of this priority goal: 1) Revising Onshore Oil and Gas Orders 3, 4 and 5 which cover how oil and gas is measured and stored in a secure facility to prevent theft and mishandling of production; 2) Revising regulations to increase the royalty rate on oil and gas; and, 3) Reinstating training for managers on oil and gas operations. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

BLM'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DOI STRATEGIC PLAN

The FY 2011-2016 DOI Strategic Plan, in compliance with the principles of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, provides a collection of mission objectives, goals, strategies and corresponding metrics that provide an integrated and focused approach for tracking performance across a wide range of DOI programs. While the DOI Strategic Plan for FY 2011 – FY 2016 is the foundational structure for the description of program performance measurement and planning for the FY 2013 President's Budget, further details for achieving the Strategic Plan's goals are presented in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R). Bureau- and program-specific plans for FY 2013 are fully consistent with the goals, outcomes, and measures described in the FY 2011-2016 version of the DOI Strategic Plan and related implementation information in the Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R).

The BLM's Goal Performance Table follows. More information about each performance measure is included in the subactivity section where the funding for the measure is provided.

GOAL PERFORMANCE TABLE

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide Natural and Cultural Resources Protection and Experiences										
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes										
Strategy 1: <i>Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.</i>										
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	C	90% 128,310/ 143,290	91% 130,146/ 143,290	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 132,466/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	86% 133,000 154,976	+1%	91% 141,000 155,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.										
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	C	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,206,024/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 253M	63% 155,970,340/ 248M	66% 163,846,740/ 248M	69% 170,652,000/ 248M	+3%	72% 179,086,000/ 248M
Comments: The denominator change in 2011 from 253M to 248M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the Public Land Statistics.										
Contributing programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables; and Other Subactivities.										

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP)	C	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 411,388/ 35,762,000	1.21% 433,905 / 35,762,000	1.2% 411,888/ 35,762,000	0.99% 333,177/ 35,762,000	0.58% 205,000/ 35,762,000	0.58% 205,000/ 35,762,000	0%	0.83% 300,000/ 35,762,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.										
Percent of invasive animal species populations that are controlled. (SP)	A	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	Baseline to be established	8% 15/182	8% 15/182	8% 15/198	0%	8% 15/198
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	A	767	779	1,734	788	749	788	749	-39	788
Comment: In 2013 the BLM will be placing a greater emphasis on assessment and monitoring data collection in order to better guide out-year restoration. This will cause a reduction in restoration projects accomplished and miles restored.										
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements.										
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	A	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: In 2012, BLM will increase its permit renewal activities, which will result in a decrease in the number of acres restored. In 2013 \$2.5 million will be used for Habitat Restoration and Improvement. The increased funding received will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage grouse populations.										
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.										

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMA's) achieving appropriate management levels. (BUR)	A	55% 109/ 199	44% 78/ 180	41% 74/ 179	39% 69/179	39% 69/179	39% 69/179	31% 55/179	-8%	31% 55/179
Comment: In 2013, the BLM Strategy aims to maintain the existing number of wild horses and burros on the range. The BLM will continue removals at the reduced level of 7,600 animals and increase applications of population growth suppression methods. This methodology will likely decrease the number of HMA's at AML, because the reduced level of removals will be conducted in priority HMA's that far exceed AML. In addition, population growth suppression methods should slow population rates of increase but will not decrease the number of animals on the range. Program activities that will contribute to the measure include expenditures for research to develop longer acting fertility control agents, evaluation of other population growth suppression methods, and new research that may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.										
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start. (BUR)	A	49% 29/ 59	44% 28 / 63	39% 28/ 71	51% 35/ 69	41% 28/ 69	48% 36/ 75	46% 43/93	-2%	46% 43/93
Comment: The ratio represents the total number of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) completed in 4 years divided by the total number of RMPs completed, so the denominator increases over time. The denominator decreased from 2010 to 2011 a result of subtracting two completed RMPs due to litigation.										
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.										
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	A	Newin 2011	Newin 2011	Newin 2011	Newin 2011	1,328	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Comment: In 2011, the number of activity plans was reported instead of the number of activities. What should have been reported was the number of activities implemented, which was 1328.										
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources										
Strategy 1: Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.										
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	49% 197/ 400	48% 193/ 400	48% 195/ 407	48% 196/ 408	0%	50% 205/ 410

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	C	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3/3	77% 109 / 141	83% 118 / 142	83% 120/ 145	83% 122/ 147	0%	85% 136 / 160
Comment: Beginning in 2011, the number of BLM collections reported includes collections managed internally by BLM facilities and collections managed by museums and universities through partnerships. This change in reporting is consistent with the definition of the Strategic Plan measure which includes both internally and externally managed collections. The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of collections added to the inventory each year.										
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,980/ 58,837	84% 52,620/ 62,987	83% 51,123/ 61,837	84% 60,521 71,644	85% 60,897/ 71,644	85% 61,200/ 72,000	0%	85% 68,000/ 80,000
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience										
Strategy 1: Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.										
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience. (SP)	A	92% 92/ 100	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	92% 92/ 100	95% 95/ 100	92% 92/100	92% 92/100	0%	92% 92/100
Comment: Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.										
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs. (SP)	A	94% 94/ 100	96% 96/ 100	98% 98 / 100	94% 94/ 100	90% 90/ 100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	0%	94% 94/ 100
Comment: The data for this measure is compiled using the BLM Visitor Survey report prepared by the University of Idaho. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.										

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources										
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources										
Strategy 1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.										
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	A	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 1,678/ 6,751	25% 1,713 / 6,801	25% 2,525/ 10,062	23% 2,327/ 10,062	25% 1,600/ 6,412	25% 1,600/ 6,412	0%	25% 2,482/ 9,905
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year. (SP)	A	NewIn 2011	NewIn 2011	NewIn 2011	NewIn 2011	36% 9,869/ 27,419	44% 12,116/ 27,719	44% 12,116/ 27,719	0%	44% 12,116/ 27,719
Strategy 2: Develop Renewable Energy Potential										
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review. (SP)	C	1,398	1,526	1,610	10,526	7,083	11,526	12,526	+1,000	15,526
Comment: BLM had previously incorrectly reported prior-year totals for authorized MW of capacity on Federal lands. Prior year data was adjusted to include all known projects of installed and approved capacity on public lands through the end of FY09. In 2013, the Strategic Plan measure definition will be modified to include connected action projects. The Strategic Plan measure includes all MW of capacity on Federal lands which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal.										

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Strategy 3: Manage Conventional Energy Development										
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP)	A	10% 4/40	5% 2/38	5% 2/39	19% 8/42	7% 3/42	15% 6/40	15% 6/40	0%	13% 5/40
Comment: Coal lease application environmental analyses have expanded to consider coal bed methane and down-stream gas production from federal coal uses resulting in lease sale delays due to litigation.										
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed. (SP)	A	59% 7,846/ 13,265	50% 5,306/ 10,676	54% 5,237/ 9,621	64% 7,250/ 11,384	56% 5,200/ 9,308	60% 5,500/ 9,134	60% 5,500/ 9,134	0%	65% 5,950/ 9,134
Comment: This is a new Strategic Plan Measure; however, the historical data for this measure is available and is shown above.										
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals										
Strategy 1: Manage Timber and Forest Products Resources										
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	A	86% 174/ 203	31%155/ 502	86% 174/203	70% 142/ 203	70% 143/ 203	70% 140/ 203	72% 146/ 203	+2%	74% 150/ 203
Comment: Cost per million board foot (MMBF) is based on the total program cost divided by the annual target.										
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	A	292	270	296	220	240	223	209	-14	239
Comment: The net reduction of 14 MMBF in 2013 planned performance is due to a reduction of 18 MMBF in the public domain and an increase of 4 MMBF in O&C (Public domain 12 MMBF, O&C 197 MMBF).										
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management										

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	A	109,345	103,300	355,000	100,000	119,000	110,000	55,000	-55,000	120,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management; Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management; and Forest Ecosystem Health.										
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing										
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	A	84% 2177/ 2,600	44% 2,554/ 5,835	30% 1,933 / 6,484	31% 1,933/ 6,312	36% 1,945/ 5,383	36% 2,396/ 6,685	33% 2,100/ 6,300	-3%	55% 2,500/ 4,500
Comment: Increased funding in the 2012 enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. In 2012, the enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. Subsequently, in 2013, the number permit renewals will sustain a moderate increase in comparison to the 2011 enacted level with the addition of the fee proposal.										
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development										
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed. (SP)	A	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	Baseline to be established	5% 27/572	10% 50/475	10% 50/475	0%	10% 50/475
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. (SP)	A	7,375	8,315	3,556	3,500	1,317	3,500	3,500	0	3,500
Comment: When the demand for mineral materials, locatable minerals and non-energy leasable minerals is high, fewer mined sites are closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this demand. Reclamation is performed by the users.										
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected. (BUR)	A	55% 1,321 / 2,385	46% 1,347 / 2,924	66% 2,049/3,090	47% 1,450/3,050	56% 1,734/3,092	47% 1,450/ 3,050	50% 1,525/ 3,050	+3%	50% 1,525/ 3,050

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure										
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure										
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	A	\$3,250	3160	3112	2,889	3,319	3,100	3,100	0	3,100
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	A	\$1,435	1240	1220	1,178	1,391	1,200	1,200	0	1,200

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INITIATIVES

The following is a highlight of the major DOI initiatives and focal areas in which BLM plays a key role, including America's Great Outdoors, the New Energy Frontier, and Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation.

AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, launching the development of a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The result is a call for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage. The AGO initiative seeks to empower all Americans to share in the responsibility to conserve, restore, and provide better access to our lands and waters in order to leave a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations to come. Funding for the initiative is broadly defined to capture programs that are key to attaining conservation goals. That includes funding to operate and maintain our public lands; expand and improve recreational opportunities at the state and local level; protect cultural resources; and conserve and restore land, water, and native species.

According to the US Census Bureau, the population of the western United States has increased 156 percent since 1960, and so one of the most significant management challenges for the BLM stems from this rapid population growth and the increased demands for access to, and utilization of, the public lands that have accompanied it. The BLM's customers are as diverse as the natural resources the bureau manages. In 2011, there were approximately 59 million visitors to the BLM lands, many of whom participated in recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting. BLM expects these numbers to increase in the years to come.

The BLM is uniquely positioned to significantly contribute to the success of the America's Great Outdoors initiative and can help reconnect Americans to the outdoors and re-ignite the passions of the public for their outdoor legacy. The Bureau can directly facilitate and create partnerships to meet the challenges of conservation, improve real opportunity and access for all to enjoy their great outdoors, help solidify the role of conservation on a landscape scale, and support diverse recreation as part of the economies of local communities.

The 2013 budget request includes \$6.3 million in program increases for various AGO-related programs, including programs in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), and a total increase of \$11.2 million for land acquisition programs. The \$6.3 million increase includes an increase of \$1.1 million for the Cultural Resources Management Program, to be used for the inventory, protection, and interpretation of places of special meaning to the diverse communities of the American West; conducting regional enthno-geographic landscapes assessments; engaging underrepresented groups in heritage resource stewardship; repatriating to Native Americans human remains and cultural items held in BLM collections; and implementing the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009. An increase of \$1.1 million in the Recreation Resources Management program will be used to enhance off-highway vehicle management by completing more Travel Management Plans to

address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce conflicts in high-priority areas. An increase of \$3.0 million will be used for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to enable the BLM to provide enhanced resource protection and visitor safety; develop additional interpretive and environmental education products; and continue research, monitoring, and site maintenance projects. Additional increases in the Recreation Resources Management program include \$400,000 that will be used to increase inventory, monitoring, and protection of the “outstanding remarkable values “ on Wild and Scenic Rivers, and \$700,000 that will be used to enhance management of 16 separate National Scenic and Historic Trail units.

In the land acquisition program, a portion of the funding allocated from the Lands and Water Conservation Fund to each of the bureaus targets a collaborative acquisition effort to focus acquisition projects from each bureau in high-priority landscapes. This effort will leverage acquisition funding towards larger-scale goals of collaborative landscape management. BLM is requesting an increase of \$6.0 million for projects in these areas. In addition, the BLM is requesting an increase of \$1.6 million in the core land acquisition program. The BLM's core acquisition program is aligned with the larger Departmental collaborative initiative, as 97 percent of BLM's acquisitions in its core program in 2013 will occur in the Department-designated collaborative priority landscapes.

An additional \$2.5 million increase is requested to allow for purchase of lands, or an interest in lands, for access. The access of hunters and anglers to the public lands is often frustrated by complicated, “checker-board” land ownership patterns. Acquiring lands, or an interest in lands, for hunting and fishing access can alleviate some of these challenges and provide the public better access to valuable public recreation opportunities. Finally, the BLM requests an increase of \$1.1 million for the acquisition management program, to focus on capacity building, succession and workforce planning, and continuity of operations for the years to come. Total funding for the land acquisition account is \$33.6 million.

In 2013, the BLM will continue participation in the Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation (FICOR), a coordinating organization of the seven federal partners in America's Great Outdoors. FICOR works closely with other organizations that support recreational activities, including the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, the First Lady's "Let's Move" initiative, and the President's Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition.

Part of the larger America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, the BLM Youth Program provides a continuum of programs that engage young people from early childhood through early career. As outlined in the Strategy for the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System, BLM's Youth Program is recruiting youth from all backgrounds for entry-level careers and engaging them in recreation, education, and stewardship on conservation lands. BLM's youth programs include programs to engage, educate and employ youth.

In 2013, in partnership with other governmental entities, educational institutions, and service organizations, the BLM will engage America's youth in their outdoor heritage through outreach, education, volunteer opportunities, and public service employment. The BLM will maintain its current successful programs to engage youth through interpretive, stewardship, and environmental education programs. In partnership with other Federal agencies and multiple NGOs, the BLM will reach out to school populations across the country through web-based programs, curricula development, teacher training, hands-on experiential education, and field-based partnership programs. The BLM will also continue support for seasonal employment,

youth corps, intern, and volunteer programs that promote public service and benefit conservation. Targeting youth employment, public service, volunteer and conservation corps opportunities, the BLM will continue to be a key provider in youth employment by working with partners to provide youth and their families with on-the-ground outdoor learning opportunities and experiences.

Youth engagement programs provide youth with opportunities to pursue healthy life-styles in the outdoors, to explore the natural and cultural resources managed by BLM, and to participate in stewardship of those resources. These programs include interpretative programs at visitor centers and the Take-It-Outside program to introduce children and families to outdoor recreation opportunities. Youth engagement programs also include programs and service projects operated through organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, Girls Scouts of the USA, and other youth groups; as well as national annual service days in support of public lands, including National Public Lands Day and National Trails Day. Projects include work on trail improvement, fire rehabilitation, cultural resource inventory and stabilization, weed removal and other resource conservation projects.

Youth education programs are offered in partnership with local schools and other educational organizations and provide students with hands-on opportunities to learn about the natural and cultural resources managed by the BLM. Hands on the Land is an interagency network of field classrooms that engages local schools and students from kindergarten-12th grade in a wide variety of outdoor education programs that meet curriculum needs and state standards. BLM develops resource education materials and curricula, and promotes teacher training and internships in natural and cultural resource program priorities (for example, archaeology, energy, fire, riparian, horses, wilderness, etc.). About 4 or 5 in-depth national level resource-specific education and employment programs are implemented annually and are projected to reach hundreds of teachers and thousands of students each year.

BLM's youth employment programs provide high school and college-age youth with opportunities to learn job skills and further their education by conducting natural and cultural resources work such as inventorying and monitoring, trails construction, habitat restoration, historic site stabilization, and education and interpretation. Internships and project-based work programs offer young people a thorough introduction to the resources BLM manages and to real-world, career-related experiences. Youth Program funding also supports recruitment strategies that to introduce youth from underserved and disadvantaged backgrounds to careers with the BLM, and to reach active-duty military, veterans, and military families in support of the White House Initiative on Strengthening Our Military Families. BLM participates in the Student Career Experience Program (SCEP), Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP), Presidential Management Fellows (PMF), and other intern programs.

The Jefferson Conservation Corps is a multifaceted, pilot youth training and employment program that builds on local and regional partnerships to provide work experience and training opportunities for disadvantaged young adults from the economically-challenged, rural communities in southern Oregon. This collaboration has created employment opportunities for 15 youth, safeguarding working lands and forests while producing tangible results for natural resource improvement and protection. Partnership efforts have included the removal of hundreds of acres of harmful weeds, maintenance of miles of trails, and fish habitat and stream restoration in support of endangered Coho salmon.

NEW ENERGY FRONTIER

The BLM manages vast stretches of public lands that have the potential to make significant contributions to the Nation's renewable energy portfolio. This gives the BLM a leading role in fulfilling the Administration's goals for a new energy economy based on a rapid and responsible move to large-scale production of solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass energy. The BLM also manages Federal onshore oil, gas, and coal operations that make significant contributions to the domestic energy supply as the Nation transitions to a clean energy future.

The BLM manages more Federal land than any other agency – about 248 million surface acres, as well as 700 million sub-surface acres of mineral estate. As these lands are increasingly tapped to develop clean, renewable energy, the U.S. can reduce its environmental and greenhouse gas footprint while also providing opportunities for creating new jobs to support local communities. Public lands also provide sites for new modern transmission facilities needed to deliver clean power to consumers.

Not all lands with energy potential are appropriate for development. The BLM reviews and approves permits and licenses from companies to explore, develop, and produce both renewable and non-renewable energy on Federal lands. The Bureau ensures that proposed projects meet all applicable environmental laws and regulations. The BLM works with local communities, states, industry, and other Federal agencies in this approval process and has set up four Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and seven oil and gas Pilot Offices to facilitate reviews. In addition, the BLM participates in a Cabinet-level working group that is developing a coordinated Federal permitting process for siting new transmission projects that would cross public, State and private lands.

Once projects are approved, the BLM is responsible for ensuring that developers and operators comply with use authorization requirements and regulations. Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs issues mineral leases on Indian lands, the BLM approves and supervises mineral operations on these lands.

More information about the BLM's conventional energy program can be found at this website: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas.html.

Statistics on the BLM's conventional energy program can be found at the following website: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/Energy_Facts_07/statistics.html.

More information about the BLM's renewable energy program can be found at this website: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/renewable_energy.html.

The 2013 budget for the Renewable Energy Management program includes a total program increase of \$7.0 million. This includes \$5.0 million in new funding which will fund additional environmental studies to accelerate the identification of prime areas for utility-scale renewable energy project development and also support BLM's ongoing program management responsibilities associated with geothermal energy development by replacing mandatory funding that was previously provided for this purpose through the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund, which has expired. The remaining \$2.0 million increase is a transfer of the Geothermal funds from the Oil and Gas Management program to the Renewable Energy Management program.

The 2013 budget request also provides the BLM with the necessary funds to provide timely access to Federal oil and gas resources, ensure that they are developed in an environmentally-responsible manner, and ensure that the Federal Government is collecting the proper share of revenue from oil and gas production on Federal lands. A \$5.0 million program increase restores the BLM's leasing and oversight capacity to the 2011 enacted level.

A \$5.0 million programmatic increase is requested to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms without sacrificing other program goals, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process and documentation required by the BLM's leasing reforms have increased the BLM's costs. The additional funds will enable BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analysis. In addition, BLM is requesting an additional \$3.0 million for large, regional-scale studies and environmental impact statements for conventional energy issues.

The 2013 budget also proposes to expand and strengthen the BLM's oil and gas inspection capability through the imposition of fees on industry. The fee schedule included in the budget is estimated to generate \$48.0 million in collections, which would offset a proposed reduction of \$38.0 million in appropriated funds, providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. In 2013 the additional \$10 million will be used to hire additional Petroleum Engineering Technicians and Petroleum Accountability Technicians to ensure the majority of oil and gas production will be accounted for in a three year cycle of reviews. Additional environmental staff will also be hired to complete environmental inspections prior to drilling and ensure environmental requirements are being followed after drilling is complete. The BLM will also continue to seek out new technology solutions, such as automated production metering, to improve its systems for reporting, tracking, and auditing production data from operators.

Beyond these proposed changes in the request for appropriations, the 2013 BLM budget request assumes that approximately \$19.0 million in mandatory funding continues to be available for the oil and gas program from the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The budget proposes to repeal Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, effective in 2014, and redirect the rental income to the Treasury where it has traditionally been deposited. The budget continues the existing fees for processing Applications for Permits to Drill, generating an estimated \$32.5 million in 2013.

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION

In March 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) ruled that listing the greater sage-grouse for protection under the Endangered Species Act was “warranted but precluded.” The FWS said that it would subsequently address the greater sage-grouse and determine if it needed to be listed at a later date. In its finding, the FWS said the BLM was not “fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available” to ensure species conservation. The BLM is addressing the FWS concerns through a planning process formally initiated in late 2011.

About the Greater Sage-Grouse



Wyoming supports significant sage grouse populations

The greater sage-grouse is an icon of western sagebrush ecosystems. It is a large, rounded-winged, spike-tailed, ground-dwelling bird, about two feet tall and weighing from two to seven pounds. Females are a mottled brown, black and white. Males are larger and have a large white ruff around their neck and bright yellow air sacks on their chest, which they inflate during their elaborate mating displays.

Once seen in great numbers across sagebrush landscapes of the West, sage-grouse have declined in number over the past one hundred years because of the loss and degradation of sagebrush habitats essential for their survival. Greater sage-grouse now occupy only about 56 percent of the habitat that was available to them before the arrival of settlers of European descent.

States manage all resident wildlife, including sage-grouse, through their respective wildlife management divisions or departments. Federal agencies such as the BLM are responsible for managing habitat on the lands under their respective jurisdictions. The BLM manages approximately 50 percent of the greater sage-grouse's habitat. The sage-grouse is culturally significant to American Indian Tribes; many of which have traditional ceremonies, treaty rights, and conservation activities associated with the bird. Local governments and private landowners or administrators may also have responsibilities related to wildlife and habitat.

For FY 2013, the BLM is requesting \$15 million to implement conservation measures to protect the greater sage-grouse. Of that amount, BLM is requesting \$10 million to incorporate the necessary regulatory mechanisms into BLM's land use plans to address conservation of the greater sage-grouse.

The BLM has started a formal planning process to evaluate greater sage-grouse conservation measures in land use plans in 10 Western states. Based on ongoing threats to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat throughout the West, as well as the 2015 deadline for the FWS to make a decision about whether or not to list the species under the Endangered Species Act, the BLM is incorporating consistent objectives and conservation measures into relevant Resource Management Plans by September 2014. As a result, the accompanying environmental reviews will be conducted under expedited timeframes.

Working with Federal, State, local and tribal partners, the BLM will use land use plans to implement actions range-wide to conserve and restore the greater sage-grouse and its habitat on BLM lands over the short term and the long term. The BLM is committed to conserving the habitat of the greater sage-grouse to prevent the species from being listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Greater sage-grouse currently use as much as 47 million acres of land managed by the BLM. As many as 98 BLM Resource Management Plans in 68 planning areas address greater sage-grouse. The BLM expects to prepare Environmental Impact Statements to analyze proposed amendments to some land use plans that are not currently undergoing amendment or revision. For plans already under amendment or revision, the BLM will consider incorporating conservation measures, either through the ongoing amendment or revision process, or through Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements.

IM 2012-043: *Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures*

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2012/IM_2012-043.html

IM 2012-044: *BLM National Greater Sage-Grouse Land Use Planning Strategy*

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2012/IM_2012-044.html

In an effort to encourage tailored, region-specific partnerships, cooperation, and restoration measures, the planning process is being coordinated under two regions: an Eastern region which includes land use plans in the states of Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and portions of Utah and Montana; and a Western Region which includes land use plans in northeastern California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and portions of Utah and Montana.

The BLM planning strategy does not apply to the Washington State Distinct Population Segment (DPS) and California/Nevada "bi-state" DPS, of the greater sage-grouse. Sage-grouse in Washington have been managed under a specific Washington Greater Sage-Grouse Recovery Plan since 2004. The BLM has limited involvement in the Washington State DPS and only manages about 5 percent of the remaining habitat for this population. The "bi-state" DPS exists in a small area in California and Nevada. It is being addressed by the FWS with different timeframes and processes. It also does not apply to Gunnison sage-grouse, which is a separate species. The Gunnison sage-grouse is being addressed by the Range-wide Conservation Plan (RCP). It includes a suite of conservation strategies designed to address localized and range-

wide threats to the species, and has been used to help design projects and management strategies within its habitat.

The BLM is requesting a \$2.5 million increase to restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat. BLM is managing sage-grouse at a landscape scale, and planning units must outline landscape vegetation management objectives for conserving sage-grouse habitat and sagebrush. The BLM increase will help BLM to take actions to limit the size and intensity of wildfire and the continued expansion of non-native invasive grasses in the understories of sagebrush plant communities. Habitat restoration and improvement includes activities such as: pinyon/juniper mechanical treatment; invasive species control; mechanical sagebrush thinning; riparian restoration; sagebrush and other native plant seeding; installation of fuel breaks and other fuels management; and fence removal and marking to reduce mortality.

The Bureau is also requesting a \$2.5 million increase to collect the information necessary to effectively manage the greater sage grouse. In 2010, the BLM developed a range-wide breeding bird density map in partnership with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The BLM will continue to work with the state fish and wildlife agencies, using a consistent protocol, to refine this map to delineate areas of high priority habitat across the range of sage-grouse. These maps will serve as a platform for a more directed Bureau-wide sage-grouse policy, as well as the range-wide BLM planning effort. As the BLM completes range-wide priority habitat maps and inventory work, it will work in coordination with the respective state fish and wildlife agency through the planning process to identify specific management actions on a landscape level that will be undertaken both inside and outside of identified priority habitat in order to maintain sustainable sage-grouse populations.

A range-wide approach to managing sage-grouse is necessary as populations cross many jurisdictional boundaries and activities that threaten or negatively impact the species may also cross many of these boundaries. Although local monitoring is important for adaptive management on the allotment level, there is also a need to be able to monitor actions across boundaries. The BLM and NRCS initiated a landscape monitoring project in 2011 to begin to collect statistically-quantitative data that can be rolled together to report on the condition of landscapes. In 2012, the BLM plans to intensify data collection across thirty populations of greater sage-grouse in the west to begin to understand the impacts of use authorizations across sage-grouse habitats. In addition, GIS support and data management will be necessary in both the short- and long-term as the BLM transitions from intensive, large-scale planning to landscape-level and program-specific management to ensure the long-term sustainability of sage-grouse and the suite of species that are dependent on sagebrush for their survival.

For additional information on the BLM's efforts to maintain and restore sagebrush landscapes on public lands, please visit the BLM's new Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation website:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/sage_grouse_home2.html

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

The BLM has a number of programs that are funded through multiple sources. The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is one of the primary examples in which this is the case and its components are described below. In addition, the BLM has partnership, education, and volunteer programs funded from a number of sources. Service First and BLM's partnership program provide tools to BLM managers to more efficiently and effectively use funding and to provide results on the ground.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

The BLM is unique in its legacy of managing the public lands for multiple uses, including conservation. More than 27 million acres of the BLM's land is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations. The BLM manages these lands as units in the NLCS.

The NLCS manages these special areas especially to maintain and enhance their conservation values and allow for multiple, sustainable uses of the land. The System's goal is to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild & Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic & Historic Trails are all managed as NLCS units. These areas are very diverse, ranging from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines. While some of these special places are surprisingly accessible, many others remain remote and wild.

The NLCS manages units that include over 2,700 recreation sites and 22 visitor centers, and serves some 14 million visitors annually. Approximately one-quarter of all recreation use of BLM lands occurs within NLCS units.. Thus the NLCS contributes to the sustainability of economies in local communities in a variety of ways. Near Las Vegas, Nevada, for example, the extremely popular Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area is visited by over 1 million people each year. Here, visitors generate over \$1.7 million in recreation fees that are re-invested in the RRCNCA, and directly contribute to the regional tourist economy.

An important cooperative effort is that the BLM supports the creation of recreation facilities in nearby communities rather than building extensive facilities within NLCS units. In New Mexico for instance, the BLM is working with the Las Cruces Museum of Nature and Science to locate a small visitor center within the city's museum. The new visitor center will provide educational opportunities about BLM-managed resources at the nearby Prehistoric Trackways National Monument, and draw additional tourism that supports the local economy. In addition to recreation, the NLCS supports scientists making new discoveries, the protection of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, and the protection of nationally-significant cultural resources.

In September 2011, the National Landscape Conservation System released its 15-year strategy to guide the direction of management of its units in cooperation with the rest of the Bureau. The

new NLCS strategy supports the BLM's multiple-use mission by ensuring that NLCS management efforts focus on conservation, while still allowing for other compatible multi-uses consistent with each unit's designating legislation or presidential proclamation. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. For more information on the NLCS 15-year Strategy, visit the BLM website at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html.

The Strategy ensures that the NLCS will continue to manage these public lands in adherence to Public Law 111-11, which codified the System in 2009. The following goals are laid out in the Strategy:

- Ensuring NLCS units are managed to protect the values for which they were designated.
- Managing the NLCS as part of the larger landscape in collaboration with neighboring land owners and surrounding communities.
- Enhancing the public's awareness of opportunities to experience these natural, cultural, and historic lands.
- Integrating science into management decisions to achieve greater understanding of lands and resources through research and education and to promote their cooperative stewardship.
- Building and sustaining diverse communities of partners and volunteers dedicated to conserving, protecting, restoring, and interpreting our natural and cultural heritage.
- Inspiring the next generation of natural resource and public land stewards by engaging youth through education, interpretation, partnerships, and job opportunities in accordance with the Secretary's "Youth in the Great Outdoors" initiative and the White House's "Let's Move Outside" initiative.

The NLCS includes the following unit designations. Each of these unit designations is funded in a different fashion.

- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (two subactivities, MLR and O&C).
- Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas (subactivity).
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers (cross-cutting).
- National Scenic and Historic Trails (cross-cutting).

Funding Sources for the National Landscape Conservation System

NLCS Component	Funding Source(s)
National Monuments/National Conservation Areas	Two National Monument and National Conservation Area subactivities provide base funding: one subactivity in Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) and one in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. These two subactivities are discussed in the appropriations sections of these Budget Justifications.
Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas	Wilderness Management subactivity in the MLR appropriation. This program is discussed in the MLR appropriation section of these Budget Justifications.
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	A composite of subactivities in the MLR appropriation. This program is discussed below.
National Scenic and Historic Trails	A composite of subactivities in the MLR appropriation. This program is discussed below.

The following table displays the amounts of funding allocated to the NLCS. These amounts represent recurring base funding only; they do not include additional one-time funds that may vary significantly from year to year.

Summary of NLCS Direct Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes	Budget Request	
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (MLR Appropriation) ^a	31,870	31,819	+296	+3,000	35,115	3,296
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (O&C Appropriation)	831	748	+8	0	756	+8
Wilderness Management (MLR Appropriation)	19,664	18,392	+176	0	18,568	+176
National Scenic and Historic Trails ^b	6,743	6,743	0	+700	7,443	+ 700
National Wild and Scenic Rivers ^c	7,267	7,267	0	+400	7,667	+ 400
TOTAL	64,565	64,969	+480	+ 4,100	69,549	+4,580
Footnotes—						
a. The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity also receives a small amount of funds from programs for Bureau-wide priority projects. Funding amounts vary significantly each year as a result of project selection, priority areas and individual state requests.						
b. The National Scenic and Historic Trails program would receive an increase of \$700,000 in the Recreation Resource Management Program.						
c. The Wild and Scenic Rivers program would receive an increase of \$400,000 in the Recreation Resources Management Program.						

Iditarod National Historic Trail

A 27-mile segment of the Iditarod Trail that was effectively closed by a 100,000-acre fire in the summer of 2010 was reopened in the winter of 2011 by a local community working with funding provided by the Department of the Interior's FY 2011 burned area emergency stabilization program. Working through mid-winter temperatures of -30F, the Nikolai, Alaska-based crew expressed appreciation for paid work during a period that otherwise offers few employment opportunities in rural Alaska.

Units of the National Landscape Conservation System

The following table displays the individual units, by designation type, included in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS includes National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, and Other Congressional Designations.

16 National Monuments

**4,813,650
acres**

Arizona	Agua Fria	70,900 acres
	Grand Canyon-Parashant	808,747 acres
	Ironwood Forest	128,398 acres
	Sonoran Desert	486,600 acres
	Vermilion Cliffs	279,568 acres
California	California Coastal	607 acres along 840 miles of coastline
	Carrizo Plain	204,107 acres
	Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mtns.	94,055 acres
Colorado	Canyons of the Ancients	163,892 acres
Idaho	Craters of the Moon	274,693 acres
Montana	Pompeys Pillar	51 acres
	Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres
New Mexico	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,124 acres
	Prehistoric Trackways	5,255 acres
Oregon	Cascade-Siskiyou	55,930 acres
Utah	Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,866,134 acres

21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations

**4,110,116
acres**

Alaska	Steese NCA	1,208,624 acres
Arizona	Gila Box Riparian NCA	21,767 acres
	Las Cienegas NCA	41,972 acres
	San Pedro Riparian NCA	55,495 acres
California	King Range NCA	56,167 acres
	Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,542 acres
	Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding National Area (ONA)	18 acres
Colorado	McInnis Canyon NCA	123,750 acres
	Gunnison Gorge NCA	62,844 acres
	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	212,074 acres
Florida	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA	63 acres
Idaho	Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	470,840 acres
New Mexico	Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA	24,977
Nevada	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	799,165 acres
	Red Rock Canyon NCA	198,065 acres
	Sloan Canyon NCA	48,438 acres
New Mexico	El Malpais NCA	231,230 acres
Oregon	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	428,242 acres
	Yaquina Head ONA	95 acres
Utah	Red Cliffs NCA	44,839 acres
	Beaver Dam Wash NCA	63,478 acres

221 Wilderness Areas

**8,736,691
acres**

545 Wilderness Study Areas

**12,835,035
acres**

69 National Wild and Scenic Rivers

2,416 miles
1,164,894 acres (20% of the national system)

11 National Historic Trails

5,343 miles

California	1,493 miles
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles
Iditarod	418 miles
Lewis and Clark	369 miles
Mormon Pioneer	498 miles
Nez Perce	70 miles
Oregon	848 miles
Pony Express	596 miles
San Juan Bautista De Anza	103 miles
Old Spanish	887 miles
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails

667 miles

Arizona	31 miles
Continental Divide	389 miles
Pacific Crest	233 miles
Pacific Northwest	12 miles
Potomac Heritage	2 miles

Other Congressional Designations

**10,671,080
acres**
California Desert

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

The BLM manages 8.9 million acres of public lands representing the crown jewels of the NLCS. These public land units include BLM's 16 National Monuments (NMs), 16 National Conservation Areas (NCAs), three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. The BLM's NMs and NCAs are primarily managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national heritage.

The NMs and NCAs host a wide variety of spectacular public land resources administered by the BLM. The Bureau's NMs and NCAs include lands as diverse as the 1.2 million-acre Steese National Conservation Area, which protects two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area, which protects both the above-ground historic remnants of the U.S. military's 19th century presence in the New Mexico Territory and the unique subterranean geologic resources of the Snowy River Cave system; and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, which protects the highest known density of First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art, some of which are over 10,000 years old.

More information on funding for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas can be found in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas section, in the Management of Land and Resources Appropriation.

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

The Wilderness Management program provides for conservation, protection, and restoration of wilderness values in managing Designated Wilderness Areas and BLM-managed Wilderness Study Areas. As of 2011 the NLCS manages 221 Wilderness Areas (totaling over 8.7 million acres) and there are 545 Wilderness Study Areas (totaling 13 million acres).

Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by Congress to be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These designated areas represent natural, mostly undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of non-mechanized recreation. Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas containing wilderness characteristics and are protected to maintain those characteristics until Congress designates them as Wilderness Areas or releases them for non-wilderness uses. The Bureau manages WSAs in much the same way as Designated Wilderness.

More information on funding for this program can be found in the Wilderness Management section, in the Management of Land and Resources Appropriation.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild & Scenic Rivers (WSR) program in the NLCS includes 69 rivers in 7 states totaling 2,416 miles and approximately 1,165,000 acres. These rivers encompass approximately 20 percent of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

As outlined in the NLCS 15-year strategy, the WSR program is focused on providing or supporting the NLCS priority to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant resources. Each WSR is managed to ensure protection and enhancement of the unique values and resources for which it was designated. The WSR program uses a variety of means to conduct its work. Creative use of partnerships, volunteers, scientific research, networking, and outreach provide the means to accomplish much of the work pertaining to management of the BLM's WSR system. Implementing WSR management plans and associated protective measures for eligible and suitable rivers will remain a Bureau priority.

The BLM is highly successful in leveraging and using resources and cooperates with both the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations increase BLM's capability and improve outcomes.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers program is funded by contributions from various subactivities in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Funding for 2011 and 2012 is \$7.3 million. In 2013, this program will be funded at \$7.7 million, which is an increase of \$400,000. The BLM will increase work in inventorying and monitoring, as well as protecting and enhancing the "outstanding remarkable values" on 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers.

National Scenic and Historic Trails

National Scenic and Historic Trails are corridors of cultural heritage, conservation, and outstanding recreation opportunities. National Trails are conserved, protected, maintained, and restored within the NLCS. Sixteen Congressionally-designated NSHT (five scenic and 11 historic) cross more than 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 14 States. The BLM serves as trailwide administrator for the Iditarod, Old Spanish, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails. The Bureau also supports five national trail-related visitor centers to foster public enjoyment, appreciation, and learning.

The BLM focuses attention not only on protecting the physical evidence (ruts, swales, traces) left by pioneers, traders, and Tribal ancestors along the historic trails while maintaining a continuous pathway across hundreds of scenic trail miles, but also concerns itself with managing the surrounding environments. The landscape is important to trail visitors, including scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which trails pass, and influence or extent of cultural modifications within the trail setting. Activities authorized by the BLM within the trail setting or corridor can add to or detract from the high-quality recreation experience opportunities the public expects when they are touring, retracing, hiking, backpacking, or riding along these Congressionally-designated corridors.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) maintenance team completed trail construction and maintenance projects on BLM-administered sections of the PCT. This landmark funding of approximately \$300,000 resulted in over 25 youth employed, 200 miles of maintenance and reconstruction of the PCT, and more than 10,000 hours of youth corps and volunteer time devoted to the PCT.

National Scenic and Historic Trails are funded by multiple subactivities within the BLM's Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. National Trail organizations may also provide up to \$1.0 million annually in volunteer hours and monetary contributions.

Administering agencies including the NPS and USFS provide some direct and indirect support to the BLM. In Wyoming, local communities supported the development of the BLM's "corridor approach" to protect visitors' vicarious experiences along the Oregon, California, Pony Express, and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails. About twenty major nonprofit trail organizations contribute thousands of hours working closely with the BLM in planning, development, operations, maintenance, and management of trails. These organizations continue to experience fund-raising and friend-raising issues critical to their survival. The BLM recognizes its key role in supporting these groups.

The Challenge Cost Share Subactivity also contributes one-time funding to projects in the NSHT program, leveraging partnership work. Fees collected at NSHT Visitor Centers and specific sites are returned to those locations to support management. The BLM funded the NSHT program at \$6.7 million in 2011 and 2012, and is requesting an increase of \$700,000 for 2013. The increase will support additional inventory, monitoring, cooperative agreements, training, and avoiding adverse impacts.

2012 National Scenic and Historic Trails Program Base Funding (Dollars in Thousands)										
State or Center	Funding Type	SWA	Range	Riparian	Cultural	Wildlife	T & E	Recreation	Annual & Ops	Total
AK	Base	5			66	5	0	457	155	688
AZ	Base	5			31	5	5	109	10	165
CA	Base	20			10	25	20	269	105	449
CO	Base	5			10	10	10	32	10	77
ES	Base	2						8	2	12
ID	Base	29	25	22	42	10	20	391	72	611
MT	Base	5			5	5	5	479	55	554
NV	Base	5			60	10	10	460	97	642
NM	Base				205			464	70	739
OR	Base	5			15	5		559	281	865
UT	Base	15	50		30	5	10	294	28	432
WY	Base	5			143	20	10	651	193	1,022
OC	Base							55		55
TC	Base							16		16
WO400	Base	20			10		10	153		193
Total Base per Subactivity		121	75	22	627	100	100	4,397	1,078	6,520
This funding chart provides the major subactivities that contribute base funding to the National Scenic and Historic Trails program. This chart does not show certain contributing subactivities, one-time increases for land use planning efforts, or other one-time funding amounts. Therefore, this base amount is slightly less than the total shown in the Summary of NLCS Direct Funding.										

SERVICE FIRST

Service First is a partnership authority (P.L. 106-291, as amended by P.L. 109-54 and further amended by P.L. 112-74) of the BLM, the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Forest Service (FS). Service First authority was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

The BLM continues to strengthen partnerships between the NPS, the FWS, and the FS, to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission; increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis; overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives; and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Service First does not have its own budget line item, but instead is funded from whichever program is most appropriate, based on activity, within the BLM's appropriations.

In 2013, Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates inter-agency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape-scale species conservation, sustaining our rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management including off-highway vehicle and trail management.

Service First will also continue to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Joint access to the more complex databases including geographic information system, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges, and successes.

Efficient Government through Service First

The BLM's San Luis Valley Field Office is a Service First, dual-delegated unit. All line officers have both Forest Service and BLM management authorities and responsibilities. All units are made up of blended staff. One unit also has a Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services staff member that provides technical assistance and, on some projects, is an interdisciplinary team member. The BLM and the Forest Service share personnel and resources with the San Luis Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex and the National Park Service's Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve.

By integrating staff, budget, and other resources, the BLM and the Forest Service are able to effectively save approximately 10 FTE compared to separate units. This savings is possible by adding to the capacity of one agency or the other to complete priority projects. Either agency can purchase expertise from the other; eliminating the need for each agency to have all expertise on staff. Flexibility is gained by the ability to move personnel to the agency and program where the need and funding is greatest.

In 2011, the SFLT streamlined interagency agreements processes, developed a new National MOU with clearer guidance to the field on implementing Service First, resolved many IT interoperability challenges between agencies, initiated joint land management evaluations, and tasked regional executives from the four Service First agencies to hold learning workshops to share best practices with field units.

Several examples of 2011 field accomplishments include:

- The BLM Tres Rios Field Office and the San Juan National Forest in southwest Colorado continue to develop a joint Land and Resource Management Plan. The plan will provide for integrated, landscape level, resource management on the 2.5 million acres of BLM and National Forest System lands that the units manage jointly under a Service First partnership. The plan is slated for completion in 2012.
- The Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP), chartered in 1997, continues to operate under a local Service First Agreement among the BLM, NPS, FWS and FS. The SNAP organization consists of a four-member Board of Directors, 11 interagency teams, and a small support staff. In 2011, the partnership focused efforts on implementation of 31 interagency projects in the areas of law enforcement, environmental education, cultural resource protection, habitat improvement, litter prevention and trash clean-up, recreation management, wilderness stewardship, volunteer engagement, research, and data sharing, cumulatively totaling more than \$100 million. These projects are funded through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. Service First principles and authorities provide the foundation for partnership. Three of the four agencies share an office location. Personnel hired by one agency carry out work for the other agencies, and some are stationed with other agencies. Some staff members are jointly funded by multiple agencies. Agencies enter into contracts and agreements that benefit all of the partners. These and other means of working together continue to yield operational efficiencies and increase capacity to address management needs.
- The Mid-Columbia Service First Team provides a variety of conservation education and outreach events in southeastern Washington State and includes the Umatilla National Forest, the Mid-Columbia National Wildlife Refuge Complex, the National Park Service Whitman Mission Historic Site, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, participating through a separate agreement. Over 10,000 young people participated in the Team's programs in 2011, including a Salmon Summit, Natural Resources Career Day, Natural Resources Career Camp for Young Women, job fairs, conservation education programs, and classroom presentations. Forty percent of the participants were minorities.

EDUCATION

Through a wide range of programs and activities, BLM engages, educates, and inspires people of all ages, teaching them about natural and heritage resources, encouraging healthy lifestyles through outdoor activities, fostering conservation and stewardship ethics, and nurturing the next generation of resource professionals. Engaging America's youth with their public lands is a top priority of the Secretary.

The Bureau of Land Management offers a wide variety of educational programs for all ages.

- Field offices work with local schools to educate thousands of students and teachers by hosting the interagency Hands on the Land network of field classrooms at field locations.
- Project Archaeology, BLM's primary heritage education program, serves educators and their students through professional development for classroom teachers and informal educators and through high-quality curricular materials. In addition to hosting professional development workshops for teachers, field offices present Project Archaeology lessons in local classrooms. Field trips, classroom visits by resource professionals, and service learning opportunities not only educate but also foster conservation and stewardship ethics.
- As appropriate, field offices link education efforts to special events, such as National Fossil Day and National Public Lands Day.
- Opportunities for young people and families to informally learn about the public lands are offered through "Take It Outside!" events, and partnerships with organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of the USA, and Camp Fire USA. Such organizations expose youth to BLM natural and heritage resources and engage them in service projects to improve the public lands. "Take It Outside!" programs near urban areas provide opportunities for young people who might not ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or even consider a career in natural resources.
- Junior Explorer products help children discover the conservation lands and other interesting places, as well as related science and social studies topics. Youth internships and employment expose students to careers and help field offices accomplish resource management goals.



Las Cruces, New Mexico BLM's Prehistoric Trackways National Monument partners with New Mexico State University to present paleontology lessons at local schools for a National Fossil Day event.

The BLM uses technology to reach a broad array of audiences to enhance public understanding, achieve management goals, foster stewardship, and build public support. Web pages provide information about specific public lands sites and topics for students of all ages. BLM offices use social media and mobile technologies to provide educational programs and materials to an ever-expanding virtual audience.

In 2013, the BLM will develop and implement a national education and interpretation strategy that builds on existing agency signature programs such as Hands on the Land, Project Archaeology, and Take It Outside!; develop training to engage the public in stewardship of

priority NLCS areas and other BLM lands through education, partnering with local schools and educators to provide educational programs that support local standards and curricula; collect data to assess education program costs, benefits, and effectiveness at both the state and national levels; increase the use of technologies such as downloadable applications and audio tours to reach a broad array of audiences with educational information, programs and materials on natural and heritage resources; and continue efforts to expand and enhance opportunities to educate young people about Bureau priorities, such as invasive species, fire, careers, and stewardship ethics.

INTERPRETATION



Students in an interpretive art class gain inspiration from the Big Sandy River and adjacent public lands in Wyoming.

Interpretive programs and services connect public lands visitors to natural and cultural resources, enhance understanding of resource management issues, add to the quality of visitor experiences, and build public interest. Positive encounters resulting from high-quality interpretation programs also ultimately serve the public lands and resources themselves by increasing public support for their conservation.

BLM field staffs employ a full range of interpretive techniques and media, including new and emerging technologies, to help the public relate to public lands, develop positive stewardship practices, provide safe experiences, and, in accordance with the Science Strategy of the National Landscape Conservation System, convey the results of

scientific research. BLM visitor centers offer programs for children and families, such as Junior Explorer programs, and extend their outreach to youth groups and schools.

BLM sites work collaboratively with internal and external groups to develop interpretive plans, and to assess the costs, benefits, and effectiveness of interpretative programming. The BLM serves audiences with diverse backgrounds, viewpoints, and abilities, and interpretation programs and materials can help to encourage public investment in public lands

In FY2011 almost 15,000 interpretive programs were presented at 218 BLM sites, and customer satisfaction with BLM programs was 92 percent. The BLM used interpretation programs and materials to enhance recreation experiences for visitors, promote responsible land management practices, develop after-school programs, and expose youth to career possibilities.

In 2013, the BLM will develop a national strategy and training modules that provide staff the framework and expertise to build visitor experience plans for priority areas within the National Landscape Conservation System and other BLM sites. BLM will also assess interpretation program costs, benefits, and effectiveness at both the state and national level; incorporate interpretation into natural resource programming; and develop ways to expand existing interpretation, safety and resource messages, and information about BLM lands to the public through new and existing hand-held technologies.

Project Archaeology

Project Archaeology, a national education program jointly sponsored by the BLM and Montana State University, operates under multiple Federal and non-Federal partnerships at national, State, and local levels to effectively further heritage stewardship education across the country. Established in 1990, the program annually delivers high-quality educational materials and professional development training nationally to nearly 10,000 classroom teachers and informal educators through a collaborative network of 29-state and regional programs. These programs annually engage an estimated 210,000 student learners in cultural resource stewardship education in classrooms, museums, visitor centers, and in America's great outdoors, including public lands managed by the BLM.

PARTNERSHIPS

BLM helps foster partnerships to meet the challenges of conservation, improve real opportunity and access for all to enjoy their great outdoors, help solidify the role of conservation on a landscape scale, and support diverse recreation as part of the economies of local communities. Because of this, partnerships have become an integral part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

The BLM places a high value on partner and stakeholder involvement in the land management process and fostering collaborative opportunities to support this involvement. Working with others is an increasingly important way for the BLM to leverage resources to address agency priorities, foster critical community-level support, meaningfully engage communities and stakeholders, attract and inform visitors, and resolve complex natural and cultural resource management issues. The BLM is uniquely positioned to support and benefit from partnerships and collaborative ventures.



Volunteers sample water as part of the Gila Watershed Partnership of Arizona.

BLM's great array of partners provide invaluable support, helping the agency provide opportunities to engage the public in conserving, enjoying, and using appropriately the irreplaceable treasures within the National System of Public Lands. The BLM's partners have demonstrated their commitment to these objectives through contributions to resource projects, providing volunteers to support community-based activities on public lands, efforts to educate and involve the public about the benefits of public lands and the importance of conservation, and donations of services and materials. Each year, hundreds of partner organizations help in a wide variety of BLM projects and efforts at the community, landscape, and national levels. For more information on BLM's award winning partnerships, visit the DOI Cooperative Conservation Awards at: <http://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/Salazar-Honors-Partners-in-Conservation-Award-Winners.cfm>

In 2013, the BLM will further develop and bolster its capacity to support partnerships to continually improve the management of the nation's public lands. To achieve this objective, the BLM will finalize and begin to implement a National Partnerships Program Strategy that will serve as a national framework for supporting, advancing, and strengthening the use of partnerships in programs throughout the BLM. The strategy and plan will build on the Bureau's extensive and successful partnership efforts and seek to advance them to the next level.

Examples of recent partnership success include the following:

- The Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative was launched by a coalition of State of Wyoming and Federal agencies as a long-term, science-based, effort to assess, monitor, and enhance aquatic and terrestrial habitats on a landscape-scale in southwestern Wyoming. The partnership leverages the resources of multiple partners to build a shared vision for this 19-million-acre area, balancing open spaces, abundant wildlife, traditional agriculture, and production of energy, non-energy, and other resources. So far, over 24 million acres have been treated through partner work resulting in the improvement of

habitat for the Greater Sage Grouse, mule deer and pronghorn antelope. The initiative also facilitates responsible development through local collaboration and partnerships.

- Among a diversity of community-based partnerships throughout the BLM is the highly successful partnership between the Friends of Red Rock Canyon (Friends) – a non-profit organization established to assist BLM through volunteer and other efforts – and the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (Red Rock) in southwestern Nevada. Annually, the Friends provide considerable support and vital services to Red Rock, including more than 118 volunteers who donate in excess of 27,500 hours of volunteer time. The Friends also provide funding to support activities at Red Rock, such as transportation to bring students out for hands-on environmental educational opportunities and clean-up and habitat improvement projects.
- The Permian Basin Memorandum of Agreement Program is an innovative, collaborative partnership among the BLM, State historic preservation organizations and the Mescalero Apache Tribe that uses geographic information systems technology and offsite mitigation to protect cultural resources while streamlining and facilitating energy development in culturally- and energy resource-rich southeastern New Mexico. Thirty-five different industry partners have utilized this voluntary program, contributing more than \$3.3 million in pooled resources to fund key landscape archaeological research and help foster balance between resource protection and energy development on public lands.

VOLUNTEERS

The BLM Volunteer Program engages thousands of citizens nationwide each year and routinely provides a return of almost 14:1 on agency funds invested in program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training and recognition, as well as staff training and fulfillment of legal requirements (e.g., volunteer background checks).



At California's Big Morongo Canyon Preserve, volunteers remove invasive plants.

Volunteer contributions to the BLM are highly valued and vitally important to achieving mission goals. In fiscal year 2010, volunteers contributed 1,244,782 hours to BLM lands, including national monuments and national conservation areas, wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and wilderness and wilderness study areas.

In 2013, the BLM will develop volunteer training programs to expand the use of long-term, highly-skilled volunteers who work across all program areas; expand training of agency volunteer coordinators and staff who work with volunteers within the BLM; and fully utilize Volunteer.gov/gov to conduct targeted recruitment of volunteers.

National Public Lands Day

National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the nation's largest volunteer workday on behalf of the public lands. Each year, the BLM engages the services of about 10,000 NPLD volunteers at more than 125 sites managed by 90+ BLM field offices in 18-20 states. Those volunteers regularly produce public lands enhancements valued at more than \$1 million, representing an annual return on investment of 5:1 or greater.

National Public Lands Day is a signature Take Pride in America program, as well as a contributor to the America's Great Outdoors, Let's Move, and Take It Outside initiatives. As President Obama stated in his 2011 NPLD proclamation, "On National Public Lands Day, we take time to appreciate our parks, national forests, wildlife refuges, and other public spaces, and we recommit to protecting and restoring them for future generations. This year, thousands of dedicated volunteers will continue a proud American tradition by conserving and restoring our public lands with local projects across our Nation."

LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO MANAGING THE PUBLIC LANDS

Unprecedented, widespread environmental and human influences are shaping ecological conditions across the public lands, including effects of climate change, catastrophic wildland fire, invasive species, population growth, and conventional and renewable energy development. Working with state, Federal and nongovernmental partners, the BLM is developing a landscape approach to better understand these challenges and support balanced stewardship of the public lands. The landscape approach looks across large, connected geographic areas to recognize resource conditions, trends, and natural and human influences; seeks opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, and development; and identifies important ecological values and patterns of change that may not be evident when managing smaller, local land areas.

This broader understanding of the environment will inform, focus, and integrate the BLM's national and local resource management efforts. A landscape approach provides a framework to integrate science with management; to direct resources where they are most needed; and to adapt management strategies and actions to changing conditions and new information. It also provides an important foundation for developing coordinated management strategies with partner agencies, stakeholders, and American Indian Tribes.

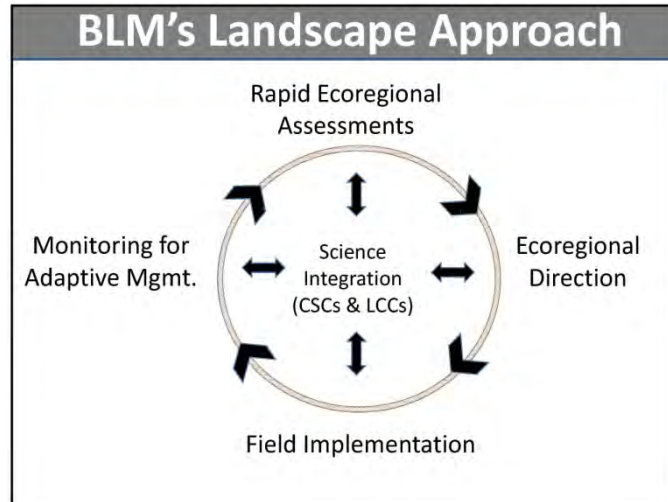
The landscape approach consists of five interconnected actions and is a multi-year implementation strategy. The five components are shown on the diagram to the right and include rapid ecoregional assessments, ecoregional direction; field implementation, monitoring for adaptive management, and science integration.

Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs), will synthesize existing information (including non-BLM data) about resource conditions and trends; highlight and map areas of high ecological value; gauge potential risks from stressors including climate change; map areas that have high energy development potential and relatively low ecological value; and establish landscape-scale baseline ecological data to gauge the effect and effectiveness of future management actions.

Ecoregional Direction will use the results of the assessments and input from BLM staff and partners to identify potential focal areas on public lands for resource conservation, restoration, development, and further data gathering. In 2012 the BLM will develop Ecoregional Direction for the seven ecoregions where REAs were initiated in FY2010. In 2013, such direction will be developed for an additional 2 ecoregions.

Field Implementation puts the management strategies identified in ecoregional direction into practice on-the-ground, including finer-scaled assessments, land use plan amendments, use authorizations, land treatments, and native plant material development.

Monitoring for Adaptive Management standardizes data collection across the BLM and provides for consistent, high-quality, quantitative data essential for informed decision-making and



adaptive management. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring strategy (AIM) is the framework for this data collection.

Science integration informs sound land management decision-making. The BLM uses the best available science throughout the process from initiating the REAs to adaptively monitoring the results of the implementation. This includes identifying new research needs; and synthesizing, assessing, and modifying the available information.

There are numerous challenges in addressing large-scale stressors to land health, including:

- *Managing with uncertainty:* Traditionally, resource managers have used known resource “reference” conditions to help guide their management activities. The recognition that reference conditions are not static and will evolve has added a new dimension of uncertainty into resource management. Managers are learning how to address this increased uncertainty in their plans, environmental impact analyses, use authorizations, and project designs.
- *Managing resources across ownerships and jurisdictions:* Traditionally, resource managers have focused on activities within their own administrative units. To effectively address the impacts of land health stressors, resource managers must develop the capacity to work across jurisdictions. The BLM has learned how to effectively work across jurisdictions through the strategies implemented in the Healthy Landscapes (HL) program. This requires a fundamental change in business practices: it not only requires working across multiple units within the same agency, but also requires coordination with other agencies, other states, and across international borders to evaluate effects at multiple geographic scales. Multi-year HL programs of work establish long-term, landscape scale, collaborative efforts that work to leverage cooperative solutions and funding across ownerships and jurisdictions at a landscape (not project) level.
- *Standardizing and integrating data:* The ability to collect, consolidate, and share geospatial information about resource conditions, change agents such as invasive species and wildland fire, and on-the-ground management activities is a critical part of this effort. Without the ability to compile and correlate such information, it is extremely difficult to either target conservation, restoration, and adaptation strategies, or evaluate the effectiveness of such strategies once implemented. The LCCs and on-the-ground managers work together to systematically compile and share information at the landscape scale about the location and effects of day-to-day management activities.

To help overcome these challenges, the landscape approach involves partnerships and collaboration within existing networks such as the LCCs and CSCs. The LCCs and the BLM's landscape approach are complementary efforts that are working together closely and are likely to become more fully integrated as they progress.

The Landscape approach is a multi-year program. The BLM anticipates that in each eco-region it will take several years to implement this multi-scale approach to management.

- The first year and a half focuses on conducting rapid eco-regional assessments. In these assessments, the BLM and its partners evaluate at least three significant ecological values (native fish, wildlife, and plants; terrestrial condition; and aquatic condition) and four potential change agents (climate change, fire, invasive plants and animals, and urban and industrial development).
- The next year is devoted to developing proposed regional management strategies to respond to the assessment information.

- The next three to ten years are devoted to implementing planned actions and to effectiveness monitoring.

General Guidance about BLM's Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands can be found in the following locations:

- Climate Change: BLM's Response <http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climatechange/intro.html>
- The BLM's Proposed Landscape Approach for Managing the Public Lands <http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climatechange/landscapeapproach.html>
- Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) <http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climatechange/reas.html>

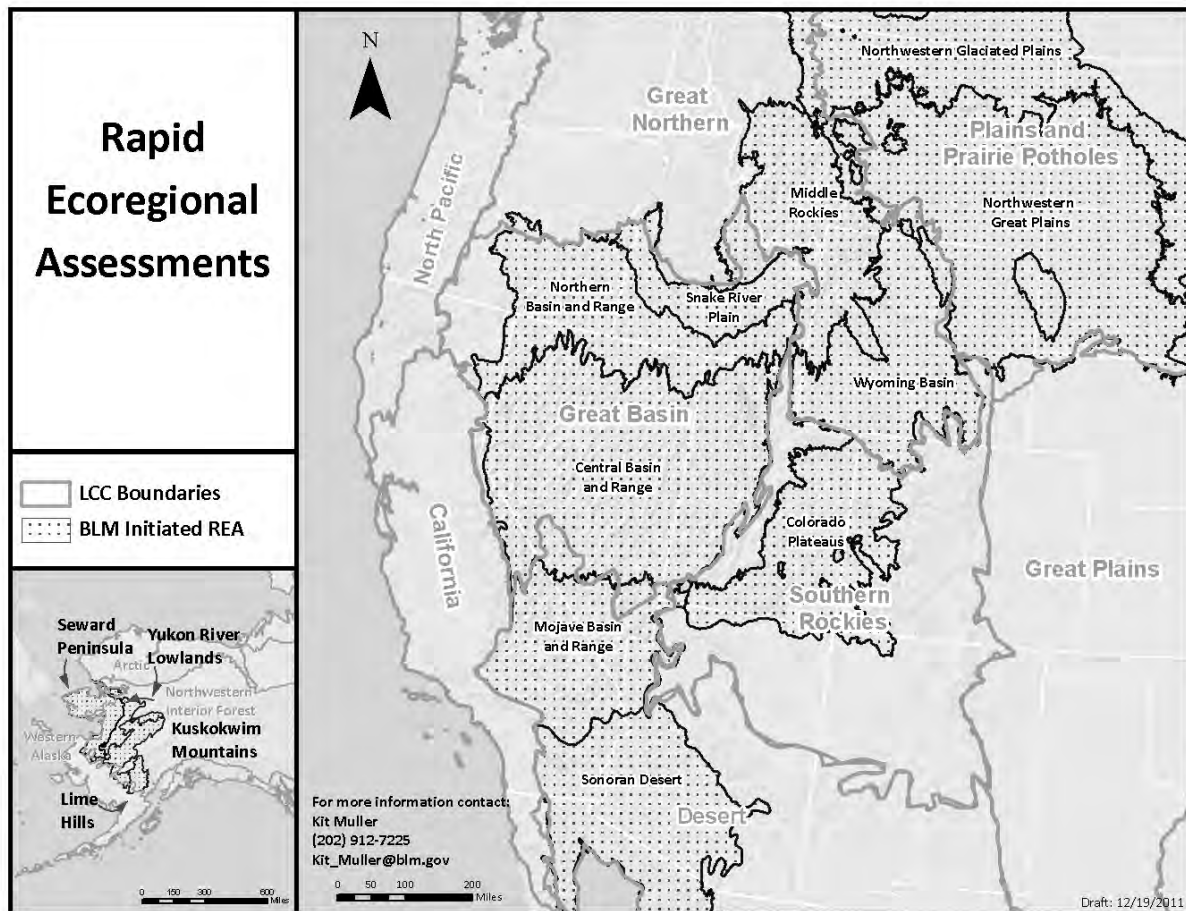
Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy

Consistent, high-quality monitoring data is essential for adaptive management. The BLM is modernizing its monitoring and mapping programs to meet this critical information requirement. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy will standardize data collection and retrieval so information is comparable over time, and can be readily accessed and shared. The goal of the AIM Strategy is to provide the information needed to understand resource conditions and trends, and to evaluate and refine implementation actions. In addition, the BLM is implementing its Geospatial Services Strategic Plan, which will provide the high quality mapping products needed to develop and support resource management strategies and decisions.

The AIM strategy, initiated in 2005, supports projects which will enhance the BLM's ability to integrate data collection activities across offices, jurisdictions, and among its Federal and non-federal partners. Through its AIM strategy, the BLM has funded many projects in partnership with: the Jornada Experimental Range (New Mexico State University), the Heinz Center, Defenders of Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, the Sustainable Rangelands Roundtable, USGS, USFS, NRCS, USF&W, Joint Fire Science Program, LANDFIRE, and many others.

AIM projects have resulted in interagency cooperation to establish core indicators useful to determine the trend and condition of grassland/shrubland ecosystems. These efforts have also led to the adoption of a West-wide, scalable, unbiased sampling framework to establish data collection points to inform land cover condition and trend at the landscape and regional level. This sampling framework can also be intensified to collect information for local decisions, fulfilling an ongoing effort of the AIM Strategy to leverage data collection for multiple uses and answer questions at multiple scales.

The AIM Strategy implementation demonstrates the BLM's continued commitment to improve access to, and the analytical capabilities of, resource data and administrative data.



Seven Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) were initiated in 2010, for the Central Basin and Range, Mojave Basin and Range, Sonoran Desert, Northwestern Plains, Middle Rockies, and Colorado Plateau in the continental U.S., and the Seward Peninsula-Nulato Hills-Kotzebue Lowlands in Alaska. These ecoregions cover over 400 million acres of public and non-public lands. Three additional REAs were initiated in 2011: Wyoming Basins, Northern Great Basin, and Yukon Lowlands-Kuskokwim Mountains – Lime Hills covering approximately 300 million acres of land. Depending in part on contributions from other agencies, in FY 2012 and 2013 two to three REAs will be initiated each year. The BLM's REAs are geographically nested within the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) and data from them can serve to inform large portions of the LCC geography.

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources						
Land Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	62,989	46,229	+248	+0	-2,000	44,477
Youth in the Great Outdoors					[-2,500]	
Klamath Basin Restoration					[+500]	
Range Management	76,915	87,392	+724	+0	-15,789	72,327
Grazing Permit Renewal & Monitoring					[-15,789]	
Grazing Permit Administration Fees	0	0	+0	+0	+6,500	6,500
Grazing Permit Administration Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-6,500	-6,500
Public Domain Forest Management	9,945	9,714	+57	+0	-3,453	6,318
General Program Decrease					[-3,453]	
Riparian Management	22,805	22,682	+214	+0	+0	22,896
Cultural Resources Management	16,816	16,105	+139	+0	+1,081	17,325
General Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors					[+1,081]	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	75,753	74,888	+180	+0	+2,000	77,068
Research & Development: Contraception/Population Control					[+2,000]	
Activity Total, Land Resources	265,223	257,010	+1,562	+0	-18,161	240,411
Wildlife & Fisheries Management						
Wildlife Management	37,430	36,914	+261	+0	+15,000	52,175
Sage Grouse Conservation Activities					[+15,000]	
Fisheries Management.	13,599	13,333	+107	+0	+0	13,440
Activity Total, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	51,029	50,247	+368	+0	+15,000	65,615
Threatened & Endangered Species Management	22,159	21,633	+179	+0	+0	21,812
Recreation Management						
Wilderness Management	19,664	18,392	+176	+0	+0	18,568
Recreation Resource Management	49,153	49,074	+448	+0	+2,200	51,722

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
NLCS-Wild and Scenic Rivers - America's Great Outdoors					[+400]	
NLCS-Nat'l Scenic and Historical Trails - America's Great Outdoors					[+700]	
Off-Highway Vehicle Management - America's Great Outdoors					[+1,100]	
Activity Total, Recreation Management	68,817	67,466	+624	+0	+2,200	70,290
Energy & Minerals Management						
Oil & Gas Management	70,130	72,466	+523	-2,000	-24,934	46,055
Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity				-2,000		
General Program Increase: Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies					[+8,016]	
Leasing Reform					[+5,000]	
Decrease Base Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees					[-37,950]	
APD Fees	+45,500	+32,500	+0	+0	+0	+32,500
APD Offset	-31,228	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	-32,500
O&G Inspection Fee					+47,950	47,950
O&G Inspection Fee - offsetting Coll					-47,950	-47,950
Coal Management	9,724	7,043	+86	+0	+2,400	9,529
Inspections and Enforcement					[+2,400]	
Other Mineral Resources Management	10,597	8,402	+100	+0	+2,000	10,502
Inspections and Enforcement					[+2,000]	
Renewable Energy	[21,735]	19,703	+121	+2,000	+5,000	26,824
Transfer Geothermal Funds from Oil & Gas Management				+2,000		
General Program Increase: Environmental Studies and Geothermal Management					[+5,000]	
Activity Total, Energy & Minerals Management	104,723	107,614	+830	+0	-15,534	92,910
Realty & Ownership Management						
Alaska Conveyance	29,108	29,061	+119	+0	-12,439	16,741
General Program Decrease					[-12,439]	
Cadastral Survey	12,392	11,996	+109	+0	+0	12,105
Land & Realty Management	56,400	32,605	+297	+3,000	+0	35,902
Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System				+3,000		
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Management	97,900	73,662	+525	+3,000	-12,439	64,748

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000
Communication Site Management Offset	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000
Resource Protection & Maintenance						
Resource Management Planning	42,426	38,060	+322	+0	+4,366	42,748
High Priority Planning Efforts					[+4,366]	
Abandoned Mine Lands	[15,929]	19,819	+84	+0	-2,000	17,903
General Program Decrease					[-2,000]	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	27,686	27,024	+157	+0	+0	27,181
Hazardous Materials Management	17,028	16,641	+117	+0	+0	16,758
Activity Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	87,139	101,544	+680	+0	+2,366	104,590
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance						
Operations Maintenance	6,047	0	+0	+0	+0	0
Annual Maintenance	31,879	0	+0	+0	+0	0
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	34,429	29,960	+67	+1,039	+0	31,066
Transfer from O&C Account				+1,039		
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	[37,926]	41,160	+319	+0	+0	41,479
Activity Total, Trans. & Fac. Maintenance	72,355	71,120	+386	+1,039	+0	72,545
Nat'l Landscape & Conservation System						
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	31,870	31,819	+296	+0	+3,000	35,115
General Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors					[+3,000]	
Land & Resource Information Systems						
Transfer Base Funding to Information Technology Management and Land & Realty Management	16,697	15,827	+0	-15,827	+0	0
				-15,827		
Challenge Cost Share	1,202	7,455	+27	+0	+0	7,482
Workforce & Organizational Support						
Information Systems Operations	15,343	14,673	+0	-14,673	+0	0
Transfer Base Funding to Information Technology Management				-14,673		
Administrative Support	50,287	49,130	+396	+0	+0	49,526

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	91,307	91,161	+4,912	+0	+3,252	99,325
<i>Realign Base Funding</i>					[+3,252]	
Information Technology Management	0	0	+148	+27,500	+0	27,648
<i>Transfer Base Funding from Information Systems Operation</i>				+14,673		
<i>Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System</i>				+12,827		
Activity Total, Workforce & Organ. Support	156,937	154,964	+5,456	+12,827	+3,252	176,499
Mining Law Administration	36,696	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696
Mining Law Administration Offset	-36,696	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	-39,696
Transfers - Service First Co-location	-22					
Total, Management of Lands & Resources *	976,029	960,361	+10,933	+1,039	-20,316	952,017
Appropriation: Construction						
Construction	4,617	3,570	+0	+0	-3,570	0
<i>Eliminate Program</i>					[-3,570]	
Total, Construction	4,617	3,570	+0	+0	-3,570	0
Appropriation: Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	18,584	18,969	+0	+0	+10,108	29,077
<i>Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects</i>					[+5,984]	
<i>Acquire Hunting and Fishing Access Easements</i>					[+2,500]	
<i>General Program Increase</i>					[+1,624]	
Emergencies & Hardships	1,497	1,498	+0	+0	+0	1,498
Acquisition Management	1,875	1,877	+17	+0	+1,106	3,000
<i>General Program Increase</i>					[+1,106]	
Total, Land Acquisition	21,956	22,344	+17	+0	+11,214	33,575
Appropriation: Oregon & California Grant Lands						
Western OR Construction & Acquisition						
Acquisition	314	310	+3	+0	+0	313
Activity Total, Construction & Acquisition	314	310	+3	+0	+0	313
Western OR Transportation & Facilities Maintenance						

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
Operations	2,120	2,081	+0	+0	-2,081	0
<i>Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity</i>					[-2,081]	
Annual Maintenance	7,977	7,864	+0	+0	-7,864	0
<i>Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity</i>					[-7,864]	
Deferred Maintenance	1,039	1,039	+0	-1,039	+0	0
<i>Transfer to MLR Account</i>				[-1,039]		
Operations and Annual Maintenance	[10,097]	[9,945]	+85	+0	+9,945	10,030
<i>Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity</i>					[+9,945]	
Activity Total, Trans. & Facilities Maintenance	11,136	10,984	+85	-1,039	+0	10,030
Western OR Resources Management						
Forest Management	31,666	32,060	+301	+0	+1,500	33,861
<i>Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy</i>					[+1,500]	
Reforestation & Forest Development	24,038	23,622	+150	+0	-1,211	22,561
<i>General Program Decrease</i>					[-1,211]	
Other Forest Resources	37,472	36,616	+330	+0	+0	36,946
Resource Management Planning	3,753	5,601	+34	+0	+0	5,635
Activity Total, Resources Management	96,929	97,899	+815	+0	+289	99,003
Western OR Information & Data Systems						
Activity Total, Information & Data Systems	2,124	1,923	+18	+0	+0	1,941
Western OR Nat'l Landscape Conservation System						
Activity Total, Nat'l Landscape Cons. Systems	831	748	+8	+0	+0	756
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	111,334	111,864	+929	-1,039	+289	112,043
Appropriation: Range Improvements						
Public Lands Improvement	7,873	7,873	+0	+0	+0	7,873
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	1,527	1,527	+0	+0	+0	1,527
Administrative Expenses	600	600	+0	+0	+0	600
Total, Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	+0	+0	+0	10,000
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	30,813	31,063	+0	+0	+0	31,053
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures Offset	-30,813	-31,063	+0	+0	+0	-31,053

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2013 President's Budget
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	25,435	19,700	+0	+0	+0	19,700
Total, All Appropriations	1,149,371	1,127,839	+11,879	+0	-12,383	1,127,335

** 2011 Actual amount for MLR reflects a 2011 Enacted level of \$961,779,000, adjusted for net transfers (\$-22,000) and an increase of \$14,272,000 to adjust for actual APD Fee Collections of \$31,228,000.*

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2010 - 2013 (\$000)

Collection Source	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Estimated	2013 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands	28,282	20,808	68,080	137,492
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	21	53	37	37
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	2,211	2,237	2,225	2,225
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,568	12,930	12,755	12,955
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	18,178	18,888	18,090	17,380
Recreational Use Fees	16,648	17,398	17,500	18,000
Earnings on Investments	3,350	2,585	0	1,180
Sale of Helium	176,456	201,261	174,105	174,900
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	56,564	62,646	55,605	55,605
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	28,101	30,813	31,063	31,053
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	27,142	31,227	32,500	32,500
Grazing Administrative Processing Fees	0	0	0	6,500
Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees	0	0	0	47,950
Other Collections	86,039	77,553	77,959	96,189
Total	455,560	478,399	489,919	633,966

*Note: The 2013 President's Budget proposes to impose a \$4/acre fee on non-producing oil and gas leases, both onshore and on the Outer Continental Shelf. The estimate of collections from onshore leases in 2013 is \$5 million. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect these revenues and is therefore reporting those collections in the ONRR Budget Justification. Thus, they are not included here.

2013 COLLECTIONS

In 2013, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will collect an estimated total of \$634 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by BLM from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, in 2013, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect an estimated \$4.4 billion in receipts from BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (within the Office of the Secretary budget justification).

Collections from some sources, such as grazing fees, are expected to remain relatively level over the next two years. The amount of revenue expected to come from other sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to state governments, to Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how BLM uses the funds.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. Receipts generated by land sales under this statute were larger than anticipated in earlier budget estimates. The BLM has conducted land sales for nine years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2010 and 2011 were \$11,867,000 and \$6,833,000 respectively. Sales in 2012 are projected to produce \$54,720,000. The increase is due to a one 485-acre modified competitive sale, a 5 acres direct sale, and a 1.25 modified competitive sale, all of which are expected to be completed in FY2012. Estimated collections for 2013 are expected to be \$116,900,000. The increase is due to a 130-acre modified competitive sale. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see SNPLMA Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and is also authorized to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2011 were \$2,585,000. Because of low interest rates only a small amount is estimated to be collected in 2012 and only \$1,180 is estimated in 2013. Projected investment earnings take into account: (a) revenue from land sales, (b) earnings on investments, and (c) projected outlays.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – Proceeds from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2011 were \$1,401,000. Because the authority expired in July 2011, the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2013 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated

with conducting sales. Estimated collections for 2013 are \$5,000,000. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of FLTFA collections were paid to the state in which the land was sold.

- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – No revenue was collected in 2011 from the sale land under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Receipts from smaller sales not close to Las Vegas are estimated to be \$30,000 and \$580,000 in 2012 and 2013, of which \$4,000 and \$87,000 will be paid to the State and County. Five percent of those amounts are paid to the State and 15 percent are paid to the County.
- **Owyhee Land Acquisition Account** – Revenue collected prior to the enactment of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 in the amount of \$2,451,000 was deposited to this account in 2010. No revenue was collected in 2011 or is estimated to be collected in 2012. Sales in 2013 are estimated to produce \$2,280,000. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.
- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – No revenue was or is estimated to be collected in 2011, 2012, or 2013 from the sale land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978).
- **Silver Saddle Endowment Account** – No revenue was collected in 2011 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2012, collections are estimated to be \$375,000 of which \$15,000 will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2013. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.
- **Carson City Special Account** – No revenue was collected in 2011 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2012, collections are estimated to be \$230,000 of which \$25,000 will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2013.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – The Office of Natural Resources Revenue, formerly a component of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. The BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but deposits these receipts directly into ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing*

Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales

- **Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands** – In 2013, the BLM projects it will collect \$16.4 million, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Under current law, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, P.L. 106-393, as extended and amended by P.L. 110-343, expired in 2011, although a final payment will be made in 2012 under that law. The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in FY2012, of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. USDA Forest Service will make the Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. (Please refer to the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section for more information about the Secure Rural Schools program and the USDA Forest Service budget for more information on the reauthorization proposal.)
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2013, the BLM expects to offer for sale 12 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands, and estimates collections of \$960,000 in timber sales receipts from public domain lands. Collections from salvage timber sale on public domain lands were \$1,960,000 in 2011 and are estimated to be \$850,000 in 2012 and \$600,000 in 2013.
- **Stewardship Contracting Fund** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the FS and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2011, the BLM deposited \$107,000 to this fund, and estimates deposits of \$30,000 in 2012 and \$20,000 in 2013. Since the current authority expires on September 30, 2013, the Budget includes a proposal seeking permanent authority to enter into stewardship contracts. It would provide flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale. Please refer to the US Forest Service Justifications for more information on the Stewardship Contracting Permanent Authority proposal.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2011, recreation fee collections were \$17,398,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$17,500,000 in 2012 and \$18,000,000 in 2013 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of Recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds have been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits will

be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. Instead, revenue from the site will be distributed under the Mineral Leasing Act.

The unappropriated account balance is \$76,665,506 which will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

Sales of Helium – The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 requires the DOI to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Sales produced \$201,261,000 in 2011. Collections from annual sales are projected to be \$174,105,000 in 2012 and \$174,900,000 in 2013. While authority for the Helium Revolving Fund, which pays for the operations of the Helium program, expires in 2015, the Secretary's authority to sell helium does not expire, and collections are expected after that date. This category of collections includes "in-kind" crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales. Additional information is available in the helium program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – *The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989* provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

Additionally, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101)* provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites that would continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim. Collections in 2011 were \$62,646,000 and are estimated to be \$55,605,000 in 2012 and 2013. Additional information is included in the Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2011 were \$30,813,000 and are estimated to be \$31,063,000 in 2012 and \$31,053,000 in 2013. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – The 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect \$32,500,000 in fees to be collected when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. The fee is \$6,500 per application. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The 2013 President's Budget proposes to continue one-year authority to collect these fees, which are estimated at \$32,500,000 in 2013. For more information please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees – The 2013 Budget includes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas leases. The fee would support Federal efforts to provide services to ensure the proper reporting of oil and gas production, protect human safety and the

environment, and conserve energy resources. These fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2013 is \$47,950,000.

Grazing Administrative Processing Fees – The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2013 is \$6,500,000.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections. The estimates for 2012 and 2013 include a planned increase of \$10,500,000 and \$17,200,000 respectively from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents.

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, as amended by Public Law 110-343, are made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Most of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of \$40.0 million estimated to be paid to the western Oregon counties for 2011 in 2012, \$28.5 million was expected to be appropriated from the General Fund. That payment is the final payment under the current law.

Secure Rural Schools payments were enacted by P.L. 106-393 for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. They were extended for one year (FY 2007) by Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007, and were extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008. As noted above, the Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in FY 2012, of funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), ~~[\$961,900,000]~~ *\$952,017,000*, to remain available until expended; of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year ~~[2012]~~ *2013* subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition, \$32,500,000 is for the processing of applications for permit to drill and related use authorizations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and in addition, *\$47,950,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, and in addition, \$6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a \$1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act, and in addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program[;], to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year [2012] 2013 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$961,900,000] \$952,017,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

All changes are based on the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012*.

1. *\$47,950,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this*

appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act,

This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by a fee for oil and gas inspection activities. The BLM will collect and retain these fees in the Management of Lands and Resources account. The appropriations language authorizes the BLM to spend the estimated \$47,950,000 in fee collections on inspection activities, regardless of the amount actually collected. The fee schedule is located in Section 114 of the General Provisions and in the Oil and Gas Management Chapter.

2. *\$6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a \$1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act,*

This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by a pilot administrative processing fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the BLM. The three-year pilot project would allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The fee schedule is located in Section 117 of the General Provisions and in the Rangeland Management Chapter.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403 Establishes the BLM.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans;
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from

- commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance;
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes;
- Protection of resource values;
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition;
- Compliance with pollution control laws;
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest;
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans;
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria;
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals;
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991;
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest;
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities;
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way;
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):

- Codifies the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM.
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico.
- Established four new National Conversation Areas: two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico.
- Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System.
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)

Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation

Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of

***Management Act of 1992
(P.L. 107-69)***

the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.

The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)

Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)

Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)

Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990

Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.

Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)

Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)

Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Soil, Water and Air Management

***Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2005
(P.L. 108-447) – including
the authorizations:***

- Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) - permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands.
- Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.

***Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee,
and Powder River Basin
Water Optimization
Feasibility Study Act of
2001 (P.L. 107-237)***

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.

***Colorado River Basin
Salinity Control Act
Amendment of 1984 (43
U.S.C. 1593)***

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

***Soil and Water Resources
Conservation Act of 1977
(16 U.S.C. 2001)***

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

***The Clean Air Act of 1990,
as amended (42 U.S.C.
7401, 7642)***

Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

***The Clean Water Act of
1987, as amended (33
U.S.C. 1251)***

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.

P.L. 107-30

Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management.

Range Management

***Taylor Grazing Act of 1934
(43 U.S.C. 315), as
amended by the Act of
August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C.
1181d)***

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

***Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978
(43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)***

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

***Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937 (7
U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)***

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

Forest Management

***Healthy Forests
Restoration Act of 2003
(P.L. 108-148) – 16 U.S.C.
6501 et seq.***

Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

***Stewardship "End
Results" Contracting Fund
- 2003 Omnibus
Appropriations Bill (P.L.
108-7), Section 323,
amended Section 347 of
the FY 1999 Appropriation
Omnibus (P.L. 105-277,
OCT. 21, 1998)***

Provides BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The Bureau of Land Management may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. Since the current authority expires on September 30, 2013, the Budget includes a proposal seeking permanent authority to enter into stewardship contracts. It would provide flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale. Please refer to the US Forest Service Justifications for more information on the Stewardship Contracting Permanent Authority proposal.

Riparian Management

***The Federal Noxious
Weed Act of 1974, as
amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)***

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and

implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)

Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.

Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)

Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.

The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)

Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended

The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making his determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed so as to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range, and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation.

The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which he determines an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which he determines he can assure humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling).

Wildlife Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the U.S.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Wilderness Management

Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)

Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.

Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999

Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)

Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)

Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.

P.L. 107-361

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.

Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)

Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)

Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)

Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.

The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)

Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.

The Wilderness Act of

Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Recreation Resources Management

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)

Provides authority to the Bureau of Land Management for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))

Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.

The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)

Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.

The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)

Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)

Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations

Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)

Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Coal Management

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources

Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)

Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to Government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.

The Multiple Surface Use Act (30 U.S.C. 611)

Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the Materials Act of 1947.

Alaska Conveyance

***The Alaska Native Claims
Settlement Act of 1971
(ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)***

Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.

***The Alaska Statehood Act,
as amended (48 U.S.C.
Chap. 2 note)***

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

***The Alaska National
Interest Lands
Conservation Act of 1980
(16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)***

Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.

***Alaska Native Allotment
Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-
337)***

Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

***Alaska Land Acceleration
Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)***

Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.

43 U.S.C. 2

Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 52

Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey

Executive Order 12906

The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

Lands & Realty

***Native American Technical
Corrections Act of 2004
(P.L. 108-204, Title II)***

Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

P.L. 107-374

Direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	• Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities. • To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447,

	Division E, Section 139) – relinquishes the Federal government's reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land. • Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.
<i>P.L. 107-324</i>	A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.
<i>T'uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)</i>	Amended FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents which affect the boundaries of land administered by a federal agency other than the BLM be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.
<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.

<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration

<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.
<i>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)</i>	Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
<i>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of</i>	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)***Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))***

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance***National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)***

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Landscape Conservation System***The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)***

Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)

Established the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.

National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)

Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)

Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

The Snake River Birds of Prey National

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and

Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)

enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 & 108-128)

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. PL 108-128 amended the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

<i>Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)</i>	Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)</i>	Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)</i>	Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996</i>	Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i>	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.

***Old Spanish Trail
Recognition Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-325)***

A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

Mining Law Administration

***The Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of 1993
(P.L. 103-66)***

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

***The General Mining Law of
1872, as amended (30
U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as
amended by P.L. 108-447,
Division E, Section 120,
(30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)***

Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western U.S.

***The Act of March 3, 1879,
as amended, (43 U.S.C.
31(a))***

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.

***The Mining and Minerals
Policy Act of 1970, (30
U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C.
1601, et seq.)***

Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

***The Department of the
Interior and Related
Agencies Appropriations
Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C.
1474)***

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.

***The 1994 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (P.L.
103-138)***

Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

***The 1999 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act
(P.L. 105-277)***

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

***The 2002 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (P.L.
107-63)***

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)

Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.

P.L. 109-127

Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management of Lands and Resources												
Land Resources												
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	322	62,989	248	46,229	+248	+0	+0	-2,000	248	44,477	0	-1,752
Range Mgt	642	76,915	762	87,392	+724	+0	-120	-15,789	692	72,327	-120	-15,065
Grazing Admin. Fee Collection (Proposed)					+0	+0	+50	+6,500	50	6,500	+50	+6,500
Grazing Admin. Fee Collection Offset (Proposed)					+0	+0	-50	-6,500	-50	-6,500	0	-6,500
Forestry Mgt	84	9,945	84	9,714	+57	+0	-34	-3,453	50	6,318	-34	-3,396
Riparian Mgt	181	22,805	181	22,682	+214	+0	+0	+0	181	22,896	0	+214
Cultural Resources Mgt	121	16,816	121	16,105	+139	+0	+0	+1,081	121	17,325	0	+1,220
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	174	75,753	174	74,888	+180	+0	+0	+2,000	174	77,068	0	+2,180
Total, Land Resources	1,524	265,223	1,570	257,010	+1,562	+0	-104	-18,161	1,466	240,411	-104	-16,599
Wildlife & Fisheries												
Wildlife Mgt	222	37,430	222	36,914	+261	+0	+3	+15,000	225	52,175	+3	+15,261
Fisheries Mgt	103	13,599	103	13,333	+107	+0	+0	+0	103	13,440	0	+107
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	325	51,029	325	50,246	+368	+0	+3	+15,000	328	65,615	+3	+15,368
Total, Threatened & Endangered Species	164	22,159	164	21,633	+179		+0	+0	164	21,812	0	+179
Recreation												
Wilderness Mgt	164	19,664	159	18,392	+176	+0	+0	+0	159	18,568	0	+176
Recreation Resource Mgt	392	49,153	392	49,074	+448	+0	+2	+2,200	394	51,722	+2	+2,648
Total, Recreation	556	68,817	551	67,466	+624	+0	+2	+2,200	553	70,290	+2	+2,824

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Energy & Minerals												
Oil and Gas Mgt*	522	70,130	553	72,466	+523	-2,000	-103	-24,934	450	46,055	-103	-26,411
O&G APD Proc. Fund	425	45,500	346	32,500	+0	+0	+0	+0	346	32,500	0	0
Offsetting Collections	0	-31,228	0	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	-32,500	0	0
O&G Inspection Fees	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+208	+47,950	208	47,950	+208	+47,950
Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	-0	-47,950	0	-47,950	0	-47,950
Coal Mgt	78	9,724	56	7,043	+86	+0	+20	+2,400	76	9,529	+20	+2,486
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	90	10,597	71	8,402	+100	+0	+17	+2,000	88	10,502	+17	+2,100
Renewable Energy	[106]	[21,735]	106	19,703	+121	+2,000	+47	+5,000	153	26,824	+47	+7,121
Total, Energy & Minerals	1,115	104,723	1,132	107,614	+830	+0	-400	-15,534	1,321	92,910	+189	-14,704
Realty and Ownership												
Alaska Conveyance	165	29,108	165	29,061	+119	+0	-60	-12,439	105	16,741	-60	-12,320
Cadastral Survey	97	12,392	96	11,996	+109	+0	+0	+0	96	12,105	0	+109
Land and Realty Mgt	406	56,400	300	32,605	+297	+3,000	+0	+0	300	35,902	0	+3,297
Total, Realty and Ownership	668	97,900	561	73,662	+525	+3,000	-60	-12,439	501	64,748	-60	-8,914
Communications Sites Mgt												
Fee Collection	20	2,000	19	2,000	+0	+0	+0	+0	19	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	-2,000	0	0
Total, Communications Sites Mgt	20	0	19	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	19	0	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance												
Resource Mgt Planning	254	42,426	254	38,060	+322	+0	+0	+4,366	254	42,748	0	+4,688
Abandoned Mine Land Management	0	[15,929]	74	19,819	+84	+0	+0	-2,000	74	17,903	0	-1,916

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	138	27,686	138	27,024	+157	+0	+0	+0	138	27,181	0	+157
Hazardous Materials Mgt	102	17,028	102	16,641	+117	+0	+0	+0	102	16,758	0	+117
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	494	87,139	568	101,544	+680	+0	+0	+2,366	568	104,590	0	+3,046
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance												
Operations	44	6,047	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0	0
Annual Maintenance	230	31,879	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improv.	75	34,429	72	29,960	+67	+1,039	+1	+0	73	31,066	+1	+1,106
Annual Maintenance & Ops Cost	[274]	[37,926]	277	41,160	+319	+0	+0	+0	277	41,479	0	+319
Total, Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	349	72,355	349	71,120	+386	+1,039	+1	+0	350	72,545	+1	+1,425
Total, Land and Resources Information Systems	87	16,697	85	15,827	+0	-15,827	-85	+0	0	0	-85	-15,827
Total, Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	253	31,870	253	31,819	+296	+0	+8	+3,000	261	35,115	+8	+3,296
Total, Challenge Cost Share	4	1,202	24	7,455	+27	+0	+0	+0	24	7,482	0	+27
Workforce & Organizational Support												
Information Systems Operations	51	15,343	45	14,673	+0	-14,673	-45	+0	0	0	-45	-14,673
Administrative Support	338	50,287	338	49,130	+396	+0	+0	+0	338	49,526	0	+396
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	91,307	0	91,161	+4,912	+0	+0	+3,252	0	99,325	0	+8,164
Information Technology Management	0	0	0	0	+148	+27,500	+130	+0	130	27,648	+130	+27,648
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	389	156,938	383	154,965	+5,456	+12,827	+85	+3,252	468	176,500	+85	+21,535

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Mining Law Administration												
Mining Law Administration	302	36,696	309	39,696	+0	+0	+8	+0	317	39,696	+8	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-36,696	0	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	-39,696	0	0
Total, Mining Law Administration	302	0	309	0	+0	+0	+8	+0	317	0	+8	0
Other Reimbursables (\$ are non-add)	247	0	247	0	+0	+0	-63	+0	184	0	-63	0
Transfers		-22										
Total, Management of Lands and Resources*	6,497	976,029	6,527	960,361	+10,933	+1,039	-986	-20,316	6,732	952,017	+192	-8,344

* 2011 Actual amount for MLR reflects a 2011 Enacted level of \$961,779,000, adjusted for net transfers (\$-22,000) and an increase of \$14,272,000 to adjust for actual APD Fee Collections of \$31,228,000.

Bureau of Land Management
Justification of Fixed Costs - Management of Lands and Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Pay Raise and Pay-Related Changes	PY	CY Change	BY Change
Calendar Year 2010 Quarter 4	-		
Calendar Year 2011 Quarters 1-3	-		
Calendar Year 2011 Quarter 4		+0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarters 1-3		+0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarter 4			+0
Calendar Year 2013 Quarters 1-3			+1,723
Non-Foreign Area COLA Adjustment to Locality Pay		[+565]	
Change in Number of Paid Days			+1,924
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans		[+2,726]	+2,374

Numbers in brackets indicate amounts absorbed by the agency in FY 2012.

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	PY	CY Change	BY Change
Worker's Compensation Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	9,100	[+236]	+186
Unemployment Compensation Payments The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	6,800	[+100]	+1,561
GSA Rental Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to DHS. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	54,200	[+3,744]	+658
Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Departmental Management.	12,800	[-1,843]	+2,507

Numbers in brackets indicate amounts absorbed by the agency in FY 2012.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgmt.*	\$	62,989	46,229	+248	-2,000	44,477	-1,752
	FTE	322	248	0	0	248	0
Range Land Mgmt.	\$	76,915	87,392	+724	-15,789	72,327	-15,065
	FTE	642	762	0	-120	642	-120
Forestry Mgmt.	\$	9,945	9,714	+57	-3,453	6,318	-3,396
	FTE	84	84	0	-34	50	-34
Riparian Mgmt.	\$	22,805	22,682	+214	0	22,896	+214
	FTE	181	181	0	0	181	0
Cultural Resources Mgmt.	\$	16,816	16,105	+139	+1,081	17,325	+1,220
	FTE	121	121	0	0	121	0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	\$	75,753	74,888	+180	+2,000	77,068	+2,180
	FTE	174	174	0	0	174	0
Total Activity	\$	265,223	257,010	+1,562	-18,161	240,411	-16,599
	FTE	1,524	1,570	0	-104	1,466	-104

*In 2012, \$15.9 million of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program was transferred from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to a new subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$240,411,000 and 1,466 FTE, a program change of -\$18,161,000 and -104 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining the health of the land is the foundation for BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is managed to restore and/or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other programs, work together to support BLM's mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds, and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and maintains thriving wild horse and burro herds.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt. (\$000)	62,989	46,229*	+248	-2,000	44,477	-1,752
FTE	322	248	0	0	248	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Youth in the Great Outdoors	-2,500	0
• Klamath Basin Restoration	+500	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,000	0

*In 2012, \$15.9 million of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program was transferred from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to a new subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Soil, Water, & Air Management program is \$44,477,000, and 248 FTE, a program change of -\$2,000,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

Klamath Basin Restoration (+500,000/0 FTE) – The 2013 budget request includes an increase of \$500,000 for activities related to the Klamath Agreements that are authorized under existing law. Activities that could be undertaken include any additional follow-up regarding the evaluation of whether removal of four dams on the Klamath River is in the public interest and any related mitigation and subsequent ecologic restoration. The BLM is collaborating with other Federal agencies and stakeholders on this effort. Funds will support planning, technical analyses, and interagency coordination efforts.

Youth Initiative Program Reduction (-\$2,500,000/-0 FTE) - The 2013 budget request includes a reduction of \$2,500,000 for the Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water, Air Management program. This reduction will be targeted towards lower priority work. The BLM will continue to support efforts to involve America's youth in the management and enjoyment of America's public lands. The Initiatives section provides additional explanations of BLM's youth activities.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Soil, Water & Air Management program collects soil, water, and air resource data and information required to manage natural resources and applies expertise to assess, sustain, protect, and improve the productivity and health of public lands. The program relies heavily on

collaborative partnerships with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and other entities to improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and airshed conditions.

The Soil, Water & Air Management program historically has included management of the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program. In 2012, BLM will manage the AML program through a new subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

Program Components

The Soil, Water & Air Management program provides information and expertise used to make informed decisions about public-land management; ensures compliance with anti-pollution laws such as the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act; assesses the condition and trend of resources on public lands; and manages Federal interests such as water rights. Many other bureau programs rely upon this information and expertise to meet their assigned objectives. The Soil, Water & Air Management program is responsible for:

- Conducting soil surveys to understand the distribution of soils, soil properties, soil responses to various uses, and important climate change processes such as land-carbon sequestration; and developing related ecological site descriptions to understand processes that influence the type and amount of vegetation within defined landscapes.
- Monitoring and managing soils to support land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain water and air quality, and reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Monitoring water resource trends and acquiring and protecting water rights to ensure adequate quantities of water are available for public-land management purposes;
- Monitoring water quality and implementing appropriate best-management practices to promote functioning aquatic ecosystems and ensure waters on public lands meet applicable water-quality standards;
- Reducing salinity discharged to waters of the Colorado River Basin to ensure usable water supplies to tens of millions of downstream users;
- Assessing impacts to air resources including air quality, visibility, noise, and climate;
- Reporting greenhouse gas emissions as required under Executive Order 13514.

Means and Strategies

- The Soil Water & Air Management program will continue emphasizing efforts to promote watershed function and soil stability as the means to achieve BLM performance goals. Priority will be placed on ensuring land managers have access to expertise needed to identify, monitor, and assess environmental effects of actions and decisions.
- The BLM, Forest Service, and Natural Resources Conservation Service issued an interagency manual for developing and using rangeland ecological site descriptions in 2010 and will issue a handbook with more detailed policy guidance in 2012. Ecological site descriptions are geospatial repositories of information about how vegetation responds to changes in management and climate. The interagency manual and handbook will ensure agencies develop consistent products that promote resource management on a landscape basis, rather than administrative boundaries.
- Improvements in data management and standardized approaches will continue to be realized as the program implements bureau-wide initiatives for data stewardship, E-planning, web-based training, and information technology system improvements.

- Significant effort has been put forth in recent years to revise outdated manual sections. Revised manual sections for soils were completed in 2008 and for air resources in 2009. BLM will continue this effort by completing draft manual sections for water rights and water quality in 2012.
- A five-year air-resource management strategy was developed in 2012 to improve the effectiveness and quality of how BLM addresses air resource issues on public lands.
- The Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, and Environmental Protection Agency developed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2011 to improve approaches for analyzing air quality impacts from oil and gas development projects on Federal lands.

Critical Factors

- Climate change and its potential to alter landscapes; the quantity, quality, and distribution of water resources; soil quality; air quality; vegetation and wildlife habitat; and associated socioeconomic values.
- Significant levels of uncertainty in understanding groundwater-flow systems, the distribution of soils and related physical properties, and air resources impacts in many areas complicate decision making regarding site-specific impacts of management actions.

Demands and Trends

The following are some of the significant demands and trends facing the Soil Water & Air Management program:

- Development of renewable energy on public lands is a priority. Hydrologists, soil scientists, and air resource specialists are needed to assess and manage impacts associated with this development.
- Greater water demands for economic development and ecosystem requirements are increasing the need to perfect and protect federal water right interests.
- Stricter air-quality standards and visibility regulations are increasing workload and technical complexity to ensure activities on public lands that emit dust, ozone, and other pollutants comply with the Clean Air Act.
- Meeting applicable water-quality standards in waters on public lands is becoming more demanding as greater numbers of public-land users and other factors result in more landscape disturbance.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Soil, Water & Air Management program is addressing the demand and trends by continuing to make progress towards key performance goals in 2013. Primary focus areas will include the following key areas:

- **Water Quality**—Improving or maintaining water-quality of waters on public lands remains an important objective. Efforts will continue to focus on a combination of requiring best management practices for new land-use activities, changing traditional management practices where appropriate, and restoring degraded watershed function. The rate of overall change will continue to be incremental because of the slow response of water

quality to changes in landscape and vegetation conditions and rapid response to sudden changes from catastrophic fire and flood events.

- **Soil Survey**—The BLM will continue surveys in high priority areas including Wyoming and California to support ongoing efforts to increase development of domestic energy sources. Soil survey accomplishments in 2013 will be 515,000 acres, 100,000 acres less than projected for 2012, because some funding will be directed towards efforts to accelerate development and use of ecologic site descriptions. Soil surveys were completed for 655,000 acres in 2011; in 2012, BLM anticipates completing soil surveys for 615,000 acres.
- **Ecologic Site Descriptions**--- Ecologic site descriptions are considered the best analytical approach for predicting how vegetation from local to landscape scales will respond to changes in management or climate conditions. The BLM will allocate additional funding to accelerate development and use of ecologic site descriptions for sage-grouse habitat management efforts.
- **Water Rights**—Processing water rights actions and related litigation activity is expected to remain high, but is difficult to estimate from year-to-year because the Bureau only can respond to applications submitted by other entities and participate in administrative hearings as scheduled by state governments. Typical workload ranges between 3000-5000 actions.
- **Colorado River Salinity Control**—Efforts to reduce transport of salinity to the Colorado River will continue in 2013. The BLM annual performance goal under the Colorado River Salinity Control Program is to reduce transport of salt from public lands into the Colorado River system by 10,000-20,000 tons from new projects. The reported cumulative reduction from ongoing BLM efforts in 2011 was 126,000 tons per year.
- **Air Resources**---The BLM installed additional monitoring stations in 2011 and 2012 as part of the Air Quality Initiative. In 2011, BLM collected 87,650 air quality and climatic monitoring parameters, with 179,297 estimated for 2012. In 2011, BLM completed 91 air assessment actions, with 85 estimated for 2012. BLM does not predict 2013 activities in this area because of the wide variation of projects, but does expect to increase monitoring and assessment work in 2013 by approximately 10 percent. The BLM also used Air Quality Initiative funds to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Western Governors Association in 2011 to develop a regional air-quality model for all western states. This new model will be available in 2013 and is expected to reduce the time and cost for the BLM to conduct air-quality analyses and improve effectiveness of collaboration with stakeholders in resolving air resource management issues.

Performance Overview

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of surface waters (acres) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	0%	87% 283,616/ 324,628
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	0%	91% 124,188/ 136,327

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Range Mgt. (\$000)	76,915	87,392	+724	-15,789	72,327	-15,065
FTE	642	762	0	-120	642	-120
Other Major Resources:						
Grazing Administrative Fee Collections (Proposed)	0	0	0	+6,500	6,500	+6,500
Grazing Administrative Fee Collections - Offset	0	0	0	-6,500	-6,500	-6,500
FTE	0	0	0	+50	50	+50
Major Program IT Investments:						
National Invasive Species Information System (Weed Database)	61	59	0	0	59	0
Native Seed Network	25	0	0	0	0	0
Rangeland Administration System (RAS)	516	520	0	0	520	0
Rangeland Improvement Project Systems (RIPS)	147	140	0	0	140	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Range Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring	-15,789	-120
• Grazing Administrative Processing Fee Collection (Proposed, with offset)	[+6,500]	[+50]
TOTAL, Program Changes	-15,789	-120

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Rangeland Management program is \$72,327,000 and 642 FTE, a program change of -\$15,789,000 and -120 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Grazing Permit Renewal & Monitoring (-\$15,789,000/ -120 FTE)- In 2012, BLM will use the increased appropriations to address numerous challenges, including completion of grazing permit renewals; annual and trend monitoring of grazing allotments; and improving the quality of BLM work on environmental and other documents related to livestock grazing. In 2013, the BLM requests a reduction of this amount. The BLM will address similar issues by use of an administrative fee that will result in collection of \$6.5 million in 2013. See Legislative Changes below for a detailed description of the administrative fee.

Performance Change

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	84% 2177/ 2,600	44% 2,554/ 5,835	30% 1,933 / 6,484	31% 1,933/ 6,312	36% 1,945/ 5,383	36% 2,396/ 6,685	33% 2,100/ 6,300	-3%	55% 2,500/ 4,500
Comment: In 2012, the enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. Subsequently, in 2013, the number permit renewals will sustain a moderate increase in comparison to the 2011 enacted level with the addition of the administrative fee proposal.									

Legislative Changes

Grazing Administrative Processing Fee - The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge an administrative fee of \$1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the administrative fee will generate \$6.5 million in 2013, and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires.

SEC. 117. In fiscal years 2013–2016, beginning on March 1, 2013, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management by charging \$1.00 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Rangeland Management Program major responsibilities include land health evaluations; grazing management (grazing systems development, management and evaluations; range improvements; and land treatments); 10 year permit renewal; annual billings; inspection and compliance; resource monitoring; management of permittee, allotment and resource data; and invasive species and noxious weed management. The program's major focus is maintaining or improving public land health and desired conditions through 1) implementing management and resource improvements/treatments described within 10 year grazing permits, and/or 2) implementing activity plans such as Allotment Management Plans (AMP) or Coordinated Resource Management Plans (RMP). Management priorities are placed on processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first.

The BLM manages approximately 17,750 livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands. Livestock grazing is an integral part of BLM's multiple-use mission and specifically authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act (1934), the Federal Land Policy Management Act (1976), and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (1998).

Livestock grazing also serves as an important tool in many areas to provide environmental benefits for vegetation management, improving wildlife habitat, and reducing catastrophic wildfire. Ranching provides many environmental services such as maintenance of open space, reduced wildfire risks, enhanced distribution of available water for wildlife, noxious and invasive species control, and increased opportunities for hunting and fishing. Ranchers often serve as

the eyes and ears for public land management and assist with increased public health and safety, public lands information, wildfire reporting, wildfire suppression when appropriate, land restoration, and search and rescue operations. The BLM also leverages grazing receipts with funds from local permittees/lessees to construct range improvement projects (see the Range Improvement Fund section for additional information).

Noxious weed and invasive species management is a critical component of the Rangeland Management Program. Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships and other cooperative efforts leverage funding to assist with inventory, land treatments, monitoring and project work to improve land health.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program include:

- Frequent severe wildfires have reduced the diversity of our western rangelands and accelerated the amount of invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Changing and competing public demands require continuous assessments and modifications of grazing practices and have made environmental reviews more complex.
- Limited baseline data about soils, ecological sites, and factors associated with land health stressors combined with limited monitoring data has created a large number of environmental lawsuits.
- Increasing demand to control and manage thirty five million acres of BLM-managed lands that are infested with invasive and noxious weeds.
- Complexity of processing permits has increased due to litigation, mitigation, changing NEPA requirements, severe weather patterns, drought, catastrophic fire and other multiple-use public land challenges.

Means and Strategies

The Rangeland Management program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. The Rangeland Management program addresses the critical factors and strives to contribute to achieving land use plan resource condition goals and objectives by:

- Using eco-regional assessments to identify conservation, development, and restoration strategies. These strategies will help guide where land health evaluations will be conducted.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of grazing management towards achieving the land use plan resource condition objectives.
- Conducting interdisciplinary land health evaluations on a watershed or landscapes to help ensure a balanced approach to livestock grazing.
- Ensuring land health considerations and resource conflicts are the primary factors used to prioritize allotments for processing livestock grazing permit renewals.
- Ensuring scientifically based livestock grazing management through permit issuance, Allotment Management Plans, and Coordinated Resource Management Plans.
- Tiering to Resource Management Plans and larger scale NEPA documents when processing permit renewals.

Grazing Permit Renewal

In 2012 and 2013, BLM will continue to focus on the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, using authorities provided in 2012 concerning grazing permit renewals and transfers of permits. The following tables show the BLM's annual permit renewal status.

Chart 1

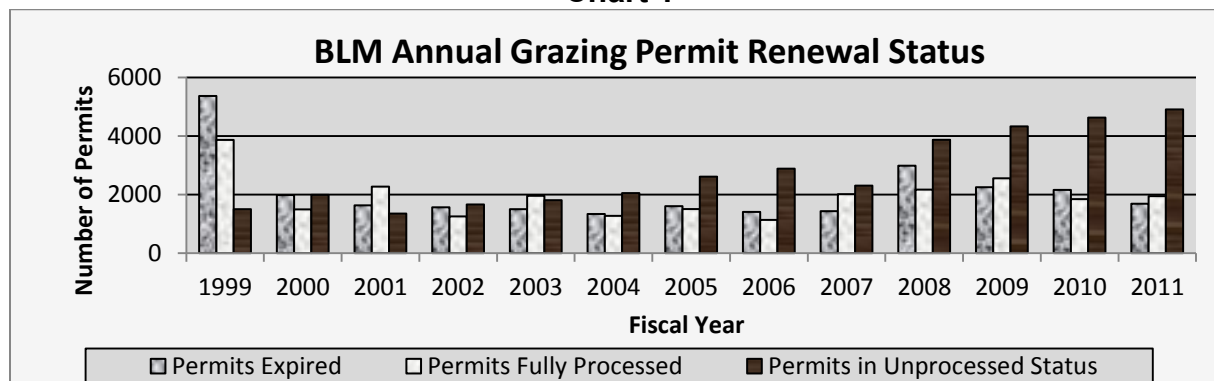


Chart 1 illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with the General Provisional language in the Appropriations Acts.

Chart 2

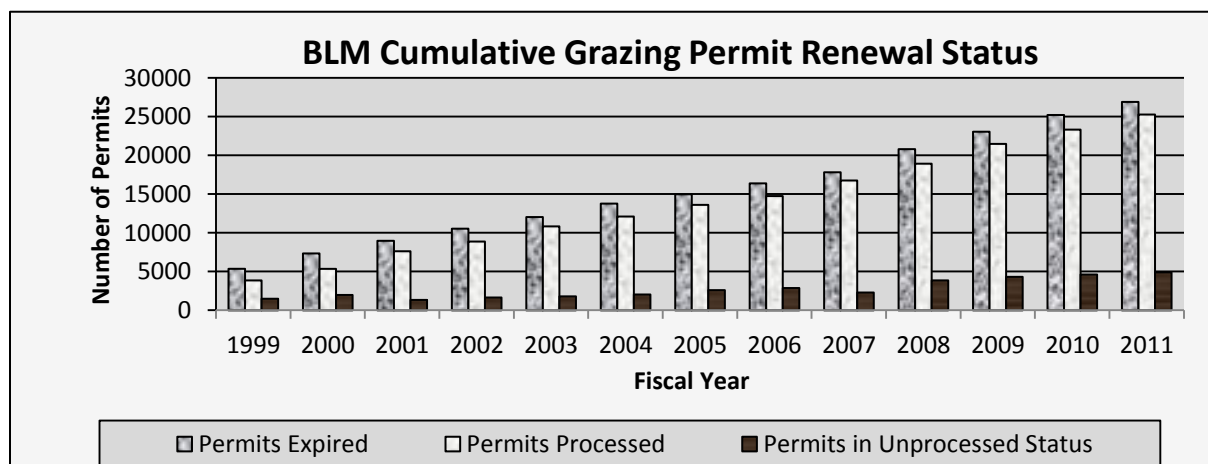


Chart 2 illustrates the cumulative number of permits. This number is greater than the number of permits administered, because some permits have expired more than once since 1999.

Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments will increase attention on land health assessments and quantitative data collection; improve the usefulness of both the RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and result in grazing management decisions guiding land health solutions for the future. This strategy will assist in ensuring that the backlog of unprocessed permits consists of the least environmentally-sensitive allotments that are more custodial in nature and/or are already meeting land health standards.

The 2012 general provision related to grazing permit renewals specifies that a permit issued as a result of a grazing preference transfer can be issued for the remaining years of the pre-transferred permit, if there is no change in the mandatory terms and conditions required. This will significantly streamline the work process on approximately 10 to 15 percent of BLM's annual permit workload, and allow the BLM to process permits originally scheduled to expire. This will reduce the permit renewal workload in 2013 by about 700 permits.

The administrative fee proposed in the Budget and the provisions approved in the 2012 Appropriations Act, will provide for increased efficiencies in many areas of permitting process.



Sage-grouse Initiative: The Rangeland Management program must ensure that permitted actions and management improve or maintain sage-brush habitat conditions that ameliorate threats from grazing practices and produce significant conservation benefits to sage-grouse habitat at the local and landscape scale. The highest priority permits for completion in 2013 are in the focal areas outlined by the Greater Sage-Grouse Range-Wide Breeding Density Thresholds map (Doherty map). While completing permit renewals, the Rangeland Management program will:

- Address desired vegetation conditions needed within allotments to meet Sage-grouse and other multiple use management needs;
- Identify the restoration actions that must be taken within the allotments to meet those desired conditions;
- Address monitoring required to inform managers if permitted actions within the allotment are allowing desired vegetation conditions to be maintained or improved;
- Address mitigation needed to remove threats to Sage-grouse that are listed in the grazing management section of the March 2010 listing determination;
- Work with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to implement its "Sage-grouse Initiative" on public lands associated with private lands undergoing ranch planning; and
- Work with NRCS where BLM permittees work on ranch planning and habitat improvement projects with the NRCS's Environmental Quality Incentives Program, on their private lands, to extend those grazing practices on public lands. BLM will also work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to include those public lands in Candidate Conservation Agreements.

Invasive Species and Weed Management

Land areas that contain fire-adapted ecosystems and surface disturbance activities are most vulnerable to noxious weed and invasive species. The Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Management Program in the BLM's Rangeland Management Program addresses these issues on BLM lands throughout the West. The BLM will prioritize and expand ongoing Early Detection and Rapid Response systems (EDRR) and implementation in areas that target invasive species that were limited in their expansion and/or previously unknown to public lands.

Internal and external partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and other invasive species. The Partners Against Weeds Action Plan (PAW), Pulling Together, National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management, and the National Invasive Species Management Plan assist in education, prevention, inventory, and monitoring while using an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach for control and restoration of weeds and invasive species areas.

The BLM manages invasive species and weeds to improve habitat in riparian areas that are critical to 60 percent of the wildlife species in semi-arid environments, and to improve terrestrial habitat areas that are critical for sage grouse.



Before: A BLM partnership with the Escalante River Watershed Partnership used a combination of mechanical and chemical methods to control and manage two non-native woody invasive plants, Russian olive and tamarisk along the Escalante River in Utah



After photo: Using passive restoration of the site, one year after the treatments, native species such as cottonwoods, coyote and Gooding's willows along with other native species grew back naturally.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Permit Renewal: The BLM will continue to improve permit renewal procedures by prioritizing allotments based on environmental sensitivities and better-tiered NEPA processes. BLM will also continue to emphasize collecting quantitative resource data for more defensible decisions, and working closely with stakeholders, local governments, and the public during allotment plan development, evaluations, and the NEPA process.

In 2012 and 2013, BLM will continue to focus on the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, using authorities provided in the 2012 appropriations act concerning grazing permit renewals and transfers of permits.

The BLM plans to use the \$6.5 million collected under the new administrative fee to process 235 grazing permits and leases, monitor 200 allotments and complete 185 land health evaluations.

Performance Overview

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,206,024/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 253M	63% 155,970,340/ 248M	66% 163,846,740/ 248M	69% 170,652,000/ 248M	+3%	72% 179,086,000/ 248M
Comments: The denominator change in 2011 from 253M to 248M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the Public Land Statistics.									
Contributing programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables; and Other Subactivities.									
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP)	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 411,388/ 35,762,000	1.21% 433,905 / 35,762,000	1.2% 411,888/ 35,762,000	0.99% 333,177/ 35,762,000	0.58% 205,000/ 35,762,000	0.58% 205,000/ 35,762,000	0%	0.83% 300,000/ 35,762,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: In 2012, BLM will increase its permit renewal activities, which will result in a decrease in the number of acres restored. In 2013, \$2.5 million will be used for Habitat Restoration and Improvement. The increased funding received will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage-grouse populations.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									

Performance Overview

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	84% 2177/ 2,600	44% 2,554/ 5,835	30% 1,933 / 6,484	31% 1,933/ 6,312	36% 1,945/ 5,383	36% 2,396/ 6,685	33% 2,100/ 6,300	-3%	55% 2,500/ 4,500
Comment: In 2012, the enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. Subsequently, in 2013, the number permit renewals will sustain a moderate increase in comparison to the 2011 enacted level with the addition of the administrative fee proposal.									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Number of grazing administration actions conducted. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	96% 30,006/ 31,102	96% 29,000/ 30,000	96% 27,000/ 28,000	0%	96% 27,000/ 28,000

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forestry Mgt. (\$000)	9,945	9,714	+57	-3,453	6,318	-3,396
FTE	84	84	0	-34	50	-34
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Timber Contract Expense (5500)	16	30	0	0	20	-10
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery (5900)	3,793	4,603	0	0	4,816	+213
Transfer: USFS Forest Pest Control (9620)	556	522	0	0	522	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Forest Vegetation Information System (FORVIS)	110	100	0	0	100	0
Timber Sale Information System (TSIS)	487	302	0	0	302	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Forestry Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Decrease	-3,303	-34
• Reduce Healthy Landscapes Funding	-150	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-3,453	-34

The 2013 Budget Request for the Public Domain Forestry program is \$6,318,000 and 50 FTE, a program change of -\$3,453,000 and -34 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$3,453,000/ -34 FTE) – The BLM will reduce lower-priority activities by \$3.3 million. This program decrease also includes a reduction of \$150,000 for Healthy Landscapes landscape restoration projects in lower priority Public Domain forested areas.

Performance Change

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 1: Manage timber and forest products resources									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	109,345	103,300	355,000	100,000	119,000	110,000	55,000	-55,000	120,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management, Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management ; and Forest Ecosystem Health .									
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. (BUR)	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,929/ 25,700	89% 22,833/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	67% 17,301/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	29% 7,345/ 25,700	-59%	29% 7,345/ 25,700
Comment: Data include both O&C and PD Forestry									

Program Overview

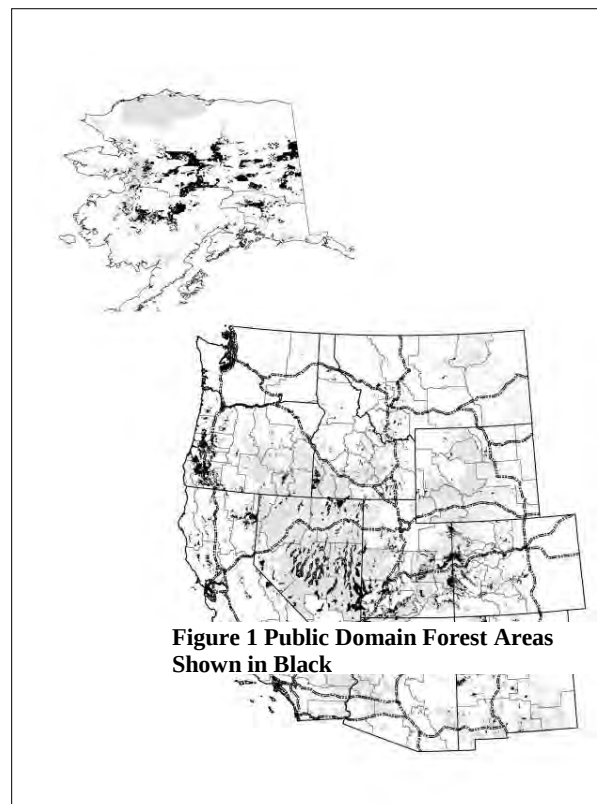
Program Components

The Public Domain Forest Management program creatively and efficiently conserves, restores, and sustainably manages over 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in 12 western states, including Alaska. BLM forests and woodlands serve a diversity of purposes and provide many important benefits. They offer a variety of forest products and recreational opportunities that support local economies. They serve as valuable wildlife habitat, and play an important role in carbon storage cleaning air and water.

The program focuses on ecosystem restoration and health, protection, and management for multiple objectives including biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable development for local communities. Appropriated funding is leveraged with Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Funding, USDA Forest Health Protection funding, and stewardship authority to increase program accomplishments and meet Bureau goals. The program also coordinates with the Wildland Fire management program to leverage funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects.

The program:

- **Implements forest restoration** projects to improve forest health and resilience so that the forests better withstand disturbances from wildfires, insects, disease, drought, and climate change at the landscape scale.
- **Salvages dead and dying timber** to promote forest health and reduce hazardous fuels, while considering wildlife habitats, watershed health, soil stability, and local economic opportunities.
- **Provides personal use and commercial opportunities** for vegetative products from forests, woodlands, rangelands and desert environments.
- **Maintains an inventory** for over 58 million acres of forest and woodland resources on the Public Lands.



Critical Factors

The following represent the primary critical factors affecting the BLM's Public Domain Forest Management program:

- BLM estimates that approximately 14 million acres of BLM's forests and woodlands are overstocked and at risk of increased insect and disease attacks and catastrophic wildfire.
- Most forest restoration and health treatments are accomplished through the sale of forest products that are the by-products of the treatments. The closing of many traditional sawmills, paper mills, and other wood product utilization facilities decreased

markets for forest products. Loss of infrastructure in the logging contractor community, fluctuation in the housing market, and transportation costs affect BLM's ability to sell timber, utilize the by-products of treatments, and complete treatments. Many isolated BLM forest parcels are inaccessible without access across private lands, often preventing timely forest treatments.

Means and Strategies

- The Public Domain Forest Management program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape scale.
- BLM policy requires that all measurable biomass by-products from forest treatments such as timber sales, stewardship contracts, and hazardous fuels reduction are offered for utilization.
- The program facilitates the coordination of biomass removal between public agencies and private markets. BLM is partnering with the USDA Forest Service, Department of Energy (DOE), state and private agencies to develop and implement the Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol (CROP) tool. CROP highlights biomass removal opportunities in a transparent process available on the web. Private investors use the data when considering renewable bio-energy development opportunities. Over 20 CROP evaluations have been completed on over 50 million acres of public and private forestlands including BLM forests in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.
- The program supports renewable energy goals by promoting the direct conversion and use of woody biomass for energy within BLM's federally-owned facilities, as a part of a DOE, USDA, DOI interagency Bioenergy Facility Initiative.
- Foresters prescribe treatments to create species-diverse, multi-aged forests, with proper stocking densities to promote resilience in response to environmental stresses including changes in climate, insect and disease attack, and wildfires.
- Foresters are involved in managing Ecoregional Assessments in the Middle Rockies, Northwestern Plains, Colorado Plateau, Northern Great Basin, and Central Basin geographic areas. These assessments will facilitate prioritization of forest health and restoration treatments on a landscape scale, and identification of areas of high forest mortality due to drought, insects, and disease.
- Foresters sustainably harvest and regenerate forests to produce a continuous supply of wood products and energy feedstocks that may sequester or offset more cumulative carbon than forests that are left unharvested.
- Foresters use stewardship contracting agreements with partners, thereby leveraging funding to conduct forest health and restoration treatments and improve wildlife habitat by trading forest products to pay for the treatments and using matching funds to treat more acreage.

Success Story: Two Tails Stewardship in Bonners Ferry, ID

BLM collaborated with the community in Bonners Ferry, ID and implemented a 1,300 acre stewardship project that included tree thinning on 700 acres, site preparation, and tree planting. A local elected official was enthusiastic about the BLM project's economic impact on the community: *–This project was wonderful..... The project had about a \$2 million gross value, and all but the trucking cost came back into our economy here....This project in one year was a \$14 million shot [of revenue into the community], and that was from only 700 acres. It's nice to employ the local contractors, but that amount of money rolling through the community is really important. The BLM has been a very good partner."*



Before treatment, 5,000 trees per acre crowded the site, creating an unhealthy forest in danger of insect, disease, and wildfire attack.



After treatment, the forest is restored to a healthy condition, hazardous fuels are reduced, and wildlife habitat is improved.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013 the Public Domain Forest Management program will reduce program capacity and outputs. However, emphasis will remain on using sales contracts to achieve desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the Public Domain.

In FY 2013, the Public Domain Forest Management Program will:

- Offer 55,000 tons of green biomass, compared to 117,000 tons in 2011 and a planned 110,000 tons in 2012;
- Offer 12 MMBF of timber and other forest products for sale, compared to 31 MMBF in 2011 and a planned 30 MMBF in 2012;
- Offer 7 Stewardship Contracts, compared to 41 in 2011 and a planned 35 in 2012;
- Restore and treat through sales 5,500 acres, compared to 21,600 acres restored and treated in 2011, and a planned 21,700 acres in 2012;
- Issue 12,000 permits to individuals and small businesses for fuelwood and non-timber forest products, compared to 24,000 permits in 2011, and a planned 23,000 permits in 2012;
- Perform no inventory of forest and woodlands acres, compared to 95,000 acres inventoried in 2011, and a planned 110,000 acres inventoried in 2012;
- Evaluate and treat 4,000 acres of forest and woodlands, compared to 14,100 acres evaluated and treated in 2011, and a planned 16,000 acres in 2012.

Performance Overview

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 1: <i>Manage timber and forest products resources</i>									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	109,345	103,300	355,000	100,000	119,000	110,000	55,000	-55,000	120,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management, Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management ; and Forest Ecosystem Health .									
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. (BUR)	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,929/ 25,700	89% 22,833/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	67% 17,301/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	29% 7,345/ 25,700	-59%	29% 7,345/ 25,700
Comment: Comment: Data include both O&C and PD Forestry									

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Riparian Mgt. (\$000)	22,805	22,682	+214	0	22,896	+214
FTE	181	181	0	0	181	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Riparian Management program is \$22,896,000 and 181 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Riparian Management Program provides the framework for assessing, monitoring, and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian area and nearly 13 million acres of wetland area. Riparian areas are important in every landscape type, but in the arid West these moist, green areas are critical to sustaining ecosystem functions and services, providing terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat including migratory bird flyways, reducing erosion and improving water quantity, and providing recreational opportunities. The diversity of use and function of the riparian resource and its geographical position on the landscape make riparian areas the integrator of landscape activities and a relevant indicator of overall ecosystem function.



Sage-grouse Initiative: Healthy functioning riparian areas play a prominent role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations in the West. These are important areas for the growth and survival of sage-grouse, particularly at early life stages. Riparian areas provide the moist green vegetation that serves as protection from predators and supply native forbs and insects, which are the critical food necessary for sage-grouse survival.

Critical Factors

There are a number of external factors impacting the riparian program requiring management to reallocate resources and reevaluate management priorities. Some factors that will have long standing impacts include:

- Changing temperature and moisture regimes resulting in frequent and severe weather events like floods and drought that require management actions and aggressive pursuit of adaptive management strategies.

- Increasing demands upon water resources and impacts from land use changes upon streamflow, wetlands, seeps and springs, which necessitate increased workload for monitoring and for undertaking adaptive management strategies.
- Development of public lands as part of the New Energy Frontier for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources requiring mitigation efforts to offset water discharge, water pollution, or water loss that cause fragmentation and/or loss of riparian habitat.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species, requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.
- Increasing need for restoration and protection as habitat loss has increased the number of sensitive species and respective habitat requirements. Many of these sensitive species like sage-grouse, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, warm water aquatic species, and salmonids have a critical nexus with riparian resources.
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian/wetland areas requires additional monitoring to detect degradation from trails, transportation routes, and visitor use activities and to prioritize restoration activities.
- Effects of catastrophic wildfire activity are increasing the workload to stabilize and rehabilitate burned areas and monitor treatment success as well as land condition and trend.



A Clean Water and Watershed Restoration project at The Blanca Wetlands in southern Colorado was successful in sustaining key wildlife populations through improved water delivery to sensitive wetlands habitat.

Means and Strategies

The Riparian Management Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. The Program is addressing the critical factors through activities to manage riparian resources and to support BLM-wide efforts, including:

- Using results from the Rapid Eco-regional Assessment (REA) process to identify focal areas for riparian conservation and restoration at the eco-regional scale.
- Coordinating riparian restoration with step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach and with Healthy Landscapes focal areas.
- Conducting Proper Functioning Condition assessments in coordination with land health assessments on a watershed or landscape-level basis.
- Setting quantifiable objectives for riparian vegetation and using science-based monitoring protocols to evaluate achievement of these objectives. Capturing legacy and new assessment/monitoring data into a national geospatial dataset to more efficiently analyze and report on the condition and trend of riparian resources.
- Coordinating with other programs to create a land treatments national geospatial dataset to document location of treatments on the landscape and to track their effectiveness.
- Prioritizing riparian treatments to protect sage-grouse and other ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities and habitats in areas that are functioning at risk.

- Using funds provided through the Clean Water Watershed Restoration (CWWR) Act to complete on-the-ground restoration projects focused on improving water quality, riparian and aquatic resources.
- Working to educate youth about the importance and complexity of riparian resources.
- Working with diverse stakeholders to improve riparian resources across jurisdictional boundaries through the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy.
- Riparian Management Program funds are frequently leveraged with other Federal, state, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects. The Creeks and Community Strategy has been a significant contributor to this leveraging of BLM funds with those of other Federal and state agencies, stakeholders, and local NGOs.

The Creeks and Community Strategy was initiated by the NRST at the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in 2008. The strategy has been used to facilitate discussions about riparian condition, current management, and trend and potential of the Upper Missouri River and to allow effective participation and collaboration to address riparian issues along the river. Stakeholders were invited to participate in riparian assessments and to engage in on-site discussions about resource conditions. Collaborative learning (being on river together) had great value and improved relationships between different stakeholders and BLM on the Upper Missouri River.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013 the Riparian Management Program will continue to “Protect America’s Landscapes” by improving land and water health through ongoing management of wetlands and riparian areas. Riparian condition assessments, prioritizing and implementing management actions, and monitoring the effectiveness of those actions are the key components of the program.

Program activities contribute to several DOI and BLM performance measures.

- Assessment and monitoring of riparian areas are crucial activities of the program. These activities help direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. In addition, riparian assessment and monitoring provide the data for DOI Strategic Plan Performance measure “percent of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles that have achieved desired condition.” Incremental increases are being made in this performance measure, but due to the large number of riparian miles it is expected that this value will remain at 86 percent in 2013.
- Similar to riparian areas, wetland areas are also assessed and monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during wetland assessment and monitoring are used as one component in determining the DOI Strategic Measure “percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.”
- The “Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated by the BLM Director as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals” is a Bureau performance measure. Components necessary to meet this measure are riparian management actions and assessment and monitoring data collected to guide those actions and evaluate their effectiveness.
- On-the-ground management actions undertaken by the Riparian Program directly contribute to improvement of degraded riparian areas. These actions are essential to meeting the Department’s performance measure “number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans” and to

ensuring progress in improving riparian conditions on BLM lands. In 2013, the planned number of miles for restoration is 749.

In 2013 the Riparian Program will continue to implement the interagency Creeks and Community Strategy and to support the interagency National Riparian Service Team (NRST). The NRST helps provide consistency in assessing, monitoring and cooperatively restoring riparian resources within the BLM and across multiple Federal and state agencies. It does this through providing training to staff and state cadres, technical information transfer, development of technical tools, and riparian restoration projects. The NRST is also the primary provider of collaborative stakeholder engagement used to address water and riparian conflicts in the arid West in an effort to avoid litigation. The NRST will continue to provide place-based problem solving relative to riparian resources in the NLCS, including units such as the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument and the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Performance Overview

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	90% 128,310/ 143,290	91% 130,146/ 143,290	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 132,466/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	86% 133,000 154,976	+1%	91% 141,000 155,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.									
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	767	779	1,734	788	749	788	749	-39	788
Comment: In 2013, the BLM will be placing a greater emphasis on assessment and monitoring data collection in order to better guide out-year restoration. This will cause a reduction in restoration projects accomplished and miles restored.									
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements.									

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cultural Resources Mgt. (\$000)	16,816	16,105	+139	+1,081	17,325	+1,220
FTE	121	121	0	0	121	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors	+1,081	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,081	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management Program is \$17,325,000 and 121 FTE, a program change of +\$1,081,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Increase – America’s Great Outdoors (+\$1,081,000/ 0 FTE) - The 2013 budget request includes a program increase of \$1,081,000 for the Cultural Resource Program, targeted to support the America’s Great Outdoors initiative. The additional funds will be focused on the following two key areas:

Heritage Resources of America’s Diverse Communities (+\$800,000/ 0 FTE) – Inventory, protect, and interpret treasured sites and places of special meaning significant to the diverse communities represented across the American West, and engage ethnic, rural, and underrepresented groups in public land management, through the following three project categories:

- Conducting regional ethno-geographic landscape assessments to inventory places of cultural importance and identify and evaluate properties for management and interpretation, as well as to inform regional landscape planning decisions and assess the effects of proposed development projects;
- Engaging under-represented groups in heritage resource stewardship through consultation on resource management strategies and involvement in public education and interpretive activities, volunteer opportunities, internships, and research; and
- Repatriating to Native Americans human remains and cultural items held in BLM’s extensive collections and enhancing management of culturally significant sites on the public lands, in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and E.O. 13007, Sacred Sites.

Paleontological Resources Preservation (+\$281,000 / 0 FTE) – Support the continued implementation of the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009, advancing the management of nationally significant and scientifically important fossils that illustrate the history of life on Earth, including changing climate regimes through the following:

- Core implementation activities include inventory, stabilization, and monitoring of key fossil localities on the public lands and specimens in museum collections, as well as education and interpretation to enhance scientific understanding and engage the public.
- A key strategy is completion of a national database for efficiently managing locality and collection data, which will improve coordination and exchange of information with key research partners, support landscape assessments and planning, and facilitate land-use decisions in fossiliferous areas.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM Cultural Resources Management program is responsible for the largest, most diverse, and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, and the associated museum collections and data. The cultural resources represent all major periods and events in the broad sweep of human occupation in the West of at least 10,000 years, from prehistoric times up through the present era. The paleontological, or fossil, resources represent the development of life on Earth, as well as Earth's paleoenvironment. These resources are managed to ensure the cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, scientific, recreational, and economic benefits are maintained and available for future generations. The program consists of the following elements:

- managing archaeological sites and historic properties, in support of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) including inventory, stabilizing, monitoring, and digitizing the inventory;
- managing fossil localities and implementing the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009, including inventory, stabilizing, and monitoring;
- accounting for the BLM's 11 million artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, and the associated records, including documentation, preservation, and use in the BLM's three museum facilities and in coordination with the 140 state, tribal, and non-profit partner museums and universities that curate BLM collections
- facilitating Government-to-Government consultation with Indian tribes and Alaska Native governments on a regular basis concerning traditional tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sites of religious significance;
- complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and honoring Federal commitments to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and to respond to new discoveries on the public lands;
- developing and implementing education and interpretation opportunities for the public to engage with cultural and paleontological resources; and

BLM's heritage resources include:

- 328,000 recorded cultural properties;
- 83 historic properties listed on the National Register and 38,000 properties eligible for listing;
- 63,000 monitored archaeological sites;
- 390 maintained historic structures;
- 25,000 recorded paleontological localities; and
- 10 million documented artifacts and specimens.

- supporting research on cultural and paleontological resources to enhance scientific understanding and support sound decision-making.

Critical Factors

The Cultural Resources Management Program faces a broad range of challenges and critical factors that influence the program work, and has directed resources to address the following:

- **Risk to Heritage Resources** - cultural, historic, and paleontological resources are increasingly vulnerable to theft, destruction, and vandalism as a result of increased accessibility of once remote public lands at urban interfaces by well-equipped hikers, off-highway users, and urban and suburban encroachment;
- **Section 106 of the NHPA Casework** - increased renewable energy and energy exploration and development activities have increased demands for the Cultural Resource Management program to provide project review in conformance with Section 106 of the NHPA;
- **Directive on Government-to-Government Consultation with Indian Tribes** - issuance of the Department of the Interior policy on government-to-government consultation with Indian tribes and Native Alaska villages and corporations on December 1, 2011, will enhance participation of tribal communities in agency decision-making processes. BLM is working on a “step-down” policy for bureau implementation;
- **Paleontological Resources Preservation Authority** - implementation of the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of enhances protection of fossil resources under the new statutory mandates for the management, preservation, and protection of paleontological resources, casual collecting, permitting, inventory and monitoring, public awareness and education, law enforcement (fossil theft and vandalism), and curation of fossils from public lands;
- **Government Accountability Office Audit of NAGPRA Compliance** – continuing to implement the recommendations in the Government Accountability Office audit on Federal Agency NAGPRA Compliance, by continuing to inventory Native American cultural items held in collections and consulting with Indian tribes to determine disposition; and
- **Office of the Inspector General Audit of Museum Collections** – continuing to implement the recommendations in the December 2009 DOI Office of the Inspector General Audit on Department of the Interior’s Management of Museum Collections, including identification and curation of artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, upgrading preservation and documentation for accountability, and ensuring access and use for research and public benefit.

Cultural Resource Inventory

21.8 million acres of BLM’s 248 million surface acres have been inventoried for cultural resources, or 8.9 percent of the public lands. The total number of cultural and paleontological resources will increase as more of the public lands are inventoried to identify and record these resources.

NHPA Section 106 Casework

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with a reasonable opportunity to comment. Annually, BLM reviews more than 13,000 land use proposals for their potential effect on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. BLM’s national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the primary mechanism for achieving cost efficiencies and flexibility in the NHPA Section 106 review process.

Means and Strategies

The Cultural Resource Management program addresses program priorities in a number of significant ways that include:

- creating efficiencies in the NHPA Section 106 review process by continuing the BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO);
- maintaining active working relations with western State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) as part of the BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership to automate and digitize site records, and analyze this information for use in planning and expedited review of land-use undertakings at a significant cost savings;
- coordinating with the Office of Law Enforcement and Security to curb criminal acts prohibited by the ARPA, NAGPRA, and other Federal statutes protecting cultural property;
- relying on museums and universities to curate the vast majority of BLM collections, rather than managing in-house, at a significant cost-savings. Under this management model BLM coordinates with these repositories to ensure that collections are managed according to Federal and Departmental standards; and
- enhancing and developing partnership, volunteer, and youth opportunities for community-based conservation and educational activities that promote public investment in the management of the Nation's heritage resources.

BLM's Project Archaeology

Since 1990, Project Archaeology, BLM's primary heritage education program, has served more than 10,000 educators with high-quality curricular materials; these educators reach an estimated 210,000 students annually with heritage stewardship education.

Other Funding Sources

- The majority of cultural resource inventory conducted on the public lands is funded by other sources. Annually, 700,000 acres of the public lands are inventoried for cultural resources, 90 percent of which is funded either by benefitting BLM programs or land-use proponents as part of cultural clearance work in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Cultural resources also receives challenge cost share funds to support community-based volunteer and partner and educational activities.
- The BLM enjoys the support of partners and volunteers who supplement BLM's work by providing matching funds and in-kind contributions for proactive management, research, stabilization, monitoring, education, and outreach.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the Cultural Resource Management program will focus on continuing proactive management efforts including the inventory, monitoring, and stabilization of cultural and paleontological resources, and implementing more effective government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes. The BLM will also continue to support the review of proposed land-uses, including renewable and traditional energy projects, to evaluate potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources. Specific activities the Cultural Resources Management program will perform include:

- Conducting inventory of high priority public lands for cultural and paleontological resources;
- Stabilizing and implementing other physical protection measures at the highest priority scientifically, culturally, or educationally important and/or critically threatened heritage properties;
- Developing BLM “step-down policy” for implementing Secretary’s Department-wide Tribal Consultation Policy signed on December 1, 2011;
- Maintaining a BLM liaison at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to expedite review of compliance cases, especially pertaining to renewable energy and tribal consultation;
- Continuing to develop and implement low-cost solutions for providing support and coordination with the museums and universities that curate BLM’s museum collections;
- Implementing public education programs to promote public stewardship and enjoyment of America’s cultural and paleontological resources, and developing public outreach projects to facilitate volunteerism and youth opportunities; and
- Continuing to provide cultural expertise to the Office of Law Enforcement and Security investigations into the looting of archaeological sites and trafficking in antiquities.

Investigating Looting and Trafficking in the Four Corners Region

BLM Law Enforcement and Cultural Resource programs continue efforts to address looting of archaeological sites and trafficking in artifacts in the Four Corners region. Code-named —“Cerberus Action,” this investigation has so far resulted in the conviction of 28 individuals and the recovery of hundreds of thousands of artifacts from public and Indian lands.

Performance Overview

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources									
Strategy 1: Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	49% 197/ 400	48% 193/ 400	48% 195/ 407	48% 196/ 408	0%	50% 205/ 410
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3/3	77% 109 / 141	83% 118 / 142	83% 120/ 145	83% 122/ 147	0%	85% 136 / 160
Comment: Beginning in 2011, the number of BLM collections reported includes collections managed internally by BLM facilities and collections managed by museums and universities through partnerships. This change in reporting is consistent with the definition of the Strategic Plan measure which includes both internally and externally managed collections. The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of collections added to the inventory each year.									
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,980/ 58,837	84% 52,620/ 62,987	83% 51,123/ 61,837	84% 60,521 71,644	85% 60,897/ 71,644	85% 61,200/ 72,000	0%	85% 68,000/ 80,000
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of paleontological localities in BLM inventory in good condition. (BUR)	88% 19,421/ 22,000	95% 19,421/ 20,337	98% 24,926/ 25,436	95% 19,521/ 20,537	95% 26,643/ 27,230	98% 25,051/ 25,686	98% 23,030/ 23,500	0%	98% 24,500/ 25,000

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgt. (\$000)	75,753	74,888	+180	+2,000	77,068	+2,180
FTE	174	174	0	0	174	0
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Adopt-A-Horse Program (52xx)	402	450	0	0	450	0
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses (9830)	1,500	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Wild Horse and Burro Program System (WHBPS)	711	732	0	0	732	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Research & Development: Contraception/Population Control	+2,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,000	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program is \$77,068,000 and 174 FTE, a program increase of \$2,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Research and Development for Contraception/Population Control (+\$2,000,000) - In 2013, the BLM will fund new research on contraception and population growth suppression methods for males and/or females that may include studying the effects on herd genetics, animal behavior and rangeland use. The goals of the research will be to develop additional methods to reduce wild horse population growth and maintain herd health. The BLM will advertise an open request for new research proposals and consider recommendations contained in the National Academy of Sciences report expected in June 2013. The increase, a result of the tough choices made in the 2013 Budget, invests in R&D to protect the health and environment of the Nation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM's WHB Management Program is responsible for:

- Implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, which requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.
- Maintaining a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on prescribed Herd Management Areas (HMA).
- Establishing Appropriate Management Levels (AML) in balance with the ecosystem and other uses.
- Managing wild horse and burro populations on the range and monitoring the animals and their habitat.
- Determining whether AMLs should be achieved by removal, fertility control measures, or a combination of both. Current BLM policy is to not euthanize animals as a means of population control.
- Maintaining healthy herds and healthy rangelands by removing excess animals and attempting to reduce population growth rates using options such as fertility control.
- Assisting the United States Forest Service with the operational aspects of wild horse and burro management on Forest Service lands.

Strategy for Managing Wild Horse and Burro Populations

The BLM is continuing to develop a strategy of fundamental reforms in managing the wild horses and burros on public lands. The goals of the strategy include:

- **Reducing Gathers.** The BLM will reduce the annual number of wild horses gathered during 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2011, while the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) continues its independent, technical analysis of the WH&B Program and makes recommendations regarding future WH&B management and the need for new research.
- **Reducing Holding Costs.** The BLM will acquire additional less expensive long term holding facilities and partnership eco-sanctuaries to offset short term holding costs for wild horses removed from public rangelands.
- **Reducing Population Growth.** In 2012 and 2013, the BLM will increase the number of animals treated with fertility control and other population growth suppression methods compared to 2010. BLM expects that the National Academy of Sciences will make recommendations to guide future fertility control and additional population growth suppression efforts. In addition, the Budget requests a funding increase of \$2.0 million in 2013, for a scientifically-based research program to develop new drugs or methods of fertility control.
- **Strengthening Humane Animal Care and Handling Practices.** The BLM will continue appropriate controls in contracts and policies to strengthen humane animal care and handling practices. In 2012, the BLM will: finalize the development of a Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program that will be used to establish program wide Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)'s; create universal training requirements; and institute a Care and Welfare Assessment Tool. This auditing system will help the BLM identify areas of emphasis for future training, and ensure humane treatment of wild horses and burros.
- **Promoting Volunteerism in the Management of Wild Horses.** The BLM is increasing engagement of the public by enhancing public outreach, recruiting local volunteers and

organizations to assist in monitoring the health of the rangelands where animals roam, and encouraging partnerships to increase herd-related ecotourism.

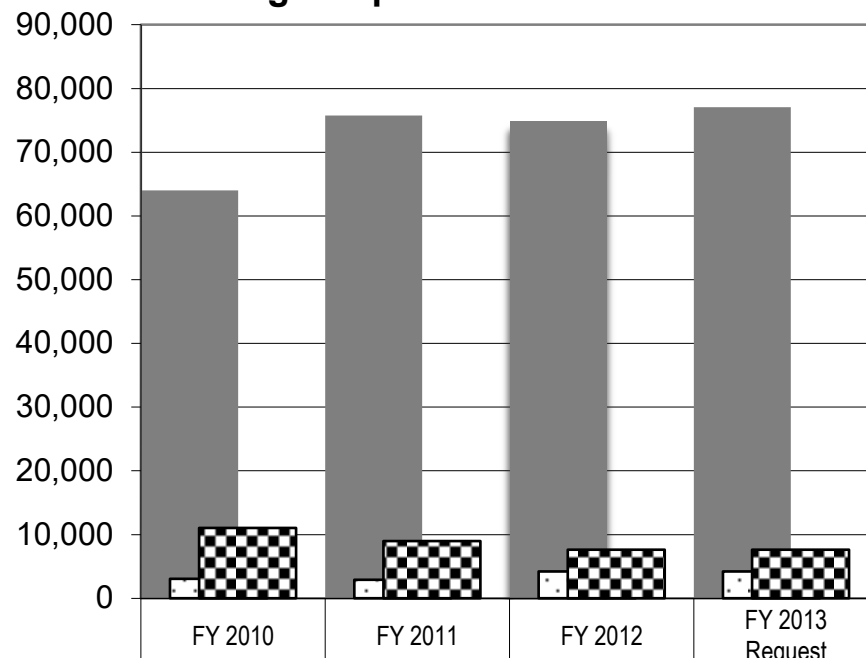
- **Improving Transparency and Openness.** The BLM has a fundamental commitment to transparency in all facets of the wild horse and burro program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gathers and at short-term corrals and long-term care facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the efficiency of the Wild Horse and Burro Program include:

- The acquisition of additional, new cost effective long-term holding and partnership eco-sanctuaries.
- Increased fuel and hay costs experienced in 2012 will continue to affect short-term holding costs.
- Wild horse and burro herds have limited natural predators, thus herds can increase at a rate of 20 percent each year and double in size every four years.
- Current wild horse and burro populations exceed appropriate management levels (AML) in many herd management areas. AML occurs when the number of wild horses and burros is in balance with other public land uses, within the capacity of the range to sustain the animals, and avoids damage to the rangelands.
- Public scrutiny of gather and removal methods has increased the public profile of the program. The BLM is experiencing increases in litigation, correspondence, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and the need to provide increased personnel at gathers to host public and media visitation.
- Adoptions will increase by offering more trained animals; however removals continue to exceed numbers sold and adopted, increasing BLM's need and costs to provide lifetime care.
- Time restrictions for administering fertility control and the increased difficulty in recapturing treated mares for retreatment.

Wild Horse & Burro Funding/Removals / Holding/Adoptions



■ Enacted Funding (\$ in thousands)	\$63,986	\$75,753	\$74,888	\$77,068
□ Adoptions	3,029	2,888	4,200	4,200
▣ Total Removals	11,041	8,965	7,600	7,600
Animals in Holding (Sep 30)	37,799	41,245	44,124	46,751

Note: Figures in this table are projected as of December 20, 2011.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2012 and 2013, BLM will decrease the number of wild horses and burros permanently removed from the range, increase adoptions and reduce short-term holding costs by acquiring additional long-term holding contracts and/or eco-sanctuaries. The 2013 planned performance includes:

- Removal of 7,600 excess WHB as well as additional animals through emergency gathers to protect public health and safety (i.e., animals on the highway, animals in residential areas, causing damage to crops).
- Adoption of 4,200 animals through BLM adoptions and partnerships such as the Mustang Heritage Foundation.
- Application of population growth suppression techniques during most gathers. These techniques include applications of fertility control to mares, releasing geldings to the range in place of mares and adjusting sex ratios to favor males.
- Continuation of ongoing research and study efforts being conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and the University of Toledo. These efforts examine potential longer

lasting fertility control agents, intended to aid in reducing population growth. Implement new studies recommended by the National Academy of Sciences report expected in June 2013.

- Undertake new research on contraception and population growth suppression methods for males and/or females that may include studying the effects on herd genetics, animal behavior and rangeland use.
- Continue Eco-sanctuaries Assistance Agreements or new contracts to care for animals in short-term holding corrals and long-term holding pastures.
- Maintain and increase existing levels of herd management monitoring, population inventory, and post-adoption compliance inspections.
- Continue implementation of the Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program.

Performance Overview

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. (BUR)	55% 109/ 199	44% 78/ 180	41% 74/ 179	39% 69/179	39% 69/179	39% 69/179	31% 55/179	-8%	31% 55/179
Comment: In 2013, the BLM Strategy aims to maintain the existing number of wild horses and burros on the range. The BLM will continue to remove 7,600 animals and increase applications of population growth suppression methods. This methodology will likely decrease the number of HMAs at AML, because most removals will be conducted in priority HMAs that far exceed AML. In addition, population growth suppression methods should slow population rates of increase but will not decrease the number of animals on the range. Program activities that will contribute to the measure include expenditures for research to develop longer acting fertility control agents, evaluation of other population growth suppression methods, and new research that may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.									
Cumulative number of Herd Management Areas (HMAs) treated, or where population suppression techniques were conducted. (BUR)	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	Baseline to be Established	16% 28/179	N/A	Baseline Established

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Mgmt.	\$	37,430	36,914	+261	+15,000	52,175	+15,261
	FTE	222	222	0	+3	225	+3
Fisheries Mgmt.	\$	13,599	13,333	+107	0	13,440	+107
	FTE	103	103	0	0	103	0
Total Activity	\$	51,029	50,247	+368	+15,000	65,615	+15,368
	FTE	325	325	0	+3	328	+3

The 2013 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$65,615,000 and 328 FTE, a net program change of \$15,000,000 and 3 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity maintains and restores fish, wildlife, and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans, while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. Funding for this program supports the staff that develops program policy and projects at all levels within the BLM. Management actions emphasize on-the ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations and reduce the need to federally list species of fish and wildlife.

This activity supports the Cooperative Landscape Conservation activities and the Healthy Landscapes program by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of the fisheries and wildlife programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland and upland systems managed by BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish. The BLM proposes an increase of \$15,000,000 to implement broad-scale sage-grouse conservation activities.

The lands BLM manages cover numerous types of wildlife habitat. The BLM's management responsibilities encompass a large percentage of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all of the American desert ecosystems, which include the sagebrush biome, and portions of the Colorado Plateau. The BLM is also responsible for managing 15 million acres of short and mid-grass prairies, and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. In addition, the BLM's diverse land base includes over 117,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support many rare plant and animal communities.

BLM's Fish and Wildlife Management program personnel play a significant role in BLM's multiple use mission. In-depth knowledge of fish and wildlife resources, combined with knowledge and experience in managing habitats, are key strengths of the biologists that work for the BLM. In addition, their experience and expertise regarding environmental laws and regulations is critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage commercial uses on public lands, while minimizing environmental damage to resources.

Definition Proper Functioning Condition

Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bed load, and aid floodplain development, improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action; develop diverse pond and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Mgt. (\$000)	37,430	36,914	+261	+15,000	52,175	+15,261
FTE	222	222	0	+3	225	+3
Other Major Resources:						
Trust Funds - Sikes Act (7124)	293	227	0	0	227	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Wildlife Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Sage Grouse Conservation Activities	+15,000	+3
TOTAL, Program Changes	+15,000	+3

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Wildlife Management program is \$52,175,000 and 225 FTE, a program change of +\$15,000,000 and +3 FTE over the 2012 enacted level.

Sage-grouse Conservation Activities (+\$15,000,000/ +3 FTE) – The BLM proposes an increase of \$15,000,000 to implement broad-scale sage-grouse conservation activities. Specifically, this funding would be used for the following planning and conservation activities.

Regulatory Certainty for Future Land Use Planning (+\$10.0 million and +3 FTE) - BLM will put in place the necessary mechanisms, through the land use planning process, to address conservation of sage-grouse before the 2015 deadline for FWS to make a final decision on whether or not to list the sage grouse. This will require the amendment or revision of 98 land use plans in 68 planning areas within the range of sage-grouse to designate priority sage-grouse habitat. Within these priority areas BLM will set disturbance thresholds for energy and mineral development, develop and implement specific best management practices for livestock grazing, establish restrictions for OHV use and other recreational activities, and implement aggressive fire suppression and post fire-fire restoration tactics. Amending these land use plans to provide the regulatory certainty requested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) will involve the following actions:

- Land Use Plan amendments: +\$6.5 million
- Landscape-level project Environmental Assessments: +\$2.0 million
- Travel management planning: +\$1.0 million



Sage-grouse strutting on public land.

- Candidate Conservation Agreement development: +\$0.5 million

(Note: resource management plan amendments are funded by the benefiting subactivities while new plan starts are funded in the Resource Management Planning subactivity).

Habitat Restoration and Improvement (+\$2.5 million) - Conduct on the ground restoration projects and improve key greater sage grouse habitat through activities such as: restoration potential mapping; pinyon/juniper mechanical treatment; invasive species control; mechanical sagebrush thinning; riparian restoration; sagebrush and other native plant seeding; installation of fuel breaks and other fuels management; and fence removal and marking to reduce mortality.

Habitat Mapping, Assessment and Monitoring (+\$2.5 million) - In 2013, the BLM plans to continue the intensification of data collection across thirty populations of greater sage-grouse in the west to begin to understand the impacts of use authorizations across sage-grouse habitats. In addition, GIS support and data management will be necessary in both the short and long term as the BLM transitions from intensive, large-scale planning to landscape-level and program-specific management to ensure the long-term sustainability of sage-grouse and the suite of species that are dependent on sagebrush for their survival. The increase will help delineate areas of highest priority habitat across the range of the sage grouse.

More information on the sage grouse initiative can be found in the Initiatives section.

Program Change

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	700,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: Increased funding received will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage grouse populations. The change in performance from FY 12 to the FY 13 President's Budget is attributed to \$2.5 million to be used for Habitat Restoration and Improvement.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									



Sage-grouse Initiative: Sage-grouse currently occupy only an estimated 56 percent of their historic habitat. More than half of the remaining sage-grouse habitat is on public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The decline in sage-grouse populations across their historic range over the past three decades spawned a major collaborative effort which began several years ago to protect and restore sage-grouse habitats and to rebuild grouse populations. That effort includes the western state wildlife agencies, the Western Governors' Association, and the BLM, along with a full range of public land users and wildlife conservation interests.

The BLM must be successful in accomplishing necessary land use plan amendments and continue ongoing interagency cooperative sage-grouse and sagebrush conservation efforts over the next three years to address the threats identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in their 2010 –warranted, but precluded” listing decision. Failure to do so will result in the potential listing of the species under Endangered Species Act (ESA). Such a listing would have significant national implications, including major socio-economic impacts to on-going and future uses of thousands of square miles of public, state, and private lands across the west, including livestock grazing and energy production. A listing of the sage-grouse would impact virtually all public land use authorizations across most or part of eleven western states, shifting the BLM's focus from conservation of the species to ESA compliance.

BLM has over 50 percent of the species habitat. BLM's actions to amend Land Use Plans to incorporate adequate conservation measures presents an excellent opportunity to conserve the species. This would provide the regulatory certainty that the FWS is requesting and greatly reduce the probability of listing of the sage-grouse. This will involve an intensive, large-scale planning effort through FY 2015 that will be closely coordinated with FWS, state fish and wildlife agencies, and other stakeholders. This effort will also involve a series of interim policy directives to the field to ensure that sage-grouse habitat is conserved pending Land Use Plan amendments.

The Planning subactivity will incorporate sage-grouse habitat conservation measures into land use plans of 68 planning units in California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Land use plans will incorporate the regulatory mechanisms through plan amendments, revisions, and supplements. Please see the Resource Management Planning Chapter write-up for further information.



Pilar Ziegler, a BLM wildlife biologist, and a USGS field technician tag sage-grouse.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on BLM's 248million acres, dispersed over some of the Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential wildlife habitat. BLM-managed lands are vital to big game, upland game, waterfowl, shorebirds, songbirds, raptors and hundreds of species of non-game mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

The BLM Wildlife Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving wildlife habitat as an integral part of BLM's multiple use mission and priorities that include:

- Implementing and maintaining habitat improvement projects.
- Implementing conservation actions in support of sensitive species and their habitats.
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of habitat management actions.
- Collecting inventory data to provide a solid foundation to support Land Use Planning and ensure Land Use Plan implementation.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale in priority focal areas.

Critical Factors

- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation, due to both anthropogenic (e.g. urban expansion, energy development) and non-anthropogenic (drought, disease) factors, and exacerbated by the effects of land health stressors, are seemingly outpacing habitat restoration and enhancement activities, resulting in significant declines for some wildlife species.
- Authorization of land uses impacting wildlife habitat may significantly increase in conjunction with new energy initiatives.

Means and Strategies

- Beginning in 2010, the BLM has been undertaking several rapid ecoregional assessments to better address the management of wildlife and habitat resources at a scale equivalent to the intensified broad-scale land use pressures and associated stressors, including catastrophic wild fire and associated degradation and conversion of native vegetation communities, disease, as well as the compounding effects of land health stressors. The first results from assessments will be available in early spring of 2012.
- BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to wildlife populations across geographic regions, and better coordinate actions to mitigate species declines.
- Once completed, rapid ecoregional assessments will aid in identification of the highest priority areas for wildlife habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale consistent with the range and distribution of many wildlife species, transcending currently defined administrative boundaries.
- In 2010, the BLM identified the highest priority wildlife-related data layers needed. The first data layer initiated was a range-wide greater sage-grouse "breeding bird density" map, in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies. The sage-grouse breeding

bird density map is based upon a standardized methodology and is a first step for identifying the highest priority areas for sage-grouse habitat protection that are necessary to ensure sustainable sage-grouse populations. This information now guides efforts for specific habitat assessment work in partnership with agencies such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS).

- In 2011, the BLM began working with State and Federal partners under the umbrella of a 2008 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), to identify areas of highest conservation value for greater sage-grouse in order that the collective agencies direct available funding and management attention where conservation and management actions will have the most significant benefit. This MOU contains work items that justify continued monitoring and assessment of sage-grouse habitat into 2013.
- The majority of species and habitats present on BLM lands do not occur exclusively on lands administered by the BLM. Additionally, BLM land ownership is not spatially contiguous, both at the regional and site scales. Therefore, BLM works closely with its partners across jurisdictional boundaries so that wildlife conservation measures applied on BLM lands are effective. The BLM currently has Memoranda of Understanding in place with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for sagebrush habitat management), the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for coordination of energy and wildlife issues), as well as MOUs pledging BLM support in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign. For example, as a result of the aforementioned MOUs, the BLM has:
 - Developed standardized regionally-specific habitat management guidelines for reptile and amphibian habitats that have been distributed to all BLM Field offices.
 - Supported development and implementation of standardized avian monitoring protocols to ascertain population trends across jurisdictional boundaries.
 - Improved coordination and collaboration with important partner organizations including Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.
- Consistent with BLM policy direction, the BLM works closely with state fish and wildlife agencies on wildlife resource issues, in particular in support and implementation of State Wildlife Action Plans, which establish broad-scale wildlife priorities and identify the species of greatest conservation need as well as the habitats necessary for their protection.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- Annually the Wildlife Program expends approximately 75 percent of received funding on “on-the-ground” vegetation treatments, habitat enhancement projects, and associated monitoring to restore wildlife habitat, and to confirm the effectiveness of management actions undertaken. The remaining 25 percent of funding is spent primarily on inventory and planning activities.
- Much of the Wildlife Program work is accomplished through leveraging of additional dollars, equipment, and labor from Federal and non-Federal partners with shared wildlife-related objectives.

Accomplishments

- ***Sage-grouse Habitat Monitoring*** – BLM is using \$2,000,000 in fiscal year 2012 to continue implementing broad-scale sage-grouse habitat monitoring activities to ascertain the effectiveness of habitat management and the effect of land use authorizations. The

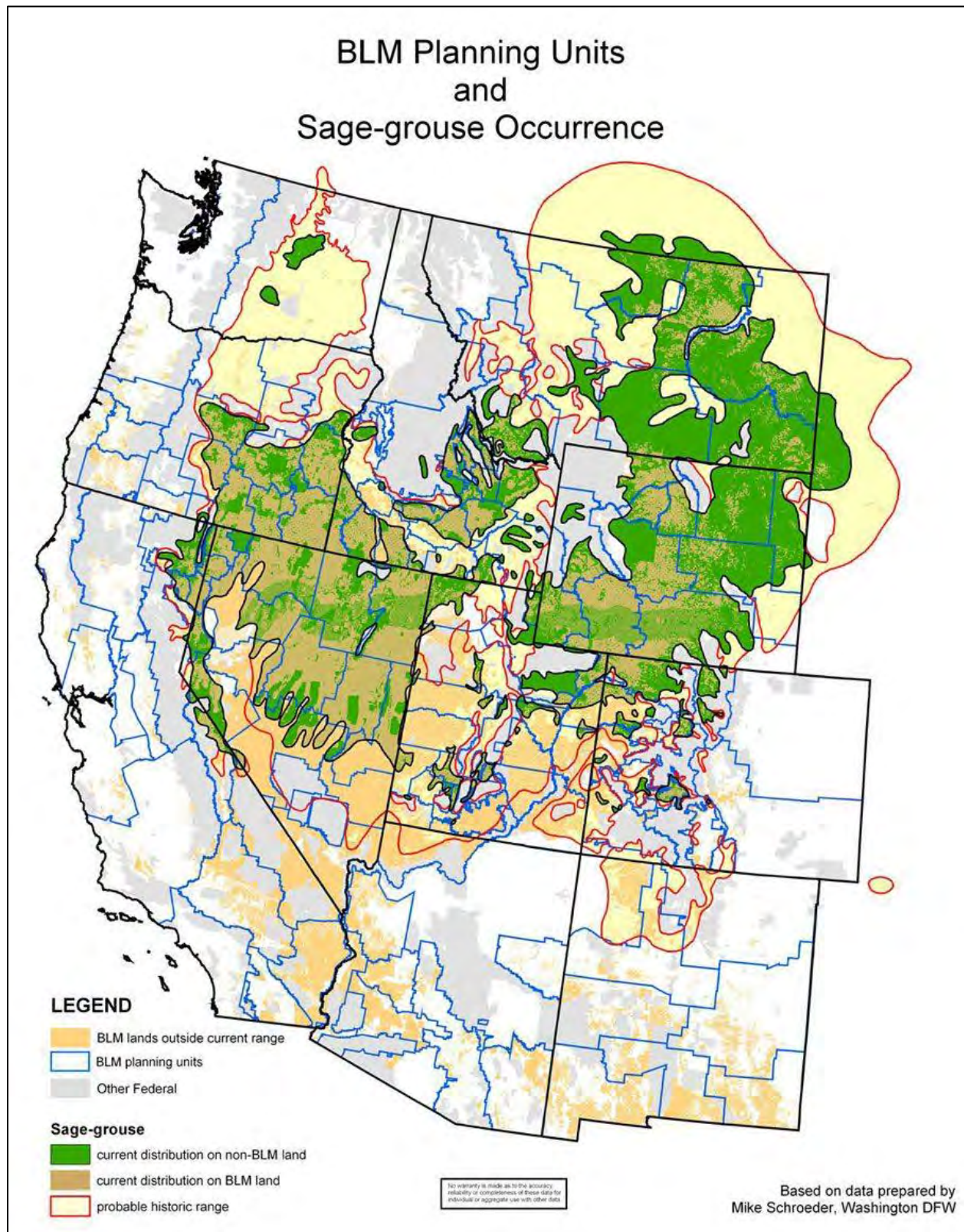
BLM initiated a range-wide greater sage-grouse "breeding bird density" map in 2010 as a first step of these monitoring activities. Additional monitoring was conducted in 2011. Continuing this broad-scale monitoring effort will fill critical data gaps necessary for habitat protection and restoration. Habitat monitoring will provide for an adaptive management platform that will support the BLM's multiple-land use mission, including energy development, grazing, and recreation. The monitoring protocol continues to identify baseline vegetation conditions relative to sage-grouse habitat goals and objectives so that the BLM can evaluate the effectiveness of its management.

- ***Nevada Bi-State Landscape Restoration Project*** - The Carson City District Office (CCDO) project is a landscape-scale, multi-year project focused on the Bi-State distinct population segment (DPS) of greater sage-grouse. This 900,000-acre project area includes three sage-grouse population management units (PMU) located across four counties. The CCDO is engaging in a variety of on-the-ground partnerships to collect sage-grouse data, vegetation data, road and trail data, and conduct habitat restoration work to support sage-grouse conservation and management. Partners include the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Nevada Department of Wildlife, NRCS, Great Basin Bird Observatory (GBBO), Chicago Botanic Garden (CBG), and the Carson Valley Chukar Club.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM's Wildlife Program will:

- Continue sage grouse conservation activities as described above.
- Continue to develop wildlife indicators that more accurately reflect the variety and condition of wildlife species and habitat across the system of public lands. The indicators derived from this work will be critical to the assessments currently underway for development of resource management plans, renewable energy planning, identification and development of focal resource areas, and to support cooperative landscape conservation.
- Emphasize wildlife habitat improvements in order to reduce the number of species of concern failing to meet objectives, while maintaining a sufficient level of monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of those improvements.
- Emphasize performance of actions under agency-endorsed plans for the purpose of conserving non-federally listed species to prevent the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act.
- Accomplish substantial habitat assessment and monitoring to 1) provide an understanding of range and distribution of priority species to describe existing conditions and 2) monitor to determine if management decisions have been implemented and objectives are being met.



PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

BLM lands contain a diversity of native plant communities that are the habitats for wildlife such as Sage-Grouse and Desert Tortoise. These native plant communities make up over 50 ecoregions across BLM and each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining and restoring Western native plant communities on public lands.

The program consists of the following elements:

- Identifying, evaluating, and protecting rare plants on public lands, including NLCS units.
- Understanding the effects of climate change on native plant species and native plant communities on public land.
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for sage-grouse and other wildlife species.
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs to ensure native plant material needs are met.
- Seed collection, curation and storage.
- Developing seed transfer zones and guidelines.
- Monitoring to ensure effectiveness of native plant materials that have been developed.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale.
- Enhancing partnerships and volunteer opportunities for plant conservation.



A golden field of desert marigold (*Baileya multiradiata*). This population was collected as part of Seeds of Success. Photo by Mike Howard, BLM-NM.

For more information on BLM's Plant Conservation Program please see the following websites:

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish_wildlife_and/plants.html

BLM Native Plant Materials Development:

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish_wildlife_and/plants/1.html

Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program:

<http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/CPNPP.html>

Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Program:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/research/shrub/greatbasin.shtml>

Critical Factors

The effects of landscape health stressors such as drought, disease, catastrophic wildfire, and urban growth and development are altering native plant communities across the West. As rainfall and temperatures change, native plant species and communities may not adapt as fast as the environment changes, thus affecting Sage-Grouse and other species' ability to survive.

Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10 to 20 years to develop as consistent and reliable commercially available species.

Means and Strategies

- The Plant Conservation Program aligns with Administration priorities and coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level.
- The Plant Conservation Program supports the Department's Youth and America's Great Outdoors Initiatives by employing recent college graduates in the biological and environmental sciences, through the Conservation and Land Management Internship Program to assist the Bureau with the Seeds of Success Program. The program also works with partners to educate America's youth through the development of a high school curriculum that BLM will use to develop elementary and middle school curricula for younger students.
- The Plant Conservation Program supports the renewable and conventional energy program by encouraging use of local genotypes and developing native plant materials for use in reclamation projects. <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/pcp/mgmt.html>.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, BLM will continue to lead regional interagency native plant programs in the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, Pacific Northwest and the Mohave Desert. These programs will develop the native plant seed to be used within these ecoregions. The BLM Plant Conservation Program will work with other Federal agencies to develop a national interagency strategy for native plant materials development and will continue to host the multi-agency contract for increasing native grass and forb seed in 11 Western states.

Over the past 10 years, the BLM has purchased more than 26 million pounds of seed, which is an average of 2.6 million pounds of seed annually, through the consolidated seed buys. In 2013, Ely Seed Warehouse, funded by the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act, will be completed and ready for operation. Storage of more than one million pounds of seed within the warehouse will enable the Bureau to buy seed when the price is lower than during high fire years. The Bureau will continue to work with the more than 500 partners in this program, including the seed industry, to develop native seed that is necessary for sustainably managing and restoring public lands into the future.

Performance Overview

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: Increased funding received will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage grouse populations. The change in performance from FY 12 to the FY 13 President's Budget is attributed to \$2.5 million to be used for Habitat Restoration and Improvement.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (BUR)	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	52% 312/ 595	52% 312/ 595	52% 312/ 595	0	52% 312/ 595
Comment: Results for managing species of management concern to desired condition require multi-year efforts that may show results from prior years regardless of a current year change in funding.									
Contributing Programs: Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species Management provide results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Resources; Challenge Cost Share; Fisheries Management; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds; Land Resources; and Other Resources.									
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA-listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (BUR)	324,113	284,261	266,174	250,000	295,799	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
Comment: Acres of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary each year.									
Contributing Programs: Wildlife; Fisheries; T&E Management; and O&C Wildlife Management.									

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Fisheries Mgt. (\$000)	13,599	13,333	+107	0	13,440	+107
FTE	103	103	0	0	103	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Fisheries Management Program is \$13,440 and 103 FTEs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Fisheries program provides the framework for assessing, managing, and monitoring over 117,000 miles of fish-bearing streams and almost three million acres of reservoirs and natural lakes. BLM's rivers, lakes, and streams are of national ecological, cultural, and recreational importance. These fish-bearing waters support diverse habitat for hundreds of native fish species, support subsistence fisheries that sustain traditional Native American cultural practices, and provide exceptional recreational opportunities for the public. These waters function in diverse landscapes and serve as a good indicator of ecosystem function. The BLM Fisheries Management Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining, restoring, and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats consistent with BLM's multiple use mission and priorities.
- Implementing lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments and projects.
- Assisting in the design of other BLM program activities to ensure mitigation of actions affecting fish, other aquatic species, and their habitat as appropriate.
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of management actions, including subsistence actions on BLM land in Alaska through the Federal Subsistence Management Program.
- Participating in angler activities with State fish and game agencies through various Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement. This activity generates cooperation among federal, state, and local levels for planning and implementing



An excavator installs a rock structure and large woody in the American River, ID to restore aquatic habitat, summer 2011.

mutually beneficial activities related to hunting, fishing, and shooting sports conducted on Federal lands.

- Implementing stream and wetland conservation and restoration treatments in focused areas under the Healthy Landscapes program such as the Northern Great Basin and Range.

Critical Factors

The following represent the primary challenges facing the Fisheries program:

- Land health stressors, such as those associated with climate change, can be key threats to fish and fish habitat as they force changes to the aquatic habitat on BLM lands. Specifically drought, changes in runoff and flow patterns, and the increasing risk of catastrophic wildfire individually and collectively impact aquatic resources. The effects of these land health stressors place higher strain upon aquatic ecosystems in the arid west, and a greater focus on the conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long term persistence.
- The priority for developing renewable energy (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) as part of the New Energy Frontier will place increasing demands on the fisheries workforce to ensure sites of high potential for development, and the transmission corridors linking these sites to the energy grid, are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs of aquatic resources.
- The licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years.
- Addressing the need for fish-passable culvert replacements. Culvert upgrades result in the reconnection of high quality habitat for numerous aquatic species. Culvert restorations are extremely efficient in that they result in the restoration of a large amount of habitat, while only resulting in a small construction footprint. Culvert fish passage projects have the ability to return fish to mature, functioning riparian and in-stream habitats.
- Addressing threats from failure of non-system roads. Catastrophic sediment inputs can result where historic, poorly planned roads made of soft fill material cannot pass the required amount of water downstream. Ponding occurs as the standing water upstream of the road overtops the road prism resulting in mass wasting, or catastrophic, erosion filling the downstream fish habitat with sediment.
- The Fisheries program's personnel, at both the national and state levels are working with counterparts in state and other federal agencies to continue addressing increasing threats from aquatic invasive species, such as the quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, and the zebra mussel. Personnel are developing strategies and programs to minimize the spread of these aquatic invasive species. Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the viability and longevity of the native fish communities. They transform entire foodwebs, have the potential to dominant the biological community, and also have the potential to clog reservoir water pipes thereby reducing needed downstream flow to communities. BLM personnel in the Fisheries program have recently become members of the interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and their Western Regional Panel. Membership will better assist aquatic invasive species coordination because the BLM shares management authority of aquatic resources throughout the West.

Means and Strategies

The following represent the primary means by which the Fisheries program plans to meet its current and future challenges:

- Working with other programs to create a lands treatment module to document where treatments take place on the landscape and the effectiveness of those treatments.
- Working to educate youth about the importance and complexity of fisheries and fisheries habitat through programs such as the American Fisheries Society Hutton Program and the Chicago Botanical Society.
- Continuing to stay active with ten of The National Fish Habitat Partnership recognized partners. These partnerships include the Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership, the California Fish Passage Forum, the Desert Fish Habitat Partnership, the Driftless Area Restoration Effort, the Great Lakes Basin Fish Habitat Partnership, the Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership, the Mat-Su Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership, the Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership, and the Western Native Trout Initiative.
- Combating the ecological and economic effects in many BLM watersheds caused by aquatic nuisance species, the BLM joined forces in 2008 with the Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force and their Western Regional Panel. Since our involvement, several BLM offices have been active with individual State programs to combat the rising ANS threat to BLM lands.
- Finalizing aquatic habitat assessment in the Upper Colorado River Basin using Trout Unlimited's modified Conservation Success Index methodology. This work is part of the on-going Assistance Agreement and will be utilized in other BLM basins for critical aquatic assessments.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In fiscal year 2013, the Fisheries program will: continue to support the mission-critical goals of the BLM by maintaining and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats and restoring priority habitats on an as-needed basis. Approximately 34 percent of Fisheries funding (\$4.6 million) supports priority proactive fish habitat conservation in support of the National Fish Habitat Partnership (NFHP). The Plan is a state-led development supported through the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in cooperation with key government agencies and conservation partners. The Plan is the most comprehensive effort ever attempted to conserve aquatic habitat across the country. For inland fisheries resources, the BLM is active with ten NFHP partnerships that serve as primary vehicles for identifying and prioritizing habitat actions within the range of inland fish species. The BLM will play a significant role in the identification and implementation of these actions because of land ownership patterns. Salmon and steelhead fisheries resources will remain a priority for those geographic areas within the range of anadromy.

The BLM Fisheries Program will continue to work closely with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, with the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Trout Unlimited, and the American Fisheries Society. The Fisheries Program will also provide expertise with internal programs such as Healthy Landscapes; Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy; and the Rapid Ecoregional Assessments. All of these initiatives incorporate fisheries resources as essential habitat and as indicators of ecosystem health. The Fisheries program will also continue its strong relationship with diverse groups for project development, leveraging funding, and personnel development.

Program Overview

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Percent of invasive animal species populations that are controlled. (SP)	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	Baseline to be established	8% 15/182	8% 15/182	8% 15/198	0%	8% 15/198
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Number of (stream/shoreline) miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA-listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (BUR)	253	314	253	225	418	225	225	0	225
Comment: Restoring and enhancing miles of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. Miles of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years.									
Contributing Programs: Fisheries; Wildlife Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; and O&C Wildlife Management.									

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Threatened & Endangered Species Mgt. (\$000)	22,159	21,633	+179	0	21,812	+179
FTE	164	164	0	0	164	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Threatened and Endangered Species Program is \$21,812,000 and 164 FTEs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Bureau of Land Management's Threatened and Endangered Species Program's (T&E Program) primary goal is to recover federally-listed species and preclude the listing of candidate species. The program also provides support for conservation of non-listed, rare Bureau Sensitive plant species. The long-term program vision is to achieve species recovery so that protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is no longer required, and to implement conservation programs for Bureau Sensitive plants and candidates so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

Program Components

Over 250 species listed under the ESA have been found to occur on BLM-administered lands; and at least 32 species found on BLM-administered lands have been identified as candidates for federal protection. BLM-administered lands are prime habitat for over 800 rare plant species, and provide the only known habitat for more than 450 species of rare or listed plants and animals.

BLM's successful conservation of these species requires implementation of the following tasks:

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans or conservation strategies for targeted species.
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation and recovery plans.
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation and recovery plans are being met.

Critical Factors

It is anticipated that a number of listed species currently found on BLM lands could be extirpated in the next several decades due to a variety of factors affecting habitat. BLM will work to meet its goals of recovering federally-listed species and preventing the listing of candidate species.

Means and Strategies

The following are strategies used by the BLM to manage the program:

BLM Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Funding

In 2010, BLM established a competitive process of allocating funds which supports projects targeting key recovery actions for federally listed and candidate species. In just the first two years, BLM has already seen success, with the delisting of the Maguire Daisy and positioning several other species to be delisted or downlisted in the near future, as well. This initiative, launched in 2010, titled the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Fund, has awarded approximately \$1.5 million annually, on a competitive basis, to primary recovery actions that culminate in a delisting or downlisting of a Threatened or Endangered species; or, removal of a species from Candidate consideration. In these first two years, the initiative has funded recovery projects for 31 species.



The first success, of this strategic effort, was the delisting of the Maguire daisy (*Erigeron maguirei*) on January 19, 2011.

New Energy Frontier

The T&E Program provides support for the renewable and conventional energy program by providing assistance with assessing and monitoring the occurrence and distribution of listed species on BLM lands, developing mitigation measures, coordinating with regulatory agencies, and consulting under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (where appropriate), assisting with environmental reviews and assessments, and addressing any impacts.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative

The Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative and the BLM's Healthy Landscapes program will help the BLM's T&E Program assess, manage, and provide for the conservation of critical resources at a broad scale as a result of eco-regional assessments and landscape conservation cooperative efforts and products. The T&E Program also provides support for the initiative by assisting with the initiation of eco-regional assessments and assisting with the documentation of listed species occurrence, distribution and critical habitat data on BLM lands, and through assisting with both internal and interagency efforts.

Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative

The T&E Program implements on-the-ground projects that either have an educational or outreach component to engage local youth or employ youth in conservation activities. The T&E Program will continue to fund the hiring of recent college graduates in the biological sciences as part of the Chicago Botanic Garden's Conservation and Land Management Internship Program.

America's Great Outdoors

The T&E Program offers key criteria in selecting projects within the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is an integral system of biologically diverse, wide ranging landscapes and ecosystems that listed species depend on. So critical is the habitat provided by the NLCS units, that of the federally protected species and rare plants that occur on BLM lands, 155 species occur only within NLCS designated lands. An additional 114 species have at least 50 percent of their populations represented on NLSC lands. Due to the essential nature of the NLCS to threatened and endangered species conservation and recovery, the T&E Program will continue to support and implement management actions within the NLCS that benefit listed species or their habitat.

Program Collaboration and Partnerships



A BLM employee releases a federally endangered Black-footed Ferret in Utah as part of Interagency efforts to reintroduce the species.

The range of most of the listed species found on BLM lands includes lands and waters not administered by the agency. The recovery of listed species requires management at the population or metapopulation scale, regardless of jurisdiction lines. Extensive collaboration and cooperation with a number of partners, including other agencies and organizations, is therefore an integral element of the T&E Program. Conservation collaborations typically begin with development of recovery plans, written under the leadership of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service. Implementation of recovery actions identified in plans typically involves collaboration with such partners as State fish and game agencies, other federal agencies, and non-governmental agencies.

BLM is an active participant in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Implementation Team Executive Committee. Members include: USFWS, USGS, NPS, USFS, TWS,

TNC and several other NGO's and Federal and State Agencies. Efforts include the development of a sylvatic oral plague vaccine to protect ferrets and their prey, the prairie dog, against plague infection. The BLM continues to offer assistance in providing locations to implement the safety and efficacy trials for the vaccine's use in the field. The BLM also continues to increase its involvement in identifying appropriate areas where prairie dog expansion or recolonization can take place.

In addition to recovery planning and implementation, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM endangered species management responsibility. Under the Act, the BLM must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. In fiscal year 2010, the last year for which full data is available, the BLM completed 356 formal and 442 informal consultations under Section 7. Many of these consultations were funded by the programs proposing the actions, but personnel from the T&E Program provided guidance and expertise for the consultations.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the T&E program will continue to focus on the primary goal of completing actions that lead to species recovery through the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Fund. BLM will, however, work on achieving greater collaboration across State and Federal jurisdictional boundaries by further encouraging dialogue, leveraging funds, finding efficiencies in staff resources, and ultimately, succeeding in innovative conservation efforts on a landscape scale. The T&E program's efforts and accomplishments towards species recovery will be clearly documented through the Recovery Online Activity Reporting System (ROAR), which is a system developed in collaboration with the FWS to track every recovery effort for all federally listed species on BLM lands. BLM plans to also expand this system to include Bureau Sensitive Species that are targets of conservation actions.

The recovery tasks are wide-ranging in cost and scope, and include such actions as habitat restoration, research, and re-establishment of experimental populations to name a few. BLM will continue to emphasize completion of recovery tasks as one of the most important measures of accomplishment within the T&E Program. BLM expects to increase accomplishments in 2013, as compared to 2012 in two areas. BLM expects to complete 40 T&E Species Recovery Plans in 2013, as compared to 35 in 2012, and BLM plans to complete 30,000 units of Vegetation Treatments compared to 27,000 in 2012.

Performance Overview

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 President's Budget	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	1,328	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Comment: In 2011, the number of activity plans was reported instead of the number of activities. What should have been reported was the number of activities implemented, which was 1328.									

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Mgmt.	\$	19,664	18,392	176	0	18,568	+176
	FTE	164	159	0	0	159	0
Recreation Mgmt.	\$	49,153	49,074	448	+2,200	51,722	+2,648
	FTE	392	392	0	+2	394	+2
Total Activity	\$	68,817	67,466	+624	+2,200	70,290	+2,824
	FTE	556	551	0	+2	553	+2

JUSTIFICATIONS OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2013 budget request for the Recreation Management activity is \$70,290,000 and 553 FTE, a program change of +\$2,200,000 and +2 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management activity supports and funds the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) role in:

- Providing resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnishing quality visitor services;
- Providing a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identifying and protecting wilderness values;
- Assuring that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and
- Collecting recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

These responsibilities are all encompassed by BLM's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

The Recreation Management activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle (OHV), public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness Management in the Nation Landscape Conservation System; and
- Supporting partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Mgt. (\$000)	19,664	18,392	+176	0	18,568	+176
FTE	164	159	0	0	159	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$18,568,000 and 159 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Wilderness Management program is a part of the National Landscape Conservation System. In September 2011, the National Landscape Conservation System released its 15 year strategy to help all levels of the Bureau of Land Management guide the direction of management for all National Landscape Conservation System units in cooperation with the rest of the Bureau of Land Management. The new NLCS strategy supports the BLM's multiple-use mission by ensuring that NLCS management efforts will focus on conservation, while still allowing for other compatible uses, consistent with the designating legislation or Presidential proclamation of the area concerned. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. For more information on the National Landscape Conservation System Strategy, visit the BLM website at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html

The Wilderness Management program ensures the conservation, protection, and restoration of NLCS values in managing 221 Wilderness Areas (totaling over 8.7 million acres) and 545 Wilderness Study Areas (totaling 13 million acres) as defined below:

- Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by Congress to be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These designated areas are generally large natural and undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.
- Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas that contain wilderness characteristics and are protected to maintain those characteristics until Congress designates them as Wilderness Areas or releases them for non-wilderness uses.

The Wilderness Management program focuses on the protection and conservation of wilderness and NLCS values with the following activities:

- Monitoring and protecting wilderness character;
- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;
- Monitoring and managing for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and recreation; and
- Restoring impacted areas such as trampled vegetation and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles travelling cross-country.

The Wilderness Management program frequently addresses challenges associated with unauthorized uses, such as illegal off-highway vehicle use, which are resulting in the degradation of wilderness character. Managing the wilderness resource requires collaboratively managing these NLCS resources as part of the larger landscape. After a Wilderness Area is designated, the BLM typically spends the first three years marking and mapping the boundary, and providing visitor services such as maps and other public information. Subsequent management includes acquiring in-holdings from willing sellers, restoring wilderness character where needed, engaging in land use planning and monitoring, implementing wilderness management plans, and continuing to provide visitor services. Wilderness management plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long term management and protection of wilderness characteristics and involve an interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning. In addition, these plans will raise public awareness and understanding of the NLCS, cultivate relationships, promote community stewardship of BLM-managed public land, and provide for use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



Hikers enjoy a trail through the saguaro cactus in the 9,900 acre Hells Canyon Wilderness near Phoenix, Arizona.

Scientific research continues to increase as new opportunities are identified; including research directed at the effects of landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors. New, improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography aid in the monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs. This imagery is less expensive than complete reliance on ground patrols, maximizing the effectiveness of appropriated funds to manage these areas. BLM will enhance the role of science partnerships in wilderness management.

Partnerships

Developing partnerships in wilderness stewardship is an important aspect of BLM's management of Wilderness Areas and WSAs. Nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships have been developed to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities on BLM. Typical examples of work performed by partners in Wilderness Areas and WSAs include trail construction and maintenance, invasive species eradication and monitoring, interim management monitoring of WSAs, and reclamation and restoration activities to create more natural environments. The BLM is developing a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance, a new national organization that is coordinating the establishment of partners and friends groups to assist in wilderness stewardship in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The NWPS includes all wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service, BLM, National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It does not include BLM's Wilderness Study Areas.

Other Funding Sources

The Wilderness Management program benefits greatly from volunteers who provide thousands

of hours of monitoring, as well as material and transportation for specific projects. The program also benefits from several crosscutting BLM programs. For example, programs that manage fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely fund projects that also benefit wilderness resources. By establishing connections across boundaries with other jurisdictions, management of wilderness areas complements conservation areas within the respective jurisdictions of the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge System, the U.S. Forest Service, state and local governments, private conservation lands, and other BLM land managed for resource protection through land-use plan designations.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Monitoring of key indicators to determine trends in wilderness resource condition continues to be a priority. In 2013, BLM plans to monitor 8.73 million acres of wilderness. In addition, BLM will continue to monitor 12.8 million acres in wilderness study areas to be sure wilderness characteristics are being maintained. In 2008, the BLM, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey developed and published *Keeping It Wild: An Interagency Strategy To Monitor Trends In Wilderness Character Across The National Wilderness Preservation System*, (USDA, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-212). The strategy outlines a unified approach to identifying trends in wilderness character quality for each wilderness. The Strategy provides a method to assess broad scale performance in preserving wilderness character in a manner that will be utilized across all wilderness managing agencies.

In 2009, the BLM began a five year process to implement this strategy and complete baseline monitoring for 20 percent of the BLM's wilderness each year to complete the task for all areas by the end of calendar year 2014. The protocol developed to monitor and describe trends in the quality of wilderness character using a standardized methodology and format will enable BLM to establish a meaningful measure with verified base line data for use into the future.

Plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long-term management and protection of wilderness characteristics and involve interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning. In 2013, the BLM plans to prepare five Wilderness Management Plans in comparison to twelve Wilderness Management Plans (covering 21 of the 37 wilderness designated by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act) scheduled for completion in 2012. As more of the wilderness designated by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act is covered by wilderness management plans, work will shift to other management activities such as monitoring and protection. In addition, updating existing wilderness characteristic inventories will be an increasing workload in 2013.

Performance Overview

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Inventory for Wilderness Character (Acres)	730,837	1,517,920	3,194,563	2,535,829	5,415,646	3,540,642	3,540,642	0	3,540,642
Plan for Interdisciplinary Activities (Number)	3	0	0	1	1	12	5	-7	5
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (Acres)	19,576,051	19,163,766	18,879,033	17,365,645	16,660,657	17,997,584	17,997,584	0	17,997,584

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Recreation Mgt. (\$000)	49,153	49,074	+448	+2,200	51,722	+2,648
FTE (Recreation)	392	392	0	+2	394	+2
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Recreation Fee (1232)	17,398	17,500	0	0	18,000	+500
SCDF: Rec Cost Recovery (5105)	809	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
Trust Fund: CA Off-Highway (7123)	4,746	3,676	0	0	3,676	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Recreation Management Information System (RMIS)	268	260	0	0	260	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Recreation Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• NLCS-Wild and Scenic Rivers - America's Great Outdoors	+400	0
• NLCS-Nat'l Scenic and Historical Trails - America's Great Outdoors	+700	0
• Off-Highway Vehicle Management - America's Great Outdoors	+1,100	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,200	+2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management program is \$51,722,000 and 394 FTE, a program change of +\$2,200,000 and +2 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Additional America's Great Outdoors Activities

NLCS – Wild & Scenic Rivers (\$400K) – In 2013, the requested funding will target recent BLM efforts to improve management for Congressionally-designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) as well as rivers found to be eligible and/or suitable for consideration as WSRs. The increased funding will be used to support additional monitoring, completing baseline inventories, and completing suitability analyses on eligible river segments. A portion of the increase will also assist those offices completing comprehensive river management plans.

NLCS - National Scenic & Historic Trails (\$700K) – The requested funding will be used to support additional trail inventory, trail monitoring, cooperative agreements with trail partners, staff and volunteer training, and methods to avoid adverse impacts to National Trails.

Off-Highway Vehicle Management and Resource Protection (\$1.1 million, 2 FTE) – In 2013, the requested funds would allow for an additional 4,000 miles of route inventory, the initiation of two new travel management plans, accelerated completion of two on-going travel management plans, and implementing two completed travel management plans. These efforts will focus on areas that have high demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, reduce user conflicts primarily in urban interface areas, and protect natural resources including sage grouse habitat, cultural resource sites, and NLCS units.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse range of outdoor recreation opportunities in the Western United States of any Federal lands. The Bureau's recreation and visitor services program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related and social management activities and programs.

The Recreation Management program is responsible for the following components:

- **Trails and Public Access** – Managing trails and public access routes, including establishing designations and restrictions for off-highway vehicles, travel networks, and planning transportation systems, as well as designating areas and routes for other transportation uses. Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use on public lands continues to increase. In response, BLM is implementing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts.
- **Recreation Planning** – Preparing and implementing Recreation Area Management Plans for designated special recreation management areas and evaluating, assessing, and managing a wide range of social, economic and recreational uses of public lands.
- **Facility Management** – Providing daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points and thousands of miles of rivers and trails. As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase each year.
- **River Management** – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management. Of these floatable/boatable rivers and lakes, 320 segments and 6,600 miles have significant recreational value.
- **Youth** – Overseeing components of BLM's Youth in the America's Great Outdoors initiative, a significant part of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative. The recreation program also provides oversight of BLM's Take It Outside program to promote outdoor activities for kids. The BLM will continue to promote healthy and active lifestyles



Mountain-biker enjoying the Arizona National Scenic Trail.

and better engage the next generation as public land stewards for natural resource conservation.

- **Accessibility** – Ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- **Visual Resources** – Analyzing, managing and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- **Recreation Permits** – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year.
- **Recreation Fees** - Providing oversight and accountability for the recreation, commercial and concession fee programs.
- **Public Outreach and Stewardship** – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users.
- **Visitor Information** – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education. Enhancing the quality and consistency of baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems to improve understanding of the full range of social, economic and community resource values and enhance decision making capabilities.
- **Cave Management** – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.
- **Travel & Transportation Planning** – Addressing travel and transportation planning as well as OHV management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process.
- **Visitor Safety** – Providing for safe visits from the public.



Sage-grouse Initiative: As the wide open spaces of the West become more populated, people increasingly seek access to public lands for all types of authorizations and uses. Wildlife species, such as the greater sage-grouse, depend on these undeveloped spaces, too. The BLM tries to balance these issues when deciding what lands can accommodate which combination of uses while also protecting habitat for a wide range of wildlife species.

Other Funding Sources

The Recreation Resources Management subactivity has been highly successful in sustaining partnerships and leveraging appropriated resources. Other funding sources include:

- **Leveraging Funding Through Partnerships** – The recreation program accounts for a majority of the Bureau's partnerships with non-Federal organizations, leveraging a significant amount of monetary resources to accomplish shared goals. Partnerships for visitor facilities and services function as a tool to meet community growth demands placed on public lands with limited resources. The program will continue to build on its history of innovation, creativity, and partnership success.

- **Community Assistance in Managing Visitor Service** – The BLM engages corporate, business and local support from surrounding communities to collaboratively manage recreation resources and jointly deliver visitor services or manage facilities.
- **Visitor Fees and Concessions** – All recreation fees collected at specific recreation sites provide additional direct support for visitor services at those sites, such as law enforcement, information, habitat or cultural resources restoration, deferred maintenance and other recreation site and visitor services operations costs. The BLM has been working to charge reasonable and publically supported user fees and has a unique policy of returning 100% of fees collected directly to the site where they were collected. In 2011, recreation fee collections were \$17.4 million. The BLM anticipates collecting \$17.5 million in 2012 and \$18.0 million in 2013 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is also described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.
- **Volunteers and Public Service** – The recreation program has been particularly successful in engaging volunteers, accounting for nearly half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours and doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

Over 4,000 communities (23 million people) live within 30 miles of public lands, and 40 percent of the public lands are within a day's drive of 16 major urban areas with a population of more than 40 million. Visitation to public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to approximately 58 million in 2011.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will continue to support the President's America's Great Outdoors by promoting community-based recreation and advancing job and volunteer opportunities. The Recreation Program will improve outdoor recreation opportunities, protect special areas, and maintain the quality of public land resources in FY 2013 through the following:

- **Support Renewable Energy by Protecting Aesthetic Quality of the Landscape and Improving Energy Efficiency** – Assist in the analysis of renewable energy projects, enhance project conservation design, improve quality and energy efficiency of recreation sites through expanded Visual Resource Management (VRM) and Quality Built Environment guidance and program support. The VRM program plays a significant role in the analysis of the visual and aesthetic impacts, mitigation and sighting requirements of renewable energy (solar and wind) developments and other proposed landscape altering use activities.
- **Maintain and Expand Youth, Education and Stewardship Programs** – Encourage partnerships in the implementation of BLM's Youth and Careers in Nature initiative, a part of the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources Initiative, and continue to emphasize and promote stewardship and responsible use programs. In addition, the program will work with partners to improve delivery of real time information through the internet and provide stewardship ethics information to visitors of the public lands.
- **Enhancing Recreation Permit Management and Fee Program Implementation** – Enhance oversight, cost recovery and monitoring of recreation permits. Encourage fair application and optimize the collection of recreation fees for visitor facilities and services. Recreation revenues will continue to be returned to recreation sites to directly benefit

users, improve facilities and services and enhance recreation opportunities. The BLM processes hundreds of thousands of commercial and competitive special recreation permits each year. Recreational related businesses and western communities rely on the continued availability of public land recreation opportunities, venues for major special events and BLM managed recreational facilities and settings.

- **Expanding Use of Concessions and Enhancing the Value of Partnerships** – Continue to support partnerships with recreation groups, non-profit organizations, businesses and local communities to enhance BLM's ability to leverage resources, expand visitor service business opportunities and recreation services, and cooperatively manage resources at the National, State and Field levels.
- **Improve Regional and Landscape Level Cooperative Recreation Management** – Implement new policies, expand partnerships, and emphasize training that accelerates BLM's transition to a business-oriented, ecosystem services-based, and collaboratively-delivered management framework.
- **Ensuring Public Health, Safety and Accessibility** – Provide for the daily and routine operations and maintenance of over 3,500 facilities including campgrounds, picnic areas, major interpretive center facilities and thousands of miles of trails. The BLM strives to ensure that facilities are in good condition, accessible and safe.
- **Conducting Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys** – This annual survey measures performance success in providing quality visitor services. BLM continues to sustain scores of above the 90 percent range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers.

Performance Overview

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience									
Strategy 1: Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience. (SP)	92% 92/ 100	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	92% 92/ 100	95% 95/ 100	92% 92/100	92% 92/100	0%	92% 92/100
Comment: Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.									
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs. (SP)	94% 94/ 100	96% 96/ 100	98% 98 / 100	94% 94/ 100	90% 90/ 100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	0%	94% 94/ 100
Comment: The data for this measure is compiled using the BLM Visitor Survey report prepared by the University of Idaho. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid. (BUR)	80%	82%	79%	81%	88%	70%	70%	0%	70%
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection. (BUR)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%
Percent of public lands where Visual Resource Management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes. (BUR)	26% 66,563,497/ 256M	39% 99,624,251/ 256M	49% 124,744,373/ 256M	58% 143,363,497/ 248M	75% 187,144,373/ 248M	78% 192,758,704 248M	80% 198,541,465 248M	+2%	80% 198,541,465 248M
Comments: The denominator change in 2011 from 253M to 248M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the Public Land Statistics.									

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience									
Strategy 1: Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.									
Miles of National Scenic and Historic Trail inventory completed to standards. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	365	384	404	769	+365	769
Miles of National Scenic and Historic Trail monitoring completed to standards. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	918	1,320	1,595	1,695	+100	1,695
Percent of designated Wild and Scenic River miles achieving goals, objectives, and desired conditions in maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing river-related values. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	94 % 2,512/2,681	100% 2,681 / 2,681	95% 2,547 / 2,681	0	95% 2,547 / 2,681

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Oil and Gas Mgmt.	\$	70,130	72,466	+523	-26,934	46,055	-26,411
	FTE	522	553	+0	-103	450	-103
Oil and Gas APD Processing Fund	\$	45,500	32,500	+0	+0	32,500	+0
	FTE	425	346	+0	+0	346	+0
Offsetting APD Fees	\$	-31,228 ¹	-32,500	+0	+0	-32,500	+0
Inspection Fees	\$	0	0	+0	+47,950	47,950	+47,950
	FTE	0	0	+0	+208	208 ²	+208
Offsetting Inspection Collections	\$	0	0	+0	-47,950	-47,950	-47,950
Coal Mgmt.	\$	9,724	7,043	+86	+2,400	9,529	+2,486
	FTE	78	56	+0	+20	76	+20
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt.	\$	10,597	8,402	+100	+2,000	10,502	+2,100
	FTE	89	71	+0	+17	88	+17
Renewable Energy	\$	[21,735]	19,703	+121	+7,000	26,824	+7,121
	FTE	[106]	106	+0	+47	153	+153
Total Activity	\$	90,451	107,614	+830	-15,534	92,910	-14,704
	FTE	1,114	1,132	+0	+189	1,321	+295

¹Oil and gas APD fee collections were estimated at \$45.5 million in the 2011 enacted appropriation. Actual collections were only \$31.2 million in 2011. The shortfall in fee revenue for the Oil and Gas Management subactivity was made up through an automatic direct appropriation of \$14.3 million, resulting in a higher actual direct appropriation of \$84.4 million for 2011 compared to the estimated level of \$70.1 million in the 2011 Appropriations Act. Therefore, the actual 2011 appropriation for the Energy and Minerals Management activity is \$104.8 million rather than the estimated 2011 actual appropriation of \$90.5 million. The 2012 budget request and enacted level for APD collections was \$32.5 million, which accounts for the reduced collections.

²In 2013, the BLM proposes to fund inspection and enforcement activities through a new fee. The proposal includes shifting 162 FTE and \$37,950,000 from Oil and Gas Mgmt requested appropriations, which will be fully offset by the collected fees. The proposal also includes collecting an additional \$10 million and funding an additional 46 FTE. The proposed inspection fee will total \$47,950,000 and fund a total of 208 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In 2011, onshore Federal lands produced 43 percent of the Nation's coal, 40 percent of the nation's geothermal capacity, 13 percent of domestic natural gas, and 5 percent of domestically-produced oil.

The Oil and Gas Management Program goal is to provide access to oil and gas where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound

way.

Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the Nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 92 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and is the driving force for the Nation's coal consumption.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings, including those used by BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production.

Geothermal energy development has historically been managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. Funding for geothermal leasing and development will be transferred from the Oil and Gas Management Program to the Renewable Energy Program in 2013 as management oversight of renewable energy development is consolidated into a single program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Oil & Gas Mgt. (\$000)	70,130	72,466	+523	-26,934	46,055	-26,411
FTE	522	553		-103	450	-103
Other Major Resources:						
APD Fees	+45,500	32,500	0	0	32,500	0
APD Offsetting Collections	-31,228	-32,500	0	0	-32,500	0
APD FTE	425	346	0	0	346	0
Inspection Fee	0	0	0	+47,950	47,950	+47,950
Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	-47,950	-47,950	-47,950
Inspection Fee FTE	0	0	0	+208	208	+208
POF: Energy Act Permit Processing Fund (9141)	19,247	19,515	0	-589	18,926	-589
SCDF: Energy and Min. Cost Recoveries (5104, 5110, 5330)	3,978	2,900	0	0	2,900	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
National Oil & Gas Lease Sale System (LSS)	305	0	0	0	0	0
Remote Data Acquisition for Well Production (RDAWP)	526	0	0	0	0	0
Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS)	1,186	1,745	0	0	1,745	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity	-2,000	-10
• General Program Increase	+8,016	+49
• Leasing Reform	+5,000	+20
• Decrease Base Inspections Funding, offset by fees	-37,950	-162
TOTAL, Program Changes	-26,934	-103

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Inspection Fee Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Increase Inspection Fees (largely offset by elimination of appropriations)	+47,950	+208
TOTAL, Program Changes	+47,950	+208

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Oil and Gas Management subactivity is \$46,055,000 and 450 FTE, a program change of -\$26,934,000 and -103 FTE from the 2012 enacted level. This net funding decrease is primarily a reflection of proposed changes in fee collections as described below.

Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity (-\$2,000,000/-10 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes shifting geothermal funding from Oil and Gas Management to the Renewable Energy Management subactivity.

General Program Increase (+\$8,016,000/+49 FTE) –A \$5.0 million program increase restores the BLM's leasing and oversight capacity to the 2011 enacted level, after a 2012 reduction in appropriations limited BLM's ability to implement the leasing reforms it instituted in May 2010. This additional funding in 2013 will allow BLM to more fully achieve the goal of the leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities. In addition, the BLM is requesting an additional \$3.0 million for large, regional-scale studies and environmental impact statements for conventional energy issues.

Leasing Reform (+\$5,000,000/+20 FTE) A \$5.0 million programmatic increase is requested to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms without sacrificing other program goals, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process and documentation required by BLM's leasing reforms have increased the BLM's costs. The additional funds will enable the BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analysis.

Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$37,950,000/-162 FTE) - The 2013 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for a savings of \$37,950,000 in requested funding.

Legislative Changes

Inspection Fee - The 2013 budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees, for a savings of \$37,950,000 in requested appropriations. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total \$47,950,000, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of \$10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. The increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection as high risk. The \$10.0 million increase will help BLM achieve the high priority goal of increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels. The BLM will also complete more environmental inspections to ensure environmental requirements are being followed in all phases of development. The BLM estimates an additional 46 FTE will be supported by this increased funding.

Proposed appropriations language to implement the fee is included in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior, and is shown below:

SEC. 114. (a) In fiscal year 2013, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect a non-refundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Management of Lands and Resources" account, from the designated operator of each Federal and Indian lease or agreement subject to inspection by BLM under 30 U.S.C. 1718(b) that is in place at the start of fiscal year 2013.

(b) Fees for 2013 shall be.

(1) \$700 for each lease or agreement with non-active or inactive wells, but with surface use, disturbance or reclamation;

(2) \$1,450 for each lease or agreement with one to ten wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells;

(3) \$3,500 for each lease or agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(4) \$6,800 for each lease or agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) BLM will bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

Nonproducing Lease Fee - The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to encourage energy production on lands and waters leased for development. A \$4.00 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be leased to and developed by new parties. The proposed \$4.00 per acre fee would apply to all new leases onshore and offshore and would be indexed annually. In October 2008, the Government Accountability Office issued a report critical of past efforts by Interior to ensure that companies diligently develop their Federal leases. Although the report focused on administrative actions that the Department could undertake, this proposal requires legislative action. This proposal is similar to other non-producing fee proposals considered by the Congress in the last several years. The fee is projected to generate revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$13.0 million in 2013 and \$783.0 million over ten years.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of \$4.0 million in 2013 and \$50.0 million over ten years.

Repeal Permit Processing Improvement Fund and Prohibition on Oil and Gas Cost Recovery - The Administration proposes to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, beginning in 2013. Section 365 diverted mineral leasing receipts from the U.S. Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Congress has implemented permit fees through appropriations language for the last several years and the

2013 budget proposes to continue this practice. Starting in 2013, upon elimination of the fee prohibition, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill administratively. In combination with normal discretionary appropriations, these cost recovery fees will then replace the applications for permit to drill fees set annually through appropriations language and the mandatory permit fund, which would also be repealed starting in 2014. Savings from terminating this mandatory funding are estimated at \$18.0 million in 2014 and \$36.0 million over two years.

Administrative Changes

Onshore Oil and Gas Royalty Revenues Changes - The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of energy resources on their public lands. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. The BLM is evaluating options for changes to the royalty rate and expects to publish a draft regulation in the near future.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The primary program components are:

- Conducting oil and gas lease sales.
- Administering existing oil and gas leases.
- Processing oil and gas Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and subsequent modifications.
- Inspecting existing oil and gas authorizations.
- Inspecting producing oil and gas wells and ensuring proper reporting of production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases, APDs, and other authorizations. This includes compliance with environmental conditions.
- Approving reservoir management agreements to provide for orderly development of oil and gas fields.
- Evaluating oil and gas fields for drainage (fluid minerals on BLM land removed through a well on adjacent private land), and taking administrative actions, if necessary, to protect federal mineral interests.
- Protecting the environment by plugging and reclaiming orphan oil and gas wells drilled by previously existing oil and gas companies and Alaska Legacy Wells originally drilled by the Federal Government (United States Navy and United States Geological Survey).
- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities on approximately 3,700 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.
- Providing advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners.

High Risk Program Designation

In a February 2011 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) designated federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection as high risk because the Department of the Interior (1) does not have reasonable assurance that it is

collecting its share of revenue from oil and gas produced on federal lands; (2) continues to experience problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters; and (3) is currently engaged in a broad reorganization of both its offshore oil and gas management and revenue collection functions.

The BLM has been working to improve its processes in these areas and has taken steps to address the problems identified by the GAO. Some of the areas being worked on are:

- **Royalty Reform** – The BLM is in the process of developing a rulemaking to adjust royalty rates to achieve a better return to taxpayers.
- **Fair Return Study** – The BLM and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) funded a study for a comparative assessment of royalty rates of various states and other nations, to assist the agencies in evaluating royalty policies.
- **Inspection and Enforcement Strategy Updated** – The BLM is transitioning to a risk-based inspection strategy. This type of strategy will help ensure the highest risk cases are inspected each year.
- **Law Enforcement** – The BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security, in cooperation with BLM technical staff, actively investigates incidents involving theft, fraud, or misreporting of oil and gas resources and takes administrative, civil, and/or criminal action as appropriate.
- **Inspection and Enforcement Internal Control Review** - The BLM performed an internal control review of the inspection and enforcement program. Results from this are being used to correct and improve the inspection and enforcement program.
- **Training** – The BLM is evaluating, updating and developing training courses to assist in the evaluation of applications, inspection of operations, and production accountability reviews.

Oil and Gas Leasing Reforms

Recently implemented Leasing Reforms improved protections for land, water, and wildlife, and reduced potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases. Protests have declined significantly and the protests that are received are now being resolved more quickly. In 2009, the BLM had 1,475 parcels protested, with approximately \$77.6 million dollars in suspense. In FY 2011, BLM has significantly decreased the number of parcels protested to 516, with only \$4.8 million dollars in suspense.

- **Recruitment** - The BLM is constantly evaluating opportunities to retain personnel in critical skill areas through various means, including a recent revision of the position descriptions for PATs with the goal of creating a clear upward mobility path

BLM's Onshore Leasing Reforms

Onshore fossil fuels will continue to make an important contribution in fulfilling our Nation's energy needs, but development of these resources needs to be conducted responsibly. The Department recognized that improvements were needed in the oil and gas leasing process.

In May 2010, BLM finalized several reforms to its oil and gas program to improve environmental protection of important natural resources on public lands while aiding in the orderly leasing and balanced development of these resources. The reforms establish a more orderly, open, consistent, and environmentally sound process for developing oil and gas resources on public lands. These reforms will help reduce potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases. Under the reformed leasing policy, the BLM will:

- **Engage the public** in the development of Master Leasing Plans (MLP) prior to leasing in certain areas where significant new oil and gas development is anticipated. The intent is

to fully consider other important natural resource values before making a decision on leasing and development in an area.

- Ensure potential lease sales are fully coordinated both internally and externally, including public participation, and interdisciplinary review of available information, as well as on-site visits to parcels prior to leasing when necessary to supplement or validate existing data.
- Require an “extraordinary circumstances” review screen before applying the categorical exclusions in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to oil and gas drilling activities on BLM lands. Categorical exclusions are categories of actions that do not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment, and for which the BLM is generally not required to prepare extensive environmental reviews. A review for extraordinary circumstances has been required for all administratively-established categorical exclusions, and will now apply to oil and gas categorical exclusions established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as well.



Sage-grouse Initiative: If parcels that industry has proposed for oil and gas leasing are offered for sale in sage-grouse priority habitat, BLM field managers may attach a lease notice to new leases alerting the lessee that additional conditions will be applied to approvals to develop to the lease, including Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs), sundry notices and associated rights-of-way, if future sage-grouse conservation efforts are appropriate.

The increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process and documentation will help reduce the number of protests filed, as well as enhance the BLM's ability to resolve protests prior to lease sales.

Inspection and Enforcement

The BLM performs several different types of oil and gas inspections each year in an effort to ensure that the American people receive the benefit of the resources on their lands and to ensure that those resources are utilized in an environmentally responsible manner.

Production Inspections -

The BLM conducts inspections on production facilities to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the regulations, orders and any applicable approval documents. Historically, BLM has conducted two categories of production inspections: high production case inspections under FOGRMA and other production inspections.

- FOGRMA/High Production Case Inspections. *The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act* (FOGRMA) requires the BLM to perform at least one inspection annually at each lease site producing or expected to produce significant quantities of oil or gas in any year.
- Other Production Inspections. The BLM also strives to annually perform inspections on approximately one-third of all other producing (lower than high production) leases and agreements on a rotating basis, so that all leases are inspected every three years.

Although the BLM is required to conduct production inspections on all high-production leases and agreements, if no violations have occurred for several years on a high-production lease or agreement then, historically, only a records verification inspection was carried out. BLM conducted 649 of the 889 planned onsite, high-priority production inspections in 2010.

The BLM did not meet its policy goal of inspecting one-third of the other-producing leases and agreements in 2011, completing only 4,938 of the 6,537 required inspections. This was primarily due to the difficulty of retaining certified inspectors in remote field offices. The BLM will continue to search for ways to retain these inspectors. The BLM also will continue to use qualified natural resource specialists to assist in environmental inspections to allow the certified petroleum engineering technicians to concentrate on production verification inspections.

The BLM has historically ranked leases to ensure that they were inspected in an order that reflected their relative production levels (i.e., high-production leases were inspected first). To improve upon this system, in 2011, the BLM initiated a risk-based strategy for prioritizing production inspections. The BLM plans to expand this risk-based strategy to the other types of inspections as soon as risk factors that have been identified can be tracked in the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS), the inspection and enforcement database. The risk-based strategy will help the BLM maximize the use of a limited inspection staff to better meet the inspection goals and requirements in the future. The BLM will continue to train new inspectors so that the BLM will be able to meet its minimum inspection requirements going forward and more effectively target inspection resources to meet other inspection goals established by BLM policy.

Drilling Inspections

The BLM conducts inspections on wells as they are being drilled. The operations are inspected to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the approval documents.

Abandonment Inspections

The BLM conducts abandonment inspections during the plugging of oil and gas wells. These could be depleted producing wells or newly drilled dry holes.

Workover Inspections

The BLM inspects workover operations on existing producing, depleted producer and service wells. The operations are inspected to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the approval documents.

Environmental Inspections

Natural Resource Specialists, Environmental Scientists, or other resource program specialists (wildlife biologists, archaeologists, etc.) typically perform BLM environmental inspections. Environmental inspections include inspection of reclamation efforts, erosion control measures, topsoil stockpiling, well location, access road, and pit construction and use, spills, water disposal methods, tank battery dikes and surface hazards. Environmental inspections also include inspections to ensure abandoned locations are properly reclaimed and post approval inspections that look specifically at surface environmental impacts. They do not include onsite inspections prior to the APD being approved.

Records Verification Inspections

The BLM uses records verification inspections to review production records and compare them to production reports sent to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. These inspections may not require onsite visits.

Undesirable Event Inspections

The BLM conducts undesirable event inspections when spills or accidents occur on an oil and gas lease.

Alleged Theft Inspections

When an alleged theft of production is reported to a BLM Field Office by the operator or the public, the BLM conducts an alleged theft inspection.

Table 1 below shows a breakout of inspections completed in 2008-2011, planned for 2012, and estimated for 2013.

Table 1: Inspections Completed and Estimated

	FY 2008 Completed	FY 2009 Completed	FY 2010 Completed	FY 2011 Required	FY 2011² Completed	FY 2012² Estimated	FY 2013² Estimated
Production Inspections							
1. FOGRMA High Priority ¹	377	648	649	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. High-Risk Cases ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,526	2,606	2,997	3,350
3. Other Production	5,009	6,371	6,486	6,537	4,938	4,968	5,000
Total Production Inspections	5,386	7,019	7,135	10,063	7,544	7,965	8,350
Other Inspections							
1. Drilling Inspections	2,681	1,587	1,884	2,074	1,963	1,941	1,900
2. Abandonment Inspections	967	878	1,168	1,198	1,100	1,243	1,200
3. Workover Inspections	218	346	400	0	345	248	250
4. Environmental Inspections	14,684	16,498	17,978	17,236	19,371	19,893	20,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	1,615	2,907	2,613	0	2,430	2,432	2,500
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ³	316	363	393	0	476	293	290
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ³	3	2	2	0	4	0	0
Total Other Inspections	20,484	22,581	24,438	20,508	25,689	26,050	26,140
Total Inspections⁴	25,870	29,600	31,573	30,571	33,233	34,015	34,490

¹BLM required inspections in 2009 and 2010 are those inspections required by either regulation or policy. FOGRMA provides guidance for inspections.

²In 2011, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete. For budgeting purposes, the above table assumes the same balance of criteria and cases as was present in FY 2011 holds constant through FY 2013. The FY 2012 and FY 2013 Estimated numbers are based on assuming the BLM completes 85% of required high-risk inspections in FY 2012 and 95% in FY 2013, compared to a 74% completion rate in FY 2011. (NOTE: The actual FY 2012 Inspection Strategy, detailing the required inspections, is not complete as of the publication of this justification.)

³These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

⁴This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

- BLM must review and analyze environmental documents which include increasingly complex environmental issues, impacts, and mitigation plans for lease sales, APDs, and subsequent production operations.
- As production activity increases, the BLM must increase the number of oil and gas inspections and increase efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes.
- BLM is experiencing problems with employee retention due to retirements and higher salaries offered by private industry.

New High Priority Goal for Onshore Oil and Gas Operations

The 2013 budget includes a new priority goal targeting onshore oil and gas operations to ensure that taxpayers are receiving revenues owed for production and that operations are safe and environmentally responsible. Although the priority goal focuses on onshore inspection and monitoring program, milestones and deliverables will be used to gauge the reduction of risks in other areas of production and revenue collection. The new priority goal for 2013 is to improve production accountability, safety and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased inspect of high-risk oil and gas production cases. The BLM will support the accomplishment of the high priority goal by increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels, the equivalent of covering as much as 95 percent of the potential high risk cases.

Performance Measures

The BLM has consistently tracked the number of inspections completed to ensure that oil and gas production on public land is carried out in an environmentally sound manner while generating a fair return of revenue for the American people. Over the past four years, the BLM has performed, on average, 98 percent of all required inspections.

The BLM is utilizing a Strategic Plan measure that tracks the percent of leases where production verification has occurred. The new measure will compare the total number of cases against the number of production and records verification inspections completed on those cases annually. Prior to the establishment of this measure, the BLM tracked the number of inspections completed on both wells and cases using the total number of required inspections as a baseline.

The older measure was ineffective in two ways. First, a single case may have multiple wells and therefore the denominator may have been under-inclusive in that it combined what should have been multiple units into a single unit and, conversely, the measure may have also been over-inclusive in that it included multiple wells when only a single "case" inspection was carried out. Second, the numerator included all inspections, while the denominator only included required inspections, this resulted in multiple years in which more than 100 percent of the performance was completed since required inspections is a subset of total inspections.

The numbers of inspections, inspectors, and total annual costs have risen over the previous years. The number of inspections has increased and the average cost per inspection has stayed about the same at \$1,700. A single case may have multiple inspections performed upon it and therefore the costs of inspections per case are, on average, approximately \$3,849.

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of new APDs received rose dramatically. The BLM

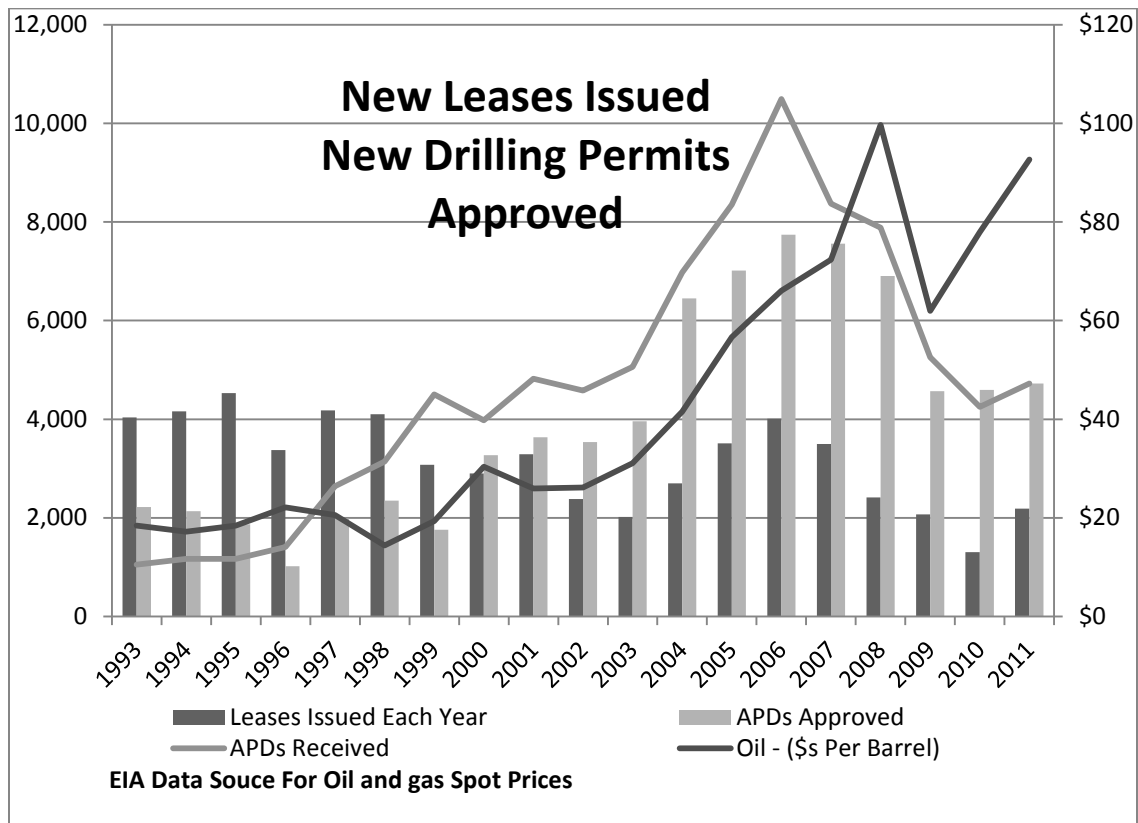
expanded its capability to process APDs to handle the increasing demand. The number of APDs received dropped in 2007 and 2008, but still remained relatively high. The number dropped further in 2009, 2010 and 2011, but the complexity of processing these declining numbers of APDs has grown, as has the unit cost for processing them. The BLM projects that it will receive 5,000 APDs in 2012 and 5,000 APDs in 2013. Approval times have increased or remained high due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed in environmental documents.

As shown on the Table 2 below, the number of APDs awaiting approval is projected to continue to decline in 2012 and 2013.

Table 2: APDs: Pending, Received, Approved, and Processed

	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Planned	2013 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	5,381	5,419	5,370	4580	4108	3634
New APDs received	7,884	5,257	4,251	4,728	5026	5500
APDs approved ¹	6,908	4,571	4,593	4,725	TBD	TBD
Total APDs processed	7,846	5,306	5,237	5,200	5,500	5,500
APDs pending at year end	5,419	5,370	4580	4108	3634	3634

Table 3 below illustrates the relationship between the prices for oil and gas and leasing and permitting activity. Leasing and permitting activities increase as the commodity prices increase.

Table 3: New Leases Issued, Drilling Permits Approved

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The percentage of leases with approved APDs is expected to increase slightly due to an overall decrease in the number of active leases. As the price of oil and gas decreases, operators tend to focus more of their drilling activities adjacent to existing production (since these are lower risk wells) and allow more undeveloped leases to expire. The percentage of APDs processed is expected to be 60 percent, an increase from the 2010 level resulting from a decrease in the number of pending APDs. The percentage of required inspections completed is expected to remain the same as in 2011 and the percentage of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year, the new Strategic Plan measure discussed above, is expected to be 44 percent.

Performance Overview

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources									
Strategy 1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 1,678/ 6,751	25% 1,713 / 6,801	25% 2,525/ 10,062	23% 2,327/ 10,062	25% 1,600/ 6,412	25% 1,600/ 6,412	0%	25% 2,482/ 9,905
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year. (SP)	New In 2011	New In 2011	New In 2011	New In 2011	36% 9,869/ 27,419	44% 12,116/ 27,719	44% 12,116/ 27,719	0%	44% 12,116/ 27,719
Comment:									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of Federal oil and gas lease assignments processed. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	90% 27,548/ 30,611	90% 27,548/ 30,611	90% 27,548/ 30,611	0%	90% 27,548/ 30,611
Strategy 3: Manage conventional energy development									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed. (SP)	59% 7,846/ 13,265	50% 5,306/ 10,676	54% 5,237/ 9,621	64% 7,250/ 11,384	56% 5,200/ 9,308	60% 5,500/ 9,134	60% 5,500/ 9,134	0%	65% 5,950/ 9,134
Comment: This is a new Strategic Plan Measure; however, the historical data for this measure is available and is shown above.									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed. (BUR)	91% 3,071/ 3,358	100% 4,975/ 4,960	122% 4,086/3,358	90% 2,944/3,265	90% 2,944/3,265	91% 3,050/ 3,350	91% 3,050/ 3,350	0%	91% 3,050/ 3,350

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Coal (\$000)	9,724	7,043	+86	+2,400	9,529	+2,486
FTE	78	56		+20	76	+20
Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Coal Management						
Request Component					(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:						
• Inspections and Enforcement					+2,400	+20
TOTAL, Program Changes					+2,400	+20

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Coal Management is \$9,529,000 and 76 FTE, a program increase of \$2,400,000 and +20 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Inspections and Enforcement (+\$2,400,000/+20 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes an increase of \$2,400,000 in appropriated funding to be utilized for inspection and enforcement of coal production on federal and Indian lands. The requested increase will fund the program at roughly the 2011 enacted level. BLM will continue efforts to institute cost recovery fees within this program, but the budget recognizes these fees may not be in place by the start of 2013.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for leasing the Federal coal mineral estate on approximately 570 million acres. Over the last decade, 49 percent of the Nation's electricity has been generated from the use of coal and Federal lands managed by BLM provided approximately 41 percent of that coal.

The BLM currently manages a coal program that consists of:

- 306 Federal coal leases.
- Approximately 472,871 acres under lease.

Federal coal leases between 2002 – 2011:

- 4.59 billion tons of coal produced.
- \$51.77 billion total value.
- \$5.67 billion in royalties generated.

Federal coal lease sales offered between 2002 – 2011:

- 44 lease sales.
- 79,601 acres leased.
- 4.43 billion tons of minable coal leased.
- \$3.355 billion bonus bids generated.

The BLM Coal Management Program is responsible for:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and ensuring the public receives fair market value.
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease.
- Processing coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance.
- Processing coal resource recovery and protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and to ensure maximum economic recovery.
- Inspecting Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions.
- Independently verifying reported coal production from Federal and Indian coal leases.
- Processing Federal coal trespasses.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases and authorizations.
- Providing prelease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Critical Factors

- In an effort to increase efficiency and to standardize reporting of mine inspections and production verification the BLM is working toward the development of a Mineral Tracking System (MTS). The MTS will respond to needs identified from a GAO audit in 2003 and will implement DOI policy direction. A pilot version of this system was launched in the BLM's offices in Utah and Wyoming in 2010, and BLM will continue this pilot through 2013.
- Over 50 percent of the BLM's engineers, geologists, and land law adjudicators were eligible for retirement in 2010. In 2015, a significantly higher percentage of these individuals will be eligible for retirement. The best way to prepare new employees to

successfully accomplish coal workloads is to ensure mining engineers and geologists complete the new mine employees safety training, attend certification courses, and are provided with adequate on the job training.

- Surface coal leasing requires the consent of surface owners prior to holding a lease sale. The BLM encourages these surface owners to participate in the land use planning process and encourages lease applicants to acquire surface owner consent prior to submitting the lease application to the BLM.
- The BLM continues to work with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and other Federal and State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to process applications to explore for and produce Federal coal resources.
- The BLM and the Department of Labor have developed a Memorandum of Understanding delineating roles and responsibilities and action plans necessary to provide employees a safer workplace to develop Federal coal.
- The BLM is adopting the recommendations for production accountability improvements developed in the Report to the Royalty Policy Committee, *Mineral Revenue Collection from Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf*. This includes the development of new guidance regarding inspection and enforcement and production verification, as well as providing training courses focused on safety and accomplishing inspector's duties.
- Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for BLM.
- The BLM coal management program is being reviewed by the Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management Program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Another funding source is service charges collected from coal lease document processing. The BLM has been implementing cost recovery for actions filed with the BLM since a cost recovery rule was implemented in 2006. The data shows that, as older actions that predate cost recovery are completed and the BLM's workload becomes increasingly focused on newer actions that are subject to cost recovery, the receipts from cost recovery have increased from approximately \$125,000 in 2008 to over \$350,000 in 2011. The BLM intends to be more aggressive in identifying and instituting additional cost recovery fees to cover more of the program's costs in 2013 and beyond.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM anticipates completing processing for approximately 15 percent of the pending coal lease applications during 2013, an increase of 8 percent from the 2011 actual level. In an effort to create a more efficient application process the BLM grouped lease applications that are in close geographic proximity for a streamlined analysis of environmental impacts. The grouped Environmental Impact Statements better evaluate the cumulative effects and can be processed much faster than sequentially processing the NEPA analysis for each lease application individually. Grouping results in multiple lease sales happening over a relatively short period of time. However, as the grouping continues, there is a tendency to see groups mature to sale together with a longer period of what might appear to be inactivity until the next group matures to sale. Processing was completed for 5 percent of coal lease applications in 2009 and 2010. There are several group environmental analyses in progress that will yield multiple process completions in 2012 and 2013.

Performance Overview

COAL MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources									
Strategy 1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (BUR)	111% 2,823 /2,552	101% 2,828/ 2,799	99.21% 2,777 / 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	93% 2,513/ 2,700	100% 2,700/ 2,700	100% 2,600/ 2,600	0%	100% 2,600/ 2,600
Strategy 3: Manage conventional energy development									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP)	10% 4/40	5% 2/38	5% 2/39	19% 8/42	7% 3/42	15% 6/40	15% 6/40	0%	13% 5/40
Comment: Coal lease application environmental analyses have expanded to consider coal bed methane and down-stream gas production from federal coal uses resulting in lease sale delays due to litigation.									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Number of coal post-leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (BUR)	297	319	320	253	345	312	315	+3	315

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Other Mineral Resources Mgt. (\$000)	10,597	8,402	+100	+2,000	10,502	+2,100
FTE	89	71	0	+17	88	+17

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Inspections and Enforcement	+2,000	+17
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,000	+17

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Other Mineral Resources is \$10,502,000 and 88 FTE, a program change of +\$2,000,000 and +17 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Inspections and Enforcement (+\$2,000,000/+7 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes an increase of \$2,000,000 in appropriated funding to be utilized for inspection and enforcement of other minerals activities on Federal and Tribal lands. The requested increase will fund the program at approximately the 2011 enacted level. BLM will continue efforts to institute cost recovery fees within this program, but the budget recognizes these fees may not be in place by the start of 2013.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Other Mineral Resources Program is composed of two programs:

- Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program includes potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite. It also includes metallic minerals on acquired lands (lead, zinc, copper, etc.).
 - Used for fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.
- Mineral Materials Program includes clay, sand, gravel, and building stone.
 - Used for construction of roads, foundations, and buildings.

The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program is responsible for:

- Processing permit, license and lease applications.
- Administering existing permits, licenses and leases.
- Approving exploration and mining plans.

- Conducting NEPA analyses.
- Inspecting and monitoring existing authorizations.
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses and leases.
- Administering trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Mineral Materials program is responsible for:

- Performing NEPA analyses of disposal applications.
- Performing appraisals to determine the value of disposals.
- Conducting sales.
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue.
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations.
- Processing exploration permits and mining authorizations.
- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations.
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of and payment for production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations.
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

Critical Factors

Several factors impact the Other Mineral Resources Program. As the demand by government agencies increases for materials used in the development and maintenance of infrastructure for communities, the BLM continues to provide sand, gravel, and other mineral materials to State and local governments and nonprofit organizations at no cost to those entities. However, this results in increased workload for the BLM.

BLM has been experiencing an increase in mineral materials trespasses, particularly on spilt-estates, presumably due to an increase in urban development, and zoning restrictions reducing private sources of mineral materials. Thus, it has become important for BLM to conduct inspections for unauthorized, as well as authorized, operations. The increasing number and size of exploration and mining authorizations, as well as the required analysis of complex technical issues, continues to increase the time required to evaluate these authorizations. The same holds true for the analysis of the complex environmental issues in environmental documents prior to Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals permit, license or lease issuances and Mineral Materials sales and permits.

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed per year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals, trespasses, and lease, applications. The cost per 1,000 cubic yards of disposal applications processed per year has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation and the reduced quantity per disposal application. Disposal sizes range from a single truckload for immediate production to contracts up to ten years for millions of cubic yards.

The cost of processing non-energy permit, license and lease applications and associated post-authorization work similarly varies due to the size and complexity of the application and

operation. The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease modifications has risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental impacts and mitigation requirements. There are far fewer non-energy operations, but the average non-energy lease operation is typically much larger than the average mineral materials operation, and non-energy leases typically span multiple decades.

Other Funding Sources

The Other Mineral Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales on a case-by-case basis. There are also cost recovery fees for processing new applications for non-energy leases, licenses and permits. BLM will continue to look for opportunities to increase program capabilities to meet industry demand by charging users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

The BLM also receives reimbursement for the costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska as required under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which made amendments to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Funds are also collected from trespass recovery settlements and are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations, pursuant to Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153.

Long-Term Goals

The public lands are an important source of non-energy solid leasable mineral resources and mineral materials for the Nation. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and life in the United States. The Other Mineral Resources Program goal is to provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing worldwide for some products generated from non-energy solid leasable minerals, such as fertilizers, which are used in producing food and biofuels, and gilsonite, which is used in drilling fluids for energy exploration. The program processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays. These common materials are essential for maintenance and construction of the access that is needed to provide basic land management. Mineral materials are essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure and facilities.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The minerals material workload for the BLM's Other Mineral Resources Program increased substantially for three years from 2005 through 2007, and then declined in 2008 through 2010 largely due to the economic downturn. Declines appear to have stabilized and demand is expected to increase as recovery from the economic downturn progresses in the second half of 2011 through 2013. Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals (especially potash and phosphate) has increased substantially for several years, and this increase is expected to continue. The number of acres under lease or contract is expected to remain the same in 2013 as in 2011. The percentage of pending cases of permits and lease and contract applications processed is expected to remain the same in 2013 as in 2011.

Performance Overview

OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed. (SP)	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	Baseline to be established	5% 27/572	10% 50/475	10% 50/475	0%	10% 50/475
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. (SP)	7,375	8,315	3,556	3,500	1,317	3,500	3,500	0	3,500
Comment: When the demand for mineral materials, locatable minerals and non-energy leasable minerals is high, fewer mined sites are closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this demand. Reclamation is performed by the users.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of Mineral Material permits and contracts processed for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	39% 783/ 2,022	46% 948/ 2,081	34% 664/ 1,925	39% 780/ 2,000	52% 1,225/ 2,340	39% 780/ 2,000	35% 700/ 2,000	-4%	35% 700/ 2,000
Cost of Mineral Materials disposals, inspection and trespass protection divided by the 3 year rolling average annual cubic yards disposed. (BUR)	\$157	\$276	\$235	\$224	\$433	\$228	\$224	-\$4	\$224
Percent of Mineral Material trespass actions resolved for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	31% 59/ 188	27% 44 / 163	28% 44/ 156	25% 45/ 180	31% 40/ 127	25% 45/ 180	25% 45/ 180	0	25% 45/ 180
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	3250	3160	3112	2,889	3,319	3,100	3,100	0	3,100
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	1435	1240	1220	1,178	1,391	1,200	1,200	0	1,200

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Renewable Energy (\$000)	[21,735]	19,703	+121	+7,000	26,824	+7,121
FTE	[106]	106		+47	153	+47
Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Renewable Energy						
Request Component						(\$000) FTE
Program Changes:						
• Transfer Geothermal Funds from Oil & Gas Management Subactivity						+2,000 +10
• Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies						+5,000 +37
TOTAL, Program Changes						+7,000 +47

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Renewable Energy Management program is \$26,824,000 and 153 FTE, a program change of +\$7,000,000 +47 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Transfer Geothermal funds from Oil and Gas Management Subactivity (+2,000,000/+10 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes a transfer of \$2,000,000/10 FTE from the Oil and Gas Management Program into the Renewable Energy Management Program. Leases for geothermal development on public lands were offered and administered with \$2,000,000 of appropriated funding in the Oil and Gas Management program. The management of geothermal energy activities is being transferred from the Oil and Gas Management program to the Renewable Energy Management program now that the subactivity for Renewable Energy Management has been created.

Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies (+\$5,000,000/+37 FTE) – The 2013 budget proposes an increase of \$5,000,000 in new funding and 37 FTE. This will support additional environmental studies and environmental reviews to accelerate the identification of prime areas for utility scale renewable energy development. It will also enable BLM to continue ongoing program management responsibilities associated with geothermal energy development by replacing mandatory funding previously provided for this purpose through the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund, which has expired. New deposits into this fund ceased in 2010.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Renewable Energy Management program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind energy, solar energy, and renewable energy transmission development. Beginning in 2013, the Renewable Energy Management program will also be responsible for all aspects of managing geothermal energy development. All renewable energy projects proposed for BLM-managed lands receive full environmental reviews under the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), including the same opportunities for public involvement as other BLM land-use decisions.

The President's "New Energy for America" plan has established national goals of producing 10 percent of the Nation's electricity from renewable sources by 2012 and 25 percent by 2025. State renewable energy portfolios, investment tax credits for solar energy projects, volatile oil prices, and international concern about global warming have all contributed toward public and industry interest in utility-scale solar energy development.

The Renewable Energy Program consists of three main components:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Geothermal Energy

Solar Energy

Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the best in the world, and the BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in 6 states: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. On December 17, 2010, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy as co-lead agencies published the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States. The Solar PEIS seeks to establish, for the first time, a solid foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate better, smarter siting of utility-scale solar projects that avoids or minimizes conflicts with important wildlife, cultural and historic resources. A Supplement to the Draft Solar PEIS published on October 28, 2011 responds to extensive comments on the Draft PEIS and proposes incentives for solar developers who site projects in solar energy zones, offering reduced permitting times and a sufficiently flexible variance process to allow development of well-sited projects outside of zones. The Supplement also makes clear that the solar program will continue to incorporate other parallel planning efforts, including state level efforts, to establish additional solar energy zones to meet market demand. Publication of a Final PEIS is scheduled for July 2012. The preferred alternative includes 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development.

In 2010, the BLM approved the first utility-scale solar energy projects on public lands. To date, it has approved 15 such projects that include all of the technologies considered to be commercially viable (parabolic trough, power tower, dish engine, and photovoltaic systems). The projects range in size from a 45-megawatt photovoltaic system on 422 acres to a 1,000-megawatt parabolic trough system on 7,025 acres. These 15 projects have the potential to generate over 5,000 megawatts of clean, renewable energy—enough energy to power over 1.5 million homes—and to create over 10,000 jobs.

Wind Energy

The Bureau of Land Management manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential. The BLM has authorized 198 rights-of-way for the use of public lands for wind energy site testing or development. Of these, 29 authorizations have a total installed capacity of 437 megawatts.

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in June 2005. This EIS provides an analysis of the development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this EIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. BLM offices are able to use this EIS as an aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. The BLM issued a wind energy policy in December 2008 to provide guidance on best management practices (BMPs); measures to mitigate potential impacts on birds, wildlife habitat, and other resource values; and guidance on administering wind energy authorizations.

The BLM continues to conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. The BLM currently has some 45 pending wind energy development applications on the public lands with a potential capacity of over 7,000 megawatts. Since 2010, the BLM has approved three wind energy projects on public lands in California, Nevada, and Oregon with a combined potential to generate 440 megawatts of clean, renewable energy—enough energy to power over 150,000 homes—and to create nearly 1,000 jobs.

Geothermal Energy

The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service) with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. The BLM currently manages 818 geothermal leases, with 59 leases in producing status generating about 1,275 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40 percent of U.S. geothermal energy capacity and supplies the electrical needs of about 1.2 million homes. In May 2007, the Department of the Interior published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing, offering simplified royalty calculations, and sharing \$4 million per year in current royalties with counties where production occurs.

A PEIS to assess geothermal leasing on the public lands was completed in October 2008. The subsequent Record of Decision amended 114 BLM resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. An additional 79 million acres of National Forest System lands are also legally open for leasing. Since 2010, the BLM has approved eight priority geothermal projects on public lands in Nevada with a combined potential to generate 407 megawatts of clean, renewable energy—enough energy to power over 400,000 homes—and to create 700 jobs.

Competitive Leasing Process

The BLM is in the process of implementing an innovative strategy to promote renewable energy development at appropriate sites in areas that have been determined in advance to be optimal for wind and solar energy production. The BLM plans to offer these specific parcels to potential applicants through a competitive process and to approve right-of-way applications in an expedited fashion, due to the upfront environmental analysis. This process will likely reduce the total number of applications and encourage future applicants to focus on large capacity projects on lands close to existing or planned transmission capability.

Performance Goals

The President's and the Secretary's goals to increase smart renewable energy development on public lands, as well as state renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, have dramatically increased the renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for the BLM. The Department has established a Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal to, by September 30, 2013, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 Megawatts.

The Department will successfully meet these goals if a majority of the energy projects that were designated as priority projects for 2012 and 2013 are approved. The primary factors that will influence renewable energy growth going forward are continued infrastructure investment and technology improvements, both in the method and efficiencies of generation of renewable energy and in transmission of that energy from source to end-use.

2012 Project Status

In 2012, the BLM will be giving priority status to 17 projects (9 solar, 6 wind, and 2 geothermal) representing about 7,000 megawatts. BLM developed this priority list in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, with an emphasis on early consultation. The 2012 priority projects were selected based on a variety of criteria, including progress of the necessary public participation and environmental analysis under NEPA and applicable state environmental laws. The BLM also used the screening criteria for priority solar and wind projects, developed through BLM policy memoranda issued in February 2011, to assist in evaluating and prioritizing the projects on its 2012 priority list.



Construction of wind turbines at the Dry Lakes Wind Project

In June 2011 the BLM Director signed a proposed new Wind Energy Rental wind energy policy. The new Rental Policy will increase wind rents for the existing \$4,155 per MW to \$6,570 per MW. In addition, a per acre Base Rent will be required for all wind energy development projects.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the Bureau of Land Management will continue to implement the strategy to:

- Increase smart renewable energy development on public lands.
- Support the Department's Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal to increase the approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 Megawatts by September 30, 2013.
- In 2013, the BLM will begin implementation actions regarding identifying leasing and development opportunities for solar energy projects in designated solar energy zones. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally sound solar energy development projects. The BLM has initiated a rulemaking process to establish rules to guide this leasing program to include a nomination and request for proposal process, with the expectation that this will ultimately lead to a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development.



Sage-grouse Initiative: While guiding and managing new renewable energy projects, the BLM has expanded efforts to formally involve states, tribes, local governments, and the public in addressing sage-grouse observation. The BLM will expand the use of new science and mapping technologies to improve land use planning and develop additional measures to conserve sage-grouse habitat while ensuring that renewable energy production and other uses of Federal lands continue as appropriate.

Performance Overview

RENEWABLE ENERGY MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long- term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources									
Strategy 2: Develop Renewable Energy Potential									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review. (SP)	1,398	1,526	1,610	10,526	7,083	11,526	12,526	+1,000	15,526
Comment: BLM had previously incorrectly reported prior-year totals for authorized MW of capacity on Federal lands. Prior year data was adjusted to include all known projects of installed and approved capacity on public lands through the end of FY09. In 2013, the Strategic Plan measure definition will be modified to include connected action projects. The Strategic Plan measure includes all MW of capacity on Federal lands which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal.									

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance	\$	29,108	29,061	+119	-12,439	16,741	-12,320
	FTE	165	165	0	-60	105	-60
Cadastral Survey	\$	12,392	11,996	+109	0	12,105	+109
	FTE	97	96	0	0	96	0
Lands & Realty Mgmt.	\$	56,400	32,605	+297	+3,000	35,902	+3,297
	FTE	406	300	0	0	300	0
Total Activity	\$	97,900	73,662	+525	-9,439	64,748	-8,914
	FTE	668	561	0	-60	501	-60

The 2013 budget request for the Realty and Ownership Management activity is \$64,748,000 and 501 FTE, a net change of -\$9,439,000 and -60 FTE from the 2012 enacted level, of which +\$3,000,000 is an internal transfer and -\$12,439,000 and -60 FTE is a program decrease.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has three programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands.

- The Alaska Conveyance program transfers BLM lands in Alaska to other ownership pursuant to a number of laws.
- The Cadastral Survey program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands.
- The Lands and Realty Management program authorizes uses of the land for rights-of-way, for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes, and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance (\$000)	29,108	29,061	+119	-12,439	16,741	-12,320
FTE	165	165	0	-60	105	-60
Major Program IT Investments:						
Alaska Land Information System (ALIS)	254	247	0	0	247	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Decrease	-12,439	-60
TOTAL, Program Changes	-12,439	-60

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program is \$16,741,000 and 105 FTE, a program change of -\$12,439,000 and -60 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$12,439,000/-60 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program as part of an effort to reevaluate and streamline the conveyance process. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s and the 2004 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act has allowed BLM to streamline the conveyance program and reduce program costs. The BLM is developing several procedures to enhance efficiency and continues to work to further streamline the program so that resources are focused on completing the goal of transferring title to 150 million acres the agency is required to convey. The BLM has already issued final or interim conveyance on most of these acres, and is developing a strategy to complete final transfers.

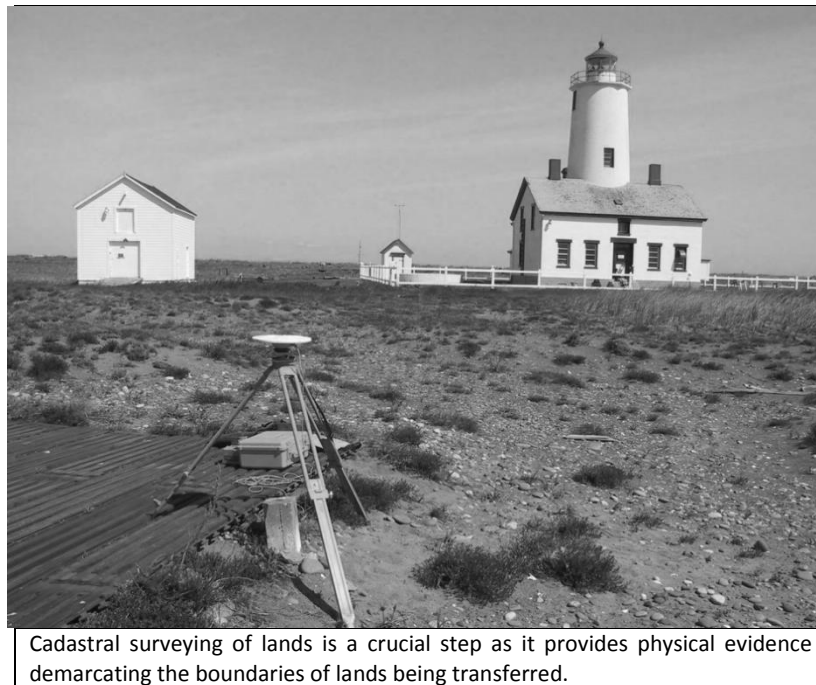
Performance Change

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (BUR)	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	58% 86,980,542/ 150,149,007	59% 88,480,542/ 150,147,007	59% 88,341,737/ 150,149,836	62% 92,341,737/ 150,147,007	62% 93,841,737/ 150,149,836	0% -500,000	65% 97,341,737/ 150,149,836
Comment: Performance change in this measure occurs about two years after the funding change due to the processing time between the final patent and survey completion. Patents are typically issued 18 to 24 months after surveying. For instance, work funded in 2011 will affect performance shown in 2013. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.									

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program transfers land title from the Federal government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA) and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved the conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, and land record review to complete the land patent process.



Cadastral surveying of lands is a crucial step as it provides physical evidence demarcating the boundaries of lands being transferred.

Adjudication: Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title, and interest of the Federal government to public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities, and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

Cadastral Survey: The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program prepares supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible; makes administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance; makes administrative determinations of emerged island title claims; issues recordable Disclaimers of Interest of Title for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways; performs responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the *Alaska Native Townsite Act*; provides assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performs surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA; collects Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System

(SDMS); and maintains up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.

Easement Identification: Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska, and the corporations themselves.

Land Examination: On the ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.

Land Record Review: In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the state to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the state. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

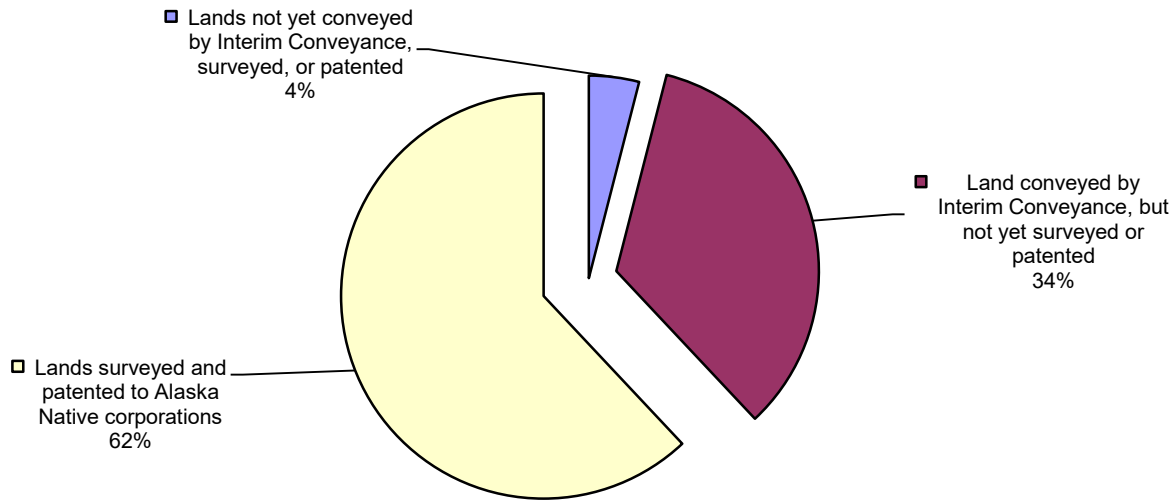
Provisions in the ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of equitable title to unsurveyed lands through Interim Conveyance for Native corporation selections and Tentative Approval for state selections. Both types transfer all right, title, and interest of the Federal government, but final patents cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of state and private development, financing, leasing, and disposing of property. Patents are dependent upon survey plats, and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been initiated.

The Acceleration Act provides authority to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections withdrawn, segregated or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face to face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use Interim Conveyance and Tentative Approval where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon field survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

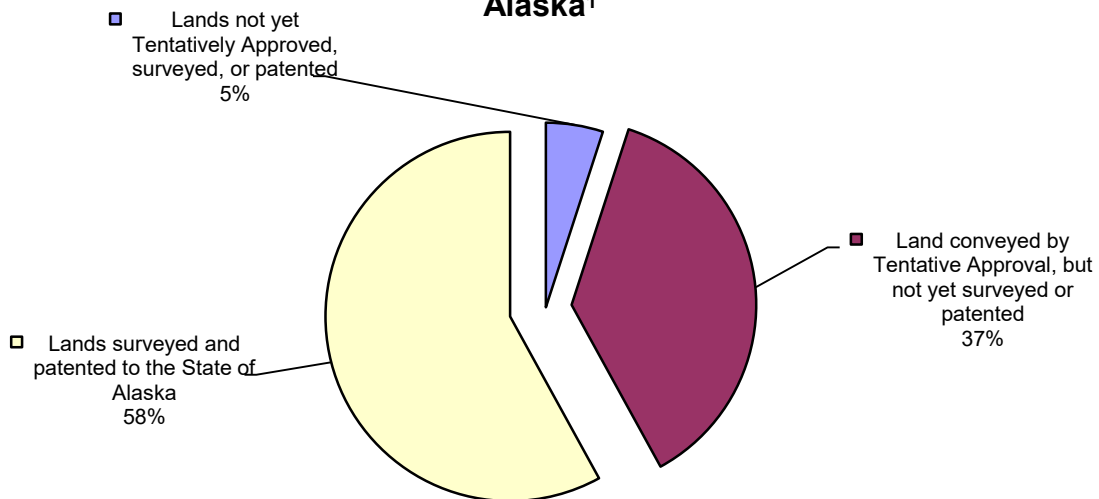
The next phase of Native corporation and state adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and state selections so field survey instructions can be written with detail sufficient for future patenting. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the state will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

By the end of 2011, BLM had surveyed and patented 88 million acres, or 59 percent of the original 150 million acres. Approximately 55 million, or 36 percent, of the acres are under some form of tentative conveyance but have not been surveyed. Additionally, about 7 million acres, or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.

Progress in Conveying 45.6 Million Acres to Alaska Native Corporations¹



Progress in Conveying 104.5 Million Acres to the State of Alaska¹



¹ Data are current as of September 30, 2011.

New Business Process

In FY 2011, the BLM began testing a new type of survey or business process which, if adopted, would expedite issuance of final patent in Alaska. This new type of survey would be used on large areas where development is not anticipated to occur soon, and where land ownership is homogeneous and less complex. It would eliminate the time and expenses of the survey field tasks for most of the survey monumentation, and substitute geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitudes) in lieu of on-the-ground, survey monumentation. The BLM is evaluating opportunities to use this new procedure in the future.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will approve 3,000 miles of prior cadastral field survey and complete 533 miles of new field survey. Most new cadastral field survey work will be contracted under the provisions of *The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act*. The BLM will also process 40 Native allotment claim applications, and patent acreage surveyed and platted in previous years. Approximately 800,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 400,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented. Transfer of title through Interim Conveyance or Tentative Approval will be completed as necessary for Native corporations and the State of Alaska.

A combined total of 17,080 parcel applications were filed under the *1906 Native Allotment Act* and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. Over 16,747 of these claims have been closed through patent or rejection, leaving fewer than 330 applications pending. Although the *1906 Native Allotment Act* was repealed by the ANCSA, claims pending with the Department up to the time of repeal still must be addressed by BLM. A total of 45.6 million acres of Native corporation entitlements have been identified; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 28.1 million acres (62 percent), leaving 17.5 million acres (38 percent) that still require survey and patent. The State of Alaska entitlement is 104.5 million acres; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 60.2 million acres (58 percent), leaving 44.3 million acres (42 percent) that still require survey and patent. The majority of the land not surveyed and patented is under either interim conveyance or tentative approval.

The BLM will also continue to examine opportunities for additional program reforms and efficiencies to complete final transfers in a timely manner. During FY 2011, restructuring of the Alaska Conveyance program and voluntary separation incentives resulted in a reduction of 86 FTE from the FY 2010 level. The BLM expects to reduce FTE to 105 in FY 2013, through a continuation of program redesign, re-assignments and other management techniques.

Performance Overview

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (BUR)	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	58% 86,980,542/ 150,149,007	59% 88,480,542/ 150,147,007	59% 88,341,737/ 150,149,836	62% 92,341,737/ 150,149,836	62% 93,841,737/ 150,149,836	0%	65% 97,341,737/ 150,149,836
Comment: Performance change in this measure occurs about two years after the funding change due to the processing time between the final patent and survey completion. Patents are typically issued 18 to 24 months after surveying. For instance, work funded in 2011 will affect performance shown in 2013. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.									

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cadastral Survey (\$000)	12,392	11,996	+109	0	12,105	+109
FTE	97	96	0	0	96	0
Other Major Resources:						
Transfer: BIA Cadastral (1910)	11,000	2,945	0	+7	2,952	+7
FTE	125	62	0	0	62	0
Trust Fund: Public Survey (7130)	602	782	0	0	782	0
Transfer: USFS Cadastral (9820)	426	110	0	0	110	0
Transfer: NPS, FWS, Other Agencies(1910)	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) Data Prep Software	229	0	0	0	0	0
General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO)	41	0	0	0	0	0

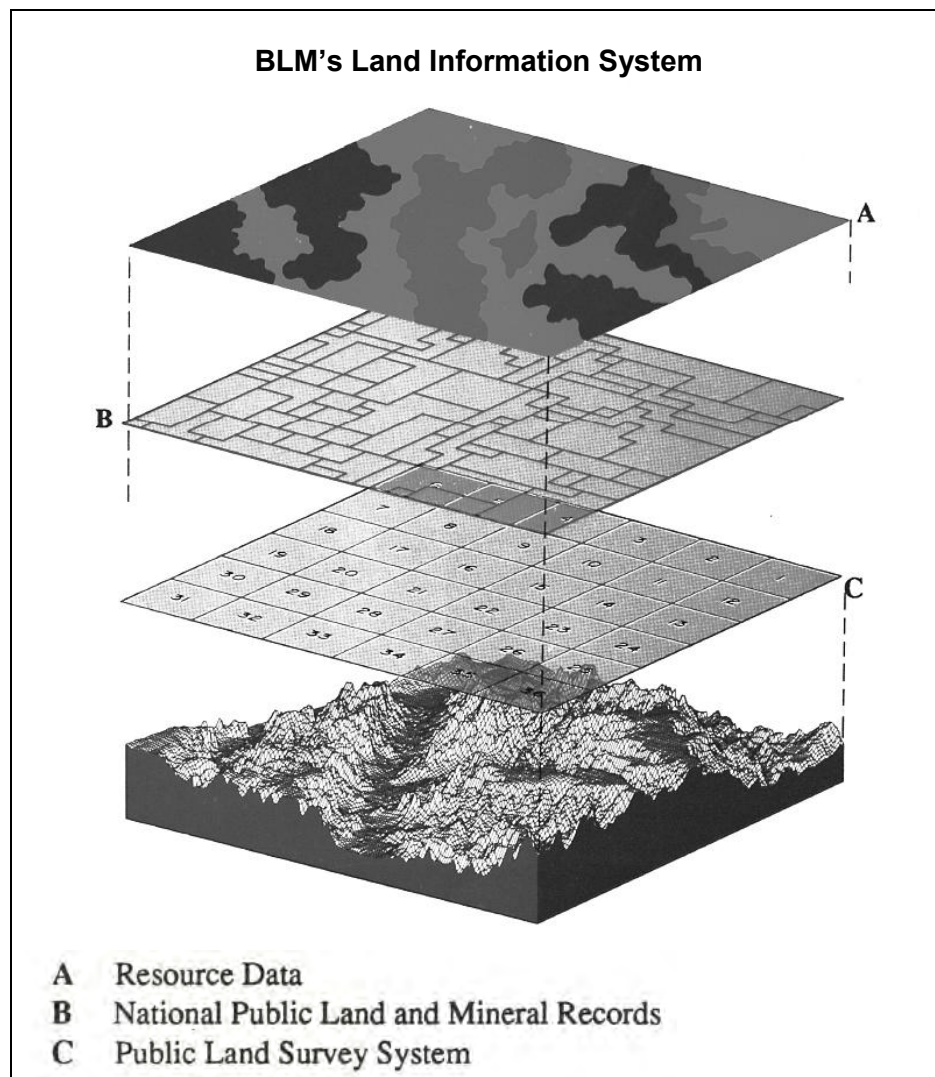
JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Cadastral Survey program is \$12,105,000 and 96 FTE, no change from the 2012 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Cadastral Survey program conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States and provide Federal and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for the management of their lands. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral survey services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Forest Service. This program provides direct support to the BLM's renewable energy, minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, and fire programs; helps to reduce unauthorized use; assists with development activities on BLM-managed lands; and, helps fulfill the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities for surveys in Indian Country.

Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with “brass cap” markers and the filing of associated approved records in the Official United States Records System. Additional support services provided by the Cadastral Survey program include: accurately positioning legal descriptions for timber sales, rights-of way, protection of special areas, oil and gas leases, and mineral leases; providing cadastral survey and Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) services as requested in support of renewable energy projects; and updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.



Cadastral survey provides accurate location of the Public Land Survey System which in turn supports BLM's multiple use mandate while protecting BLM's lands from unauthorized use.

The Cadastral Survey program analyzes proposed projects to determine the most efficient level of cadastral services necessary to complete projects while balancing varying levels of risk. Analysis of geospatial information in a land survey-based Geographic Information System (GIS), in conjunction with land records research, can often provide less costly, office-generated products and services. This strategy has allowed services to be better directed towards the

need and avoid the expense of the more costly Federal Authority Survey. An example of established policy for providing office products is the Standards for Indian Trust Lands Boundary Evidence referenced in the Departmental Manual, 303 DM 7. The BLM's Cadastral Survey program oversees the Certified Federal Surveyor Program to leverage BLM's specialized expertise of Indian land boundaries to over 500 private sector land surveyors trained how to protect the rights of American Indians and their land.

The BLM uses the GCDB to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. GIS layers depend on GCDB data as the base layer for many BLM processes including leasing, sales, exchanges, and stipulations. This base layer provides actual on-the-ground reference to the other layers of information.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The Cadastral Survey program currently manages over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the nation. The General Land Office (GLO) Automated Records System, located at the Eastern States Office, is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the BLM GLO Records website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>). BLM staff members scan, index, and verify cadastral survey plats and field notes, and patents (both old and new) that reside with the other historical land records on the website.

Other Funding Sources

Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies. In addition, GCDB activities are supported partially through partnerships with states, counties, and municipalities. In the past, these partnerships have allowed the BLM to leverage resources while benefitting all parties to the agreement.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2013, the BLM will continue to perform the core functions of overseeing and approving surveys, addressing public inquires, consulting with staff members from other programs to advise on boundary issues, providing guidance and oversight for field surveys paid for by other entities, and managing the GCDB.

In FY 2011, the BLM reorganized staff functions within the Cadastral Survey program to minimize the effects of a reduction of \$8 million in reimbursable funding provided to the BLM by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The BLM continues to refine and reorganize survey functions within a zone structure to address the reduction of this funding in FY 2012 and 2013. These functions include survey quality review, contract oversight, GCDB production, protest and appeals processing, land records management, and riparian boundary support. Leadership positions will be evaluated as vacancies occur to best fit priorities within the framework of any new zone structure.

In addition, the BLM will continue to implement nine recommendations from a recently issued Office of the Inspector General (OIG) final

Project Selection Process: BLM State Offices produce detailed proposals using guidance in the Instruction Memoranda #2011-011. The top proposals are reviewed by a panel and ranked according to criteria aligned with recommendations in the OIG report. As funds are identified, and leveraged with partner funding, the highest ranked proposals are funded.

audit report, “Department of the Interior’s Management of Land Boundaries” (Audit No. C-IN-MOA-0001-2009). This report states that “proper survey and management of high-risk lands with antiquated surveys has the potential to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from lands with valuable surface and subsurface resources.” In response, the BLM issues guidance to BLM State Offices through Instruction Memoranda directing them to identify lands with revenues lost or at risk due to antiquated boundary evidence. Each year, the lands with the loss or risk are prioritized to receive the necessary cadastral services.

In response to the OIG report, BLM is also developing and implementing new policies to ensure that cadastral surveyors review the adequacy of boundary evidence prior to the approval of significant land transactions and commercial projects. Any actions concerning high-valued lands or resources will be reviewed, as necessary, for the protection of the lands and resources and to ensure the proper collection of rents and protection of public lands and resources from unauthorized uses. When a cost recovery account is employed in providing a cadastral service, the account will be used for any cadastral services necessary to support the protection of public or Native American resources.

Performance Overview

CADASTRAL SURVEY									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded. (BUR)	25% 360/1,464	23% 336/1,435	31% 401/1,304	16% 258/1,570	22% 338/1,570	9% 143/1,570	9% 143/1,570	0%	9% 143/1,570
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within 18 months of the funding date. (BUR)	54% 350/645	83% 530/636	49% 301/611	68% 280/409	78% 320/409	38% 156/409	38% 156/409	0%	38% 156/409
<u>Comment:</u> The decreases in performance for 2012 and 2013 are due to the expected reduction in BIA reimbursable funding.									

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Lands and Realty Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land & Realty Mgt. (\$000)	56,400	32,605	+297	+3,000	35,902	+3,297
FTE	406	300	0	0	300	0
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Rights of Way Processing (5101-3)	16,346	16,400	0	0	16,400	0
Trust Fund: Rights of Way (7150)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Land & Realty Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer from Land & Resource Information Systems	+3,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+3,000	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Lands and Realty Management program is \$35,902,000 and 300 FTE, and reflects an internal transfer resulting in a net program change of +\$3,000,000 from the 2012 enacted level.”

Transfer from Land and Resource Information Systems (+\$3,000,000) – The budget transfers \$3,000,000 to Lands and Realty Management from the Land and Resource Information Systems subactivity for the funding of lands and realty information systems. This business practice is consistent with the ownership, management and funding of other BLM information systems by benefitting programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Lands and Realty Management program grants rights-of-way and other use authorizations for public lands and conducts public land sales, exchanges and withdrawals. Rights-of-way are granted for many purposes, including electricity transmission, roads, and water pipelines.

In October 2009, nine Federal departments and agencies approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to expedite the siting of electric transmission facilities. In June 2011 the same agencies created a Rapid Response Team for Transmission (RRTT). Expediting the siting of electric transmission projects on BLM-administered lands is a priority of the Secretary of the Interior. The emphasis on these projects was reiterated in the August 31, 2011,

Presidential Memorandum to executive departments and agencies, *Speeding Infrastructure Development through More Efficient and Effective Permitting and Environmental Review*.

The BLM administers approximately 170,000 rights-of-way on the public lands. Many companies apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy-related rights-of-way play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources, such as hydropower, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal, to areas where the energy is used, such as at large communities or in industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are required to install equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network. Rights-of-way assist in providing for basic access, power, and communication infrastructure needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The Lands and Realty Management program manages most of these rights-of-way. The program issues and amends right-of-way authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future right-of-way locations and uses.

Other use authorizations are granted for commercial filming, public facilities, and similar short and long-term purposes as allowed by law. The BLM provides the terms and conditions for all of these uses, and monitors users to ensure compliance.

The Lands and Realty Management program also conducts land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Land exchanges and withdrawals can be useful land management tools under the proper circumstances. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also grants lands to local governments for recreation and public purposes at reduced cost using its authority under the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*.

Other Funding Sources

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA): The Budget proposes to reauthorize FLTFA by eliminating the Act's sunset date and allowing lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. FLTFA was first enacted in July 2000. It provided for the use of a percentage of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent were to have been expended in the same state in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent could have been expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other Western states. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may have been used for administration costs and other expenses. FLTFA expired in July 2010, but was subsequently reauthorized for one year, expiring in July 2011.

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998* (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (5 percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special

account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing.

Please see the Permanent Operation Funds Chapter for more information on FLTFA, SMPLMA, and other land sales accounts.

Cost Recovery: The BLM recovers costs from authorizing rights-of-way and other activities on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to use cost recovery to process some right-of-way applications, others, such as those requested by state and local governments, are not subject to cost recovery. These accounts and the funding collected are shown in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Chapter.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will place an emphasis on evaluating applications for rights-of-way for energy transmission. An increase in solar and wind development in the Western States has created a need for more energy transmission lines, most of which cross public lands.

The BLM will also continue to issue rights-of-way, conduct public land sales, revoke public land withdrawals and facilitate military base closures. The BLM will review public land withdrawals and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 56,000 acres.

Performance Overview

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources									
Strategy 3: Manage conventional energy development									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (BUR)	51% 1,656/ 2,965	51% 1,525/ 2,965	53% 1,558/ 2,965	53% 1,558/ 2,965	92% 1,872/ 2,041	49% 1,450/ 2,965	50% 1,500/ 3,000	+1%	50% 1,500/ 3,000
Comment: The 2011 Actual column displays an increase in the numerator due to more applications completed but a decrease in the denominator due to fewer applications received.									
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (BUR)	180,450	244,359	531,813	254,917	228,845	229,500	229,500	0	229,500
Percentage of total acreage of land sales offered by competitive or modified competitive means. (BUR)	80% 7,871/ 9,802	28% 3,296/ 11,849	71% 8,404/ 11,849	68% 8,100/ 11,849	4% 454/ 11,849	67% 7,990/ 11,849	64% 7,591/ 11,849	-3%	64% 7,591/ 11,849
Comment: Due to declining land sales and unusual market stability in 2011, the BLM realized a decrease in the total acreage of land sales displayed in this measure. The market is expected to rebound in 2012 and 2013.									

Activity: Communication Site Management Subactivity: Communication Site Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Communication Sites (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Communication Sites Offset (\$000)	-2,000	-2,000	0	0	-2,000	0
FTE	20	19	0	0	19	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Communication Site Management program is \$2,000,000 and 19 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Communication Site Management program processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private, and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) and issues right-of-way use authorizations. The program considers requests for new sites, inspects and administers existing sites and authorizations, completes site management plans, and collects rental fees.

When granting and administering authorizations, the BLM works to protect the natural resources associated with public and adjacent lands. The Bureau tries to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting the use of communication site rights-of-way and leases in common, considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security, and land use plans. The BLM also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all BLM actions under the program with state and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Demands and Trends

The BLM has authorized over 3,600 separate rights-of-way for communication sites to date. Prior to 1996, each user had to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these uses. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers and facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the sites can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further approval from the BLM. In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications users on BLM administered land. Now, in 2012, there are over 6,800 authorized users representing a 105 percent increase in authorized users since 1996. The BLM

has increased rental fee collections from \$2,000,000 in 1996, \$6.7 million in 2011, to an estimated \$7,000,000 in 2012.

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site leases report accurate inventories of uses within their facilities, so the Bureau can assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections by program administrators, it is estimated that for every dollar of rent collected, there is at least another dollar that is not. In order to better manage the development and use of communications sites and to mitigate the impacts upon surrounding public lands, the BLM develops communication site management plans, which guide use and analyze the impacts of the structures on the sites on the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to better manage sites, and often result in the collection of additional rent revenues. The Bureau's goal is to develop site management plans for all communication sites located on the public lands it manages. To date, the BLM has prepared 253 out of the total 1,485 site management plans needed.

The BLM is currently piloting a program to centrally bill and collect rents, which will improve customer service and allow BLM to audit 100% of customer submitted inventory worksheets.

In recent years, the Bureau has focused on strengthening partnerships and improving its suite of BLM, inter-agency and industry sponsored right-of-way management courses, including the Communication Site Management Course, the National Lands Training for Line Officers, and the Lands and Realty Academy. Beginning in 2011, the BLM initiated a pilot project that centralizes billing and collection of communication use rent. Centralization is expected to result in an increase of \$1,000,000 in rents collected due to improved reviews resulting in identification of unreported rent. The specialists processing the payments have been trained to detect errors in the self-reported rents. Centralization has greatly improved customer service by providing customers with a single bill for multiple authorizations in a timely and efficient manner and by allowing customers to provide payment in a single location. This new pilot project has allowed the BLM to successfully (1) enhance the billing/collections process, (2) improve the timeliness and quality of customer service and (3) provide consistency in the billing and collections functions. Due to this success, the BLM has decided to continue this project in 2012.



Mount Lewis Field Office
Battle Mountain, NV

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will continue to process applications for communications site leases and rights-of-way, as well as applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete 30 final communication site management plans; process 65 actions for lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 50 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; and complete 120 site or facility inspections. The BLM will train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and

administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management program.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning	\$	42,426	38,060	+322	+4,366	42,748	+4,688
	FTE	254	254	0	0	254	0
Abandoned Mine Lands Mgmt. ¹	\$	[15,929]	19,819	+84	-2,000	17,903	+17,903
	FTE	[74]	74	0	0	74	+74
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$	27,686	27,024	+157	0	27,181	+157
	FTE	138	138	0	0	138	0
Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	\$	17,028	16,641	+117	0	16,758	+117
	FTE	102	102	0	0	102	0
Total Activity	\$	87,139	101,544	+596	+2,366	104,590	+22,865
	FTE	494	568	0	0	568	+74

¹ In 2012, \$15.9 million of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program was transferred from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to a new Abandoned Mine Lands Management subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is \$104,590,000 and 568 FTE, a net program change of +\$2,366,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 Enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

In fiscal year 2011, there were three subactivities within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity. In fiscal year 2012, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) created a new subactivity, Abandoned Mine Lands Management, within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity by redirecting funding for this work from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity where the program was historically funded. All four subactivities contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- Abandoned Mine Lands – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality, cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affecting public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – The resource protection and law enforcement subactivity provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- Hazardous Materials Management – The hazardous materials program provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes, which are required by the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning (\$000)	42,426	38,060	+322	+4,366	42,748	+4,688
FTE	254	254	0	0	254	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
IT Support for Resources and Mineral Land Use Planning (ePlanning)	2,986	2,385	0	0	2,385	0
Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS)	231	310	0	0	310	0
Economic Profile System	100	100	0	0	100	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Resource Management Planning

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• High Priority Planning Efforts	+4,366	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+4,366	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Resource Management Planning is \$42,748,000 and 254 FTE, a program change of +\$4,366,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$4,366,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$4,366,000 to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2013, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action, and keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority.

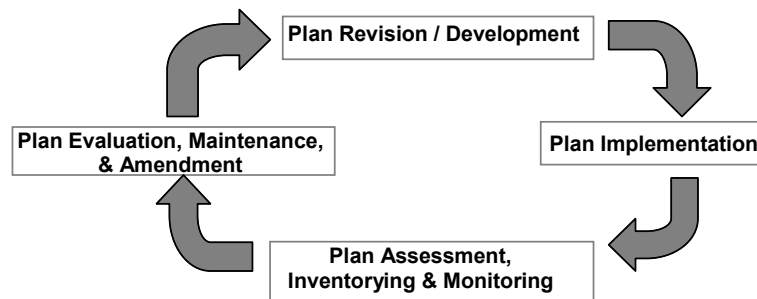
PERFORMANCE CHANGE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within five years. (BUR)	18% 25 / 136	19% 26 / 136	30% 40 / 136	38% 51 / 136	41% 56 / 136	29% 45 / 157	43% 68 / 157	+14%	43% 68 / 157
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies. (BUR)	16% 22 / 136	16% 22 / 136	34% 47 / 136	44% 60 / 136	36% 49 / 136	32% 51 / 157	35% 55 / 157	+3%	35% 55 / 157

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Resource Management Planning is the foundation of effective public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on-the-ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across 248 million acres of BLM-managed public lands primarily across 12 western states, including Alaska. The planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships which help the BLM determine how to manage public lands to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the nation.

The Planning program uses interdisciplinary analyses to complete a management framework and decision-making cycle shown in the following figure.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completion of ongoing RMP development is the highest priority of the program. Delaying completion postpones vital resource management decisions and increases potential for litigation in planning areas. As RMP decisions are recorded, the program initiates new RMPs in areas where changing demands on public land resources have been identified.

Sustainable Planning and NEPA Infrastructure – This dynamic approach to land use planning cycles through implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and assessment of emerging issues such as rapid population growth, and changing resource conditions. The cycle allows plans to remain relevant and adaptive by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise, which ensures their longevity and reduces the frequency of costly revisions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to changing land uses, consider proposals that deviate from the plan, and implement new policy that change land use plan decisions. Plan amendments are an economical means to reduce the frequency of costly revisions.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors in its land use planning and decision-making processes. These include the following:

Land Health Stressors – Land health stressors such as invasive plant and insect infestations, drought, and catastrophic wildfires contribute to the loss of native animal and plant communities and habitat for threatened and endangered species. Changing conditions necessitate the reevaluation of plans. Ecoregional assessments and adaptation strategies—mitigating impacts of land health stressors—indicate whether land use decisions remain valid or require amendment.

Energy Demands – Increased demands for renewable and conventional energy affect the balance with conflicting requests such as wilderness experience, recreation, off-highway vehicle use, and managing the cumulative effects of habitat fragmentation.

Expanding Populations & Community Growth – These factors challenge wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland/urban interface, contribute to increased conflicts between recreational uses, and increase demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, utility distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities. The understanding of complex socioeconomic issues in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands is imperative to effective land management.

Protests/Litigation – Public land management conflicts tend to increase litigation over land use decisions. Even litigation not directly associated with land use planning frequently affects land use decisions, given the broad scope of resource issues considered. Challenges to land use decisions have increased at the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and judicial courts.

Quality Collaboration and Involvement of Cooperating Agencies – The BLM collaborates with interested members of the public and other governmental agencies—various Federal, State, Local, County, and Tribal entities—to take advantage of their technical expertise, to fulfill requirements for cooperation under various laws, and to ensure consistent management where BLM managed lands border those of other government agencies.



Sage-grouse Initiative: In December 2011, the BLM issued a Notice of Intent to begin a planning effort to incorporate sage-grouse habitat conservation measures into as many as 98 land use plans within 68 planning units in California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Land use plans will incorporate regulatory mechanisms through plan amendments, revisions, and supplements. This is a joint effort with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and State fish and wildlife agencies, and will include many cooperating agencies at the State, local and tribal levels. Between 2012 and 2014, the BLM expects to issue up to seven EISs to install regulatory mechanisms necessary to help prevent the future listing of the species for protection under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM has issued interim management measures until updated or revised land use plans are completed, and is incorporating conservation measures as part of the planning process.

IM 2012-043: *Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures*
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2012/IM_2012-043.html

IM 2012-044: *BLM National Greater Sage-Grouse Land Use Planning Strategy*
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2012/IM_2012-044.html

For additional information on the BLM's efforts to maintain and restore sagebrush landscapes on public lands, please visit the BLM's new Greater Sage-grouse conservation website:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/sage_grouse_home2.html

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses a number of means and strategies to support land use planning and decision-making processes. These include the following:

ePlanning – The ePlanning web-based application is a landmark improvement to the land use planning process. It supports a DOI/BLM strategic goal of creating efficiencies through faster and easier public access to NEPA documents for review and commenting, and simplified comment analysis and response.

Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring – The Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy is another important improvement to the BLM's strategic decision-making. AIM improves monitoring protocols on a landscape scale, and establishes core indicators and data standards to increase understanding of landscape conditions and trends. The results should enable BLM to determine the effectiveness of its management actions and replicate successful efforts in areas of similar biophysical settings.

AIM allows the BLM to integrate data collection and analysis across internal jurisdictions and with Federal and non-federal partners. The AIM Strategy enables greater data sharing, enabling cumulative effects analysis and predictive modeling.

AIM is closely aligned with the Cooperative Landscape Conservation and Healthy Landscapes initiatives which are making the landscape management approach a reality in the BLM. It supports the Enterprise Geographic Information System and the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan which improve the management, analysis, and reporting capabilities of resource and administrative data. The integrated data monitoring/analysis capability provided by AIM and GSSP is paramount to future public land management actions given the landscape-scale nature of project proposals such as renewable energy.

Socio-economics – BLM's Socio-economic program is a third strategic decision-making improvement for BLM. The program helps resource management programs weigh competing interests concerning access to public lands and resources. Social and economic conditions are changing across the west and the public is demanding a more collaborative style of decision-making with reliable information on the human context and consequences of BLM's programs. The BLM's Socioeconomics Program has four workloads contributing to effective resource management:

1. *Regularly conducted socioeconomic analyses* through NEPA and the Bureau's planning process, such as social and economic impacts of proposed oil and gas development.
2. *Methods and tools to address BLM and DOI initiatives* such as assessing the human consequences of the effects of climate change.
3. *Socioeconomic support for immediate management concerns* such as providing employment and income data for discussions with county officials.
4. *Program or state-specific socioeconomic priorities* such as preparing coal valuations for lease sales in Wyoming.

The need to maximize the BLM's return on investment is essential to achieving its mission, and thus measuring that return on investment through the application of socio-economic research and analytical methods is a key part of BLM's management process.

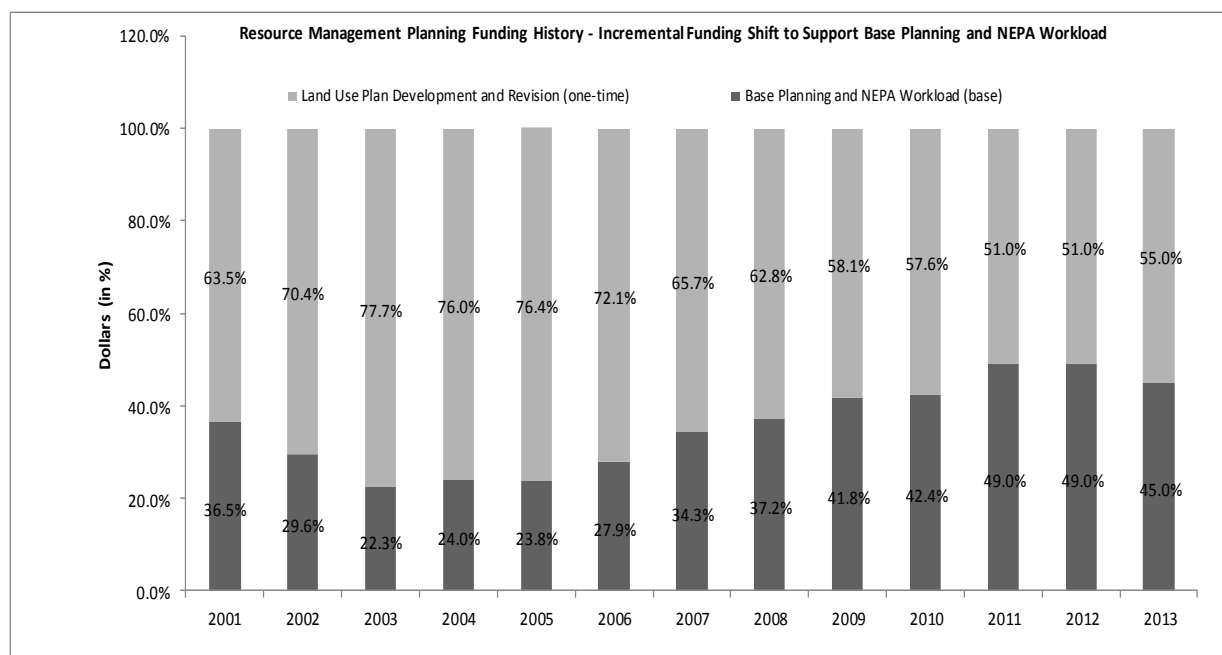
Appropriate Dispute Resolution – The Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) program in the BLM is another method that BLM uses to improve its decision-making processes. Litigation in

recent years has imposed escalating costs on BLM's management of the public lands, and strained BLM's relationship with the public. The ADR Program seeks to alleviate these costs and improve BLM's relationship with the public by increasing public buy-in to BLM's management processes and by making BLM's land management decision-making process more transparent.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

A BLM report to Congress in 2000 titled *Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions*, outlined the state of its planning program. At the time most of the BLM's land use plans were losing relevance given the changes in the West since they had been written. Of particular concern was that out-of-date management plans would compromise the BLM's ability to make timely and informed land use decisions inherent in its multiple-use mission.

To address the concerns, the BLM improved the quality and effectiveness of resource management by revising its land use plans. The majority of program funding over the past eight years has funded plan development and revision projects. As a large number of plan development projects were completed, the BLM began shifting funding to support base planning and NEPA workloads comprising the "sustainable" side of the land use planning cycle. This strategic shift protects the large investments that were made updating the land use plans by focusing on each step of the dynamic land use planning cycle.



2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

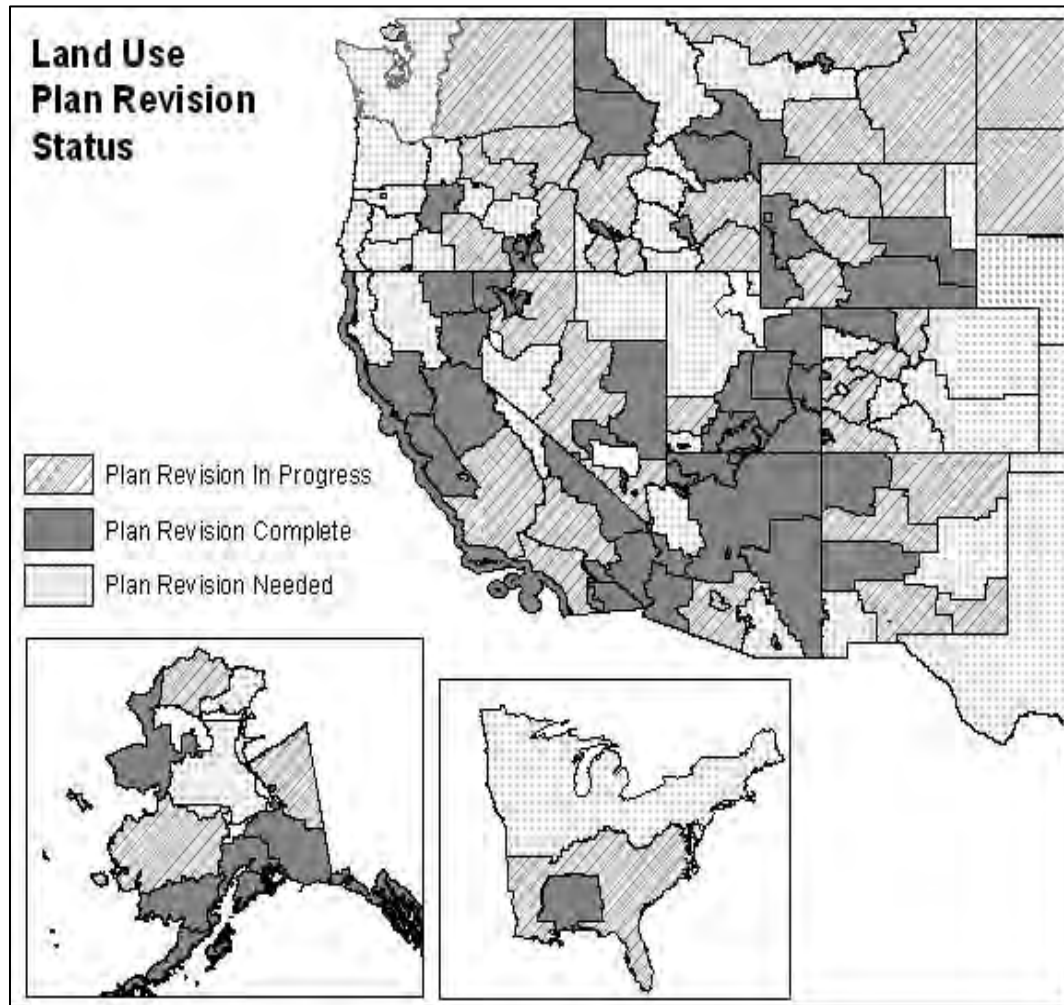
Land Use Plan Revisions – In 2013, the Resource Management Planning program will continue revisions on the 50 to 53 plans that are in process. This estimate takes into consideration plans that will be completed in the interim. Active plan revisions are evaluated annually to determine progress and estimated costs for completion. Approvals to extend project schedules are

coordinated through the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning.

In 2012, the BLM initiated one new RMP revision for San Pedro, AZ. In 2013, the BLM plans to initiate between 7 and 10 new RMP revisions. Between one and four new RMP revisions will be funded by the MLR Resource Management Planning program. The remaining six Western Oregon RMP revisions will be funded by the O&C Resource Management Planning program. Since 2001, the BLM has:

- completed 67 plan revisions to improve the quality and effectiveness of its resource management,,
- 48 planning projects are in progress, and
- 44 plans are in need of revision or amendment to meet changing resource demands and conditions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Newly revised plans are maintained through amendments funded by benefitting programs. Targeted amendments address emerging challenges and changing resource issues, extend the useful life of a plan, and reduce the potential for litigation. In 2013, the BLM will use \$10.0 million of the \$15.0 million increase requested in the Wildlife Management program to fund land use plan amendments within 68 planning units in California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota to incorporate sage-grouse habitat conservation measures.



Performance Overview

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start. (BUR)	49% 29/ 59	44% 28 / 63	39% 28/ 71	51% 35/ 69	41% 28/ 69	48% 36/ 75	46% 43/93	-2%	46% 43/93
Comment: The ratio represents the total number of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) completed in four years divided by the total number of RMPs completed, so the denominator increases over time. The denominator decreased from 2010 to 2011, a result of subtracting two completed RMPs due to litigation.									
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within five years. (BUR)	18% 25/ 136	19% 26/ 136	30% 40/ 136	38% 51/ 136	41% 56/ 136	29% 45/ 157	43% 68/ 157	+14%	43% 68/ 157
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies. (BUR)	16% 22/ 136	16% 22/ 136	34% 47/ 136	44% 60/ 136	36% 49/ 136	32% 51/157	35% 55/157	+3%	35% 55/157
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (BUR)	New Measure in 2010	New Measure in 2010	5.9% 8 / 136	18% 24/136	18% 24/136	20% 32/157	36% 56/157	+16%	36% 56/157

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands (\$000)	[15,929]	19,819	+84	-2,000	17,903	-1,916
FTE	[74]	74		+0	74	+0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Protection and Response Information System (PRIS)	97	95	+0	+0	95	+0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Decrease	-2,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,000	0

*In 2012, \$15.9 million of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program was transferred from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to a new subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program is \$17,903,000, a program change of -\$2,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 Enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$2,000,000) – In 2013, the BLM is requesting a decrease of \$2.0 million. BLM will continue to fund the highest priority sites, as defined through its ranking process. In FY 2013, Red Devil Mine (AK) reclamation activities will remain a high priority. BLM plans to execute the next steps in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process, address terrestrial biota data gaps in the Remedial Investigation (RI) and associated fish tissue study, establish baseline data, survey the site boundaries, address future land use issues and continue community outreach. The estimated costs for these tasks are listed in the table below:

Red Devil Remediation Funding Plan	
Conduct the next steps in the CERCLA process, as detailed in the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision	\$700,000
Address terrestrial biota RI data gaps	\$300,000
Baseline surface water and groundwater monitoring	\$150,000
Additional fish tissue sampling and analysis	\$500,000
Cadastral survey of site boundaries	\$50,000
Address future land use	\$50,000
Community Outreach	\$250,000
Total	\$2,000,000

Legislative Change

Reclamation Fee – The 2013 budget proposes to address abandoned hardrock mines across the country through a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on all uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed fee will be charged per volume of material displaced after January 1, 2013. The receipts will be distributed by BLM through a competitive grant program to restore the most hazardous hardrock AML sites on both public and private lands using an advisory council comprised of representatives from Federal agencies, States, Tribes, and nongovernment organizations. The advisory council will recommend objective criteria to rank AML projects to allocate funds for remediation to the sites with the most urgent environmental and safety hazards. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program would operate in parallel to the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

More information on these proposals, including information on instituting a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act on new claims for certain minerals can be found in the General Statement.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM maintains an inventory of known abandoned mines located on the public lands managed by the BLM. Most of the sites are abandoned hard rock mines. While there has never been a comprehensive field inventory conducted of all abandoned mines, the BLM is currently reviewing and updating available data.

According to BLM's inventory data as of November, 2011, there are close to 75,000 features (such as open physical hazards and piles of contaminated material) associated with 34,000 sites. Much of the inventory data comprises legacy records that are often incomplete. BLM is updating its national AML inventory database continuously as new sites are discovered and further inventories are completed.

While it is important to continue to characterize all sites, and add additional sites to the inventory, the BLM believes the greatest need is on-the-ground work for those high-priority sites already identified. It is also important to emphasize that most of the sites with the highest potential for harm to public health and safety have already been identified by the various Federal, State, and Tribal partners and are being addressed in priority order.

The AML prioritization process for environmental AML sites is directed at AML sites that impact water quality on a watershed scale and physical safety hazards to protect the public. The



Water filled open shaft located along a high use 4 wheel drive road in San Juan County, Colorado.

contaminants released from AML sites are associated with the extraction of and production of heavy metals from past mining activities. The AML prioritization process focuses on several criteria: water quality; partnerships; cost avoidance/cost recovery; impairment of water quality standards; water quality violations; threat to public health or safety; threat to the environment; continuing/expediting an existing on-the-ground project; location; and cost efficiency. Table 1 below shows the criteria used for Environmental AML sites. Table 2 below shows the criteria for ranking physical safety hazards. All projects are scored, then ranked according to score, regardless of whether or not the project is an environmental or physical safety hazard site.

Table 1

AML Environmental Hazard Criteria	Highest Possible Score
SECTION I: HUMAN AND ECOLOGICAL RISK	
Human Presence:	10
Environment	10
Relative Toxicity of Contaminants	10
Impacted Media (Soil, Sediment, Surface Water, Groundwater, Air)	5
Location of Site Relative to Surface Water	10
Aquifer Characteristics	10
Soils / Sediment Characteristics	10
Current Site Risks Are best Described As:	10
SECTION II: REGULATORY FACTORS DRIVING NEED FOR SITE FUNDING	
Site Regulatory Violations are Best Described as:	3
Site CERCLA Response Role	2
SECTION III: LEVEL OF POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY (PRP) INVOLVEMENT	
Is/has BLM actively pursuing enforcement against PRPs at the site pursuant to its delegated authority?	2
Have funds been recovered for past and/or future DOI response costs?	3
SECTION IV: PARTNERSHIPS	
Watershed Approach	5
Federal and State Partners	5
Land Status	5
Total Points available	100

Table 2

Physical Safety Hazard Site Criteria	Highest possible score
LAND STATUS/OWNERSHIP - scores from 0 to 10 depending on private vs public land ownership status.	1 to 10
VISITATION AND ACCESSABILITY – scores from 0 to 10 depending on accessibility to visitors and number of visitors.	1 to 10
RISK – scores from 2 to 8 depending on various risk factors	2 to 8
PARTNERSHIPS – scores from 1 to 10 depending on amount of cost share available.	1 to 10
In order to reach 100 points, the following formula is used: Visitation and Accessibility score is multiplied by the risk score. That number (VR) is then added to the Partnerships score and the Land status score. This gives a project up to 100 points. $(\text{Visitation and Accessibility}) \times (\text{Risk}) = (\text{VR}) + (\text{Partnerships}) + (\text{Land Status}) = \text{total score}.$ These projects and the environmental projects are then ranked based on the number of points scored.	

The Hazardous Materials Management program differs from the AML program in that the Hazmat program funds emergency response actions to spills, illegal dumping, unexploded ordinance, petroleum and chemical spills, and releases that may occur at a variety of site types, but which may include mine sites.

The Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is specifically for funding CERCLA projects, for all bureaus in the Department. Some include very large scale and environmentally complicated abandoned mine sites that cannot be completed by the BLM's AML program alone. Many of these sites are multi-million dollar clean up actions. The Abandoned Mine Lands program also partners with other BLM programs and other Federal Agencies that contribute to activities addressed by AML.

Water Quality

Many abandoned mines produce contaminants that degrade water quality at a watershed level. Many of the watersheds impacted by past mining activities are located in the arid West where the need to improve water quality for human and aquatic resource use is critical.

Physical Safety Hazards

The majority of sites in the database contain physical hazards, such as open mine shafts and pits; unstable rock and decayed support beams; and explosive and toxic chemicals. Addressing these abandoned mine features that pose a physical safety hazard risk to humans and wildlife is a high priority for BLM and continues to be a focus of the AML program. Temporary mitigation (fencing and signage), biological and archeological clearances, and the closure of or the installation of controlled access barriers are our most common activities. The criteria for physical safety hazard rankings are described above.

Physical Safety Hazard Challenges

Accessibility and the proximity of the public to abandoned mine sites continue to present a challenge to the BLM. In 2010, there were two accidents resulting in long term injuries, and in 2011 one fatality occurred on BLM lands. The BLM closed 1,426 physical safety hazards in 2010 and 906 were addressed in 2011, using both ARRA and AML funds. The inventory of abandoned mine sites and the physical safety hazards and mitigation of these sites continues to be one of the BLM's priorities. BLM places priority on closure of hazards near population centers and recreational areas and trails.

Environmental Health

Five to ten percent of the sites in the inventory pose environmental hazards. AML environmental sites can include those adversely affected by poor water quality and by substances such as arsenic, mercury, and base metals. AML environmental sites include tunnels that may discharge contaminated water, or tailing piles that may discharge various hazardous materials or substances.

The BLM environmental cleanup or remediation activities cover a broad spectrum, and are guided by public laws such as: CERCLA, the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Through the application of those laws, the agency addresses the impacts from the associated hazards along with the proposed mitigation work necessary to remediate a site.

Radioactive exposure at abandoned uranium mines (AUM) poses an environmental health hazard, and its remediation is a priority for the AML program. Abandoned uranium mines are most prevalent in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The BLM works with other Federal and State partners on the AUM issue. For example, the Grants Mineral Belt Working Group in New Mexico has commenced plans for multi-ownership AUM remediation.

Partnerships

The AML program partners with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal AML agencies to close hundreds of abandoned shafts and audits, inventory thousands of mine sites, and remediate environmental contaminants from abandoned mine sites. BLM's partnerships encourage the leveraging of dollars with various partners. BLM has established assistance agreements with abandoned mine land state programs, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. In Nevada and Arizona, the BLM has partnered effectively with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) on several projects. Bat Conservation International (BCI) is an extremely valuable partner for BLM who provides assistance to BLM in determining if abandoned mines are providing bat habitat and helping to preserve that habitat through bat friendly closure techniques.

Strategic Plan

The AML National Strategic Plan ensures that the BLM meets its planning targets under the DOI's and the BLM's strategic and annual work plans. BLM is currently revising the AML National Strategic plan. BLM has developed and implemented a new prioritization process (shown in Tables 1 and 2) and multi-year work plans that are in partnership with other Federal

and state partners. These work plans identify priority watersheds and high impact areas where field work will be conducted. BLM reviews the AML National Strategic plan each year and adjusts the work plan if necessary.

The AML program's strategic objectives are to:

- Protect and restore the Nation's watersheds impacted by abandoned mines through a risk-based, watershed approach that uses partnerships to effectively leverage funding and facilitate projects.
- Protect public safety and reduce liabilities by eliminating or reducing risks posed by abandoned mines.
- Reduce environmental degradation caused by abandoned mines to ensure compliance with all applicable soil, water and air quality standards, and applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws.
- Inventory, validate, and prioritize abandoned mine sites based on risk and maintenance of functioning ecosystems.
- Apply the "polluter pays" principle to achieve cost avoidance/cost recovery for funding AML projects wherever possible.
- Reclaim abandoned mine lands to productive uses including, but not limited to, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and preservation of historical/cultural resources.



Abandoned gold mine in Southwestern Colorado

Critical Factors

Critical factors which impact the effectiveness of the AML program include:

- AML restoration projects can be highly complex in environmental scope and impact. Environmental analysis and engineering studies are conducted to determine the extent of contamination and restoration strategies. Typically, these sites require a multiple-year/phased approach to complete the project.
- Performance can be impacted by the complexity of site conditions, need for additional engineering studies, and changes in site conditions due to excessive precipitation or erosion.
- BLM also performs monitoring and maintenance of restored sites. For example, even passive water treatment systems require periodic maintenance and adjustments.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, BLM anticipates funding approximately 1,200 acres of improved water quality and 1,088 physical safety hazard closures; an increase from fiscal year 2010. The BLM also anticipates inventorying 2,000 new AML features, continuing field validation of the AML inventory, and continuing extensive coordination with partners.

Performance Overview

ABANDONED MINE LANDS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (BUR)	26% 996/ 3,831	58% 2,239/ 3,831	71% 2,718/ 3,831	59% 5,439/ 9,262	32% 3,046/ 9,262	46% 4,246/ 9,262	46% 5,446/ 11,747	0%	23% 8,570/ 37,801

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement (\$000)	27,686	27,024	+157	0	27,181	+157
FTE	138	138	0	0	138	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Incident Management, Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)	642	341	0	-38	302	-38

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program is \$27,181,000, and 138 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity is responsible for implementing the law enforcement and resource protection aspects of the BLM's mission of sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Protection is achieved through the enforcement of all Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of the public lands and resources. The objectives of the subactivity are to ensure that:

- Illegal activities are detected, reported, investigated, and resolved or referred to appropriate officials;
- Lands and waters are free from illegal dumping and pollution;
- Revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are collected;
- Unauthorized use is prevented or deterred through detection, investigation, and resolution; and
- Public land users and employees can operate in a safe environment.

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program achieves these objectives and other performance goals by:

- Maximizing on the ground presence of law enforcement rangers to deter, detect, enforce, and investigate incidents of criminal activity related to the public lands and resources.
- Continuing to detail law enforcement rangers for a minimum of 14-days under the National Detail Program for special events or high-use recreation areas when the capacity to manage events or activities exceeds the law enforcement resources of the local office.
- Maximizing the use of interagency agreements, partnerships, and task forces.
- Establishing service contracts with state and local law enforcement agencies such as the County Sheriff to provide additional law enforcement services such as dispatch support, patrol in campgrounds or high-use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands.
- Using electronic technology such as cameras, sensors, and tracking devices wherever possible to expand the capability for monitoring locations with known illegal activities.

Critical Factors

Critical factors impacting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program include:

- Large scale marijuana cultivation on public lands and the associated adverse impacts to public land resources continues to present significant challenges for BLM. Cultivation activities present danger to visitors and employees who work on these public lands. Environmental impacts include the extensive use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, trash, human waste from occupants, and the illegal taking of wildlife and game species by individuals tending grow sites.
- The remote and isolated public lands near the Southwest Border with Mexico serve as major thoroughfares for smuggling humans and controlled substances into the United States. These illegal activities threaten the safety of the public, agency employees, volunteers and contractors, and destroy the natural and cultural resources on these public lands.
- The unpredictable nature of other types and volume of criminal activity.
- Population increases in several major urban areas within one hour's drive of public lands have corresponded with increases in certain activities such as increased off-highway vehicle use, illegal dumping of household and commercial waste, theft of mineral materials and native plants for private landscaping, and the start of wildland fires.
- Unplanned work, such as emergencies requiring a law enforcement response.
- Increased number of requests from partner law enforcement agencies for assistance through service contracts or assistance agreements, particularly in counties heavily impacted by marijuana cultivation activities in northern California.

Demands, Trends and Resources

Major program issues include marijuana cultivation on public lands, off-highway vehicle use, wildland fire investigations and the theft, vandalism and misuse of public land resources.

In the area of marijuana cultivation on public lands, in 2011 the BLM saw the second consecutive decrease in the number of marijuana plants seized on public lands. The decrease in cultivation activities occurred in California, Oregon, and Idaho, while increases in large scale cultivation activity occurred in southern Nevada and Utah.

Marijuana Cultivation Activity on Public Lands					
No. of Plants Seized by BLM on Public Lands	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	457,412	408,479	674, 935	593,832	436,455

Because of the size of the marijuana cultivation problem and the large number of Federal, State, and local agencies involved in combatting the problem, it is difficult establish a direct cause and effect relationship, however several factors believed to be having an effect on large scale cultivation on public lands, including:

- The investigation and eradication efforts of multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations involving the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and various State and local law enforcement agencies have impacted the capabilities of the drug trafficking organizations above the grower level due to arrests of individuals higher up in the organizations, disruption of grower supply activities, and dismantling of infrastructure that supports the cultivation activities. One example of this type of operation was “Full Court Press”. This multi-agency operation in 2011 focused on a six-county area in northern California that included BLM-managed public lands in the Arcata and Ukiah Field Offices in Humboldt and Mendocino counties. The increased public awareness of marijuana cultivation activities associated with this type of operations is also believed to have a deterrence affect.
- Successful prosecution of several individuals involving multi-state organized growing operations have disrupted the organizational structure and reduced the cultivation capability, particularly in southwest Idaho and eastern Oregon.
- Cooler and wetter than normal spring weather patterns in northern California and western Oregon reduced the traditional growing season in both 2010 and 2011.
- Exploitation of loop holes in medical marijuana laws in California have resulted in an increase in large scale “legal” marijuana cultivation on private lands, particularly in central valley areas. Large amounts of marijuana grown under this scenario are being sold outside the “legal” trade, likely resulting in a reduction in the need to grow marijuana on federal lands where it remains illegal to cultivate.

Cultivation activity is continues to increase in Nevada, and southern Utah, however the cultivation activity is not on the same rate or scale as even current rates in California and Nevada, primarily due to the lack of water.

Other law enforcement statistics are shown below.

Wildland Fire Activity on Public Lands			
No. of Fire Related Incidents	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	694	831	698

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Activity on Public Lands					
FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011	
OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents
8,455	26,461	8,147	30,935	6,427	26,888

Total incidents is the total number of law enforcement incidents reported.

Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Cultural, Paleontological & Historical Resources	85	118	72
Minerals	15	15	10
Natural Features & Other Wildland Resources	143	100	107
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plant Species	165	202	190
Wild Horse and Burro	79	92	86

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Every effort will be made in FY 2013 by the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program to sustain its priority focus areas and accomplish the following listed functions.

- **Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands** – BLM plans to continue drug enforcement activities at the same level as 2012. This includes twenty Special Agent positions assigned full time to combatting marijuana cultivation activities in California and Oregon. Additional agents in Utah, Nevada will continue to work on a part time basis to investigate an increasing number of large scale marijuana cultivation activities in those States. Additionally, BLM Rangers assigned to California and Oregon will continue provide high profile patrol to deter and detect cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana gardens, and provide security for clean-up crews during the summer months. BLM will continue working with the Public Lands Drug Coordination Committee, under the auspices of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to develop a science based method to identify the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation on the public lands and to establish and associated cost model. The model will include hazardous and non - hazardous material; water displacement, usage, and pollution impacts, and surface area disturbance. When completed this model will allow for better estimates and tracking of the costs of the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation.
- **ARPA Enforcement in the Four Corners Region** – BLM will continue to patrol and conduct investigations in the Four Corners Region to deter and detect incidents involving theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. BLM will prosecute suspects and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts.

Cerberus Action

The BLM, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, continues to pursue a long-term investigation (code named '*Cerberus Action*') in the Four Corners Region. This investigation is targeting individuals suspected of looting archaeological sites and Native American graves in violation of the *Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA)* and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)*. To date, this investigation has resulted in 28 Federal convictions on 105 Felony Counts, and led to the recovery of hundreds of thousands of archaeological and Native American artifacts.

- Southwest Borderlands – BLM will continue to patrol and conduct other law enforcement activities in areas near the Southwest Border to respond to the heavy resource impacts and public safety issues due to illegal smuggling activities on public lands within 100-miles of the Southwest Border.



Trash resulting from human smuggling activities on the Sonoran Desert National Monument in AZ. The trash was located and cleaned up by the BLM as part of Operation ROAM.

Operation Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments (ROAM)

Operation ROAM was originally chartered in FY 2010 to respond to both increased and on-going illegal border related impacts to the Ironwood Forest National Monument and the Sonoran Desert National Monument. The intent of ROAM is to integrate BLM law enforcement and resource specialists to improve public safety and remedy resource related impacts affecting Arizona's National Monuments through clean-up and restoration projects, and disruption/deterrence of smuggling operations along the southwest border. Resource damage to these national monuments results from human and drug smuggling activities occurring on these lands. Unauthorized roads and trails, large accumulations of trash, concentrations of human waste, and damage to fences, vegetation and other infrastructure occur regularly in these areas.

- National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) – BLM will continue to patrol and conduct other law enforcement activities in the NLCS areas to protect nationally significant resources and provide safe and enjoyable visits to the public lands.
- Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation – BLM will continue assigning law enforcement resources to patrol high-use OHV areas to provide for safe recreational activities and enjoyable visits to the public lands.
- Resource Damage, Loss and Theft – BLM will continue to emphasize patrol, enforcement, and investigation to reduce the amount of theft on public land resources, including mineral materials, oil and gas, timber and forest products. BLM will investigate wildland fires to determine the origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.
- Wild Horses and Burros – BLM will continue to enforce laws and investigate violations related to wild horses and burros, which includes harassment, unlawful removal, unauthorized destruction or sales, inhumane treatment, and violations of the Private Maintenance and Care Agreement.

Use of Cost and Performance Information – In the 2011 GAO Report *Adopting a Formal, Risk-Based Approach Could Help Land Management Agencies Better Manage Their Law Enforcement Resources* (GAO-11-144), the GAO recommended that BLM adopt a risk management approach to systematically assess and address threats and vulnerabilities presented by illegal activities on federal lands to help identify the law enforcement resources needed and how to distribute these resources effectively. In response to this recommendation BLM has developed an integrated risk rating tool that incorporates performance information in assessing risks to various categories of BLM managed resources. In FY12, BLM expects to integrate the results of the risk assessment into planning and prioritizing law enforcement activities. Field Office law enforcement plans will be updated using the risk assessment data by the end of FY12.

Performance Overview

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Number of incidents/investigations closed for natural, cultural, and heritage resources offenses.(BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	4,744	4,700	4,700	0	Baseline Established
Number of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes detected that occur on BLM lands.(BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	9,438	9,400	9,400	0	Baseline Established
Comment: The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted. Beginning in 2008, law enforcement performance elements are broken out to show Law Enforcement program targets separate from other contributing program targets. All law enforcement activities will continue to be recorded in the LAWNET automated system. The main contributors under "All Other Programs" are: Wild Horse & Burro, Recreation Resources Management, Land and Realty Management, Wilderness Management, Wildlife Management, Cultural Resources, Hazardous Materials Management, and Rangeland Management.									

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Hazardous Materials (\$000)	17,028	16,641	+117	0	16,758	+117
FTE	102	102	0	0	102	0
Other Major Resources:						
Transfer: Central Haz. Mat. Fund (26xx)	5,127	4,673	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
Transfer: Nat. Res. Damage Assess (9210/60)	414	325	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
Major Program IT Investments:						
Protection and Response Information System (PRIS)	42	43	0	0	43	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 request for the Hazardous Materials Management program is \$16,758,000, and 102 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Hazardous Materials Management Program is responsible for the following compliance activities:

- Minimizing environmental contamination on public lands.
- Reducing and eliminating risk associated with environmental hazards.
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.
- Correcting environmental compliance problems in a timely fashion.
- Identifying and managing significant environmental aspects of the BLM's operations.
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, and thereby reducing releases to the environment that could pose hazards to public health or the environment.
- Partnering with the Law Enforcement program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles.

The Hazardous Materials Management program differs from the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program because hard rock mining requires various types of equipment and chemicals for mineral extraction and processing. Many AML sites contain hazardous materials as well as hazards other than AML-related physical safety hazards. Although the BLM has historically

leveraged both AML and Hazardous Materials Management program funding to address environmental hazards, many hazardous material cleanups are specific to the Hazardous Materials Management Program. Examples of these cleanup projects include: petroleum spills, underground chemical storage tanks, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous substances abandoned at ore processing plants.

Critical factors that impact BLM's capability to protect public health and safety include:

- The need to continue supporting maintenance and monitoring demands at previously remediated sites while continuing to address cleanups at current and future sites on BLM managed land.
- BLM has noted increased illegal dumping on BLM lands adjacent to areas with growing populations.

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses the following strategies in operating the Hazardous Materials Management program:

- Developing, implementing, and maintaining emergency response (i.e., oil and chemical spill) contingency planning;
- Leveraging funding to respond to community needs and concerns;
- Assessing and maintaining BLM facilities to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- Searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands and either seeking their participation in remediating the site or recovering costs;
- Partnering with other environmental protection-related agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as partnering with several BLM programs: Abandoned Mine Lands Program, Law Enforcement Program, and the Recreation Program.
- Tracking and prioritizing sites using the Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) data base. Prioritization is based on risk to human health, natural resources, and the environment.

Other Funding Sources:

In addition to the Hazardous Materials Management program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment, Restoration Fund, and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund. .

Central Hazardous Materials Fund Managed by the Department of the Interior

The BLM has access to the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund. This appropriation includes funding to conduct response actions, remedial investigations and feasibility studies, and cleanups at sites where a release has occurred of hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act), for which the Department is the lead agency. Established in 1995, this fund: provides a central account for remedial investigation and feasibility studies and cleanup for hazardous materials sites; brings greater consistency, direction and coordination; pursues cost recovery action from potential responsible parties; and provides "no-year" funding, important for these multi-year projects. Currently, the BLM manages 18 Central Hazardous Materials Fund sites. Central Hazmat Fund Sites are prioritized based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors and level of Principle Responsible Party involvement. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized first by BLM State Office representatives through a yearly nomination processes and then by Departmental representatives. In 2012, the Central Hazardous Materials Fund program allocated \$4.7 million to BLM sites. These sites are managed separately from the Hazardous Materials Management Program and funding is separate from the Hazardous Materials Management Program.

BLM Assistance with Gulf Oil Spill



The BLM sent several personnel to assist National Incident Command during the initial Deepwater Horizon oil spill response, and continues to support the Natural Resource Damage Act (NRDA) case management activities via a liaison position.

Long Term Vision

The long-term vision for the program is to protect human health and the environment by focusing on the following:

- Improving accountability by creating effective ways to monitor and track contaminated sites.
- Establishing innovative methods to prevent, as well as reduce, illegal dumping on public lands.
- Developing Environmental Management Systems (EMS) at all appropriate organizational levels.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable operations including, but not limited to, pollution prevention, recycling, and environmentally preferable purchasing and contracting;
- Auditing sites and facilities to ensure compliance.
- Developing internal and external partnerships to jointly provide effective solutions to environmental issues on BLM public lands.
- Improving the BLM's response capability to oil discharges and hazardous releases along coastal areas in order to protect endangered species and associated habitats with base funding, through training and updating contingency plans.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Hazardous Materials Management Program will continue to do the following activities in fiscal year 2013:

- *Complex Contaminated Sites Cleanups* – The BLM plans to leverage funding to address cleanups at large complex hazardous waste sites that pose an imminent risk to the public.
- *Illegal Dumping Prevention* – The BLM plans to continue its prevention effort by targeting cleanups, outreach, and monitoring on BLM lands to ensure human safety and to mitigate environmental damage.

- *Environmental Management System (EMS)* – BLM plans to have complete EMS implementation at all States, Centers and four organizational units.
- *Environmental Compliance* – Continue to support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of Compliance Assessment – Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) audits. In 2013, CASHE audits will be performed at twenty-eight organizational units.
- *Emergency Response* – BLM will continue to respond to and cleanup oil spills and hazardous substances released into the environment.



Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) Audit at BLM facilities ensure employee safety and environmental compliance.

- *Energy and Water Use* The BLM will continue to develop policy and program activities for improving energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This will be accomplished through the BLM's Energy Management Information System (EMIS). The EMIS will track the BLM's energy and water usage, compare it to historical consumption, determine Energy Star ratings for the BLM's 100 largest facilities, rank most and least efficiency offices in regards to their energy usage per square foot, calculate greenhouse emissions related to the BLM's energy consumption, and provide the field with notices of and access to their utility bills.
- *Munitions and Explosives Concern* – Collaborate with other DOI Bureaus, as well as the Department of Defense, to continue to develop a database to prioritize, track and monitor munitions and explosives of concern to ensure visitor and employee safety.
- *Asbestos Surveys and Mitigation in BLM Buildings* – BLM will continue to survey BLM buildings for asbestos containing material. The surveys include building-specific cost estimates for abatement or remediation. The program started in 2009 and 297 inspections have been completed to date, with an additional 121 planned for 2012. The 2013 program schedule has not been established to date. The program will include remediation of asbestos.

Performance Overview

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on BLM-managed land. (BUR)	11% 30/ 272	17% 46/ 272	23% 63/ 272	28% 76/ 272	34% 92/ 272	39% 107/ 272	44% 122/ 272	+5%	44% 122/ 272
Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety. (BUR)	97% 716/ 739	82% 917/ 1,114	91% 1,518/ 1,676	95% 514/542	92% 740/800	91% 960/1,052	93% 1,034/1,112	+2%	93% 1,034/1,112

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations	\$	6,047	0	+0	+0	0	+0
	FTE	44	0	+0	+0	0	+0
Annual Maintenance	\$	31,879	0	+0	+0	0	+0
	FTE	230	0	+0	+0	0	+0
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	\$	34,429	29,960	+67	+1,039	31,066	+1,106
	FTE	75	72	+0	+1	73	+1
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	\$	[37,926]	41,160	+319	+0	41,479	+319
	FTE	[274]	277	+0	+0	277	+0
Total Activity	\$	72,355	71,120	+386	+1,039	72,545	+1,425
	FTE	349	349	+0	+1	350	+1

Note: In 2012, the Operations subactivity and the Annual Maintenance subactivity were combined into the Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost subactivity.

The 2013 budget request for Transportation and Facilities Management is \$72,545,000 and 350 FTE, a net increase of \$1,425,000 and 1 FTE over the 2012 enacted level. The net increase includes a transfer of \$1,039,000 and 1 FTE from the Oregon and California Grant Lands account.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses these programs on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites.
- Performing annual maintenance on all facilities.
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities.

- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans.
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system.
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

The two subactivities within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity that contribute to the proper stewardship of the BLM's facilities are:

- ***Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Subactivity***-- provides for upkeep, repair or replacement of facilities that are impaired or not functional because annual maintenance was not performed on schedule. Deferred maintenance projects are prioritized per the Department's guidance on deferred maintenance and capital improvements to address critical health and safety issues, critical resource protection needs, energy and building sustainability, critical mission, and code compliance. Note: The 2013 BLM budget request includes two technical changes that affect the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. First, the budget eliminates BLM's Construction appropriations account. Second, the budget shifts base funding in the O&C appropriation's Deferred Maintenance subactivity into the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. Beginning in 2013 all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed will be funded in the MLR appropriation.
- ***Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Subactivity*** -- provides for emergency repair, preventive maintenance, cyclic maintenance and condition assessments on all facilities, in addition to providing for the utilities, janitorial services, and waste management needs of the BLM's recreations sites.

Work in this activity includes project planning, site layout, architectural and engineering design, cost estimating, value engineering, facility condition assessments, seismic evaluations, energy conservation studies, professional inspections of dams and bridges, regulatory compliance evaluations for all projects, and contract supervision. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM are described below:

- ***Buildings and Administrative Facilities*** – Buildings on public lands range from complex office buildings and large visitor centers to small restrooms and well houses. Administrative facilities include but are not limited to office space, fire stations, interagency dispatch centers, internal communication sites, equipment maintenance shops, and field camps. The BLM maintains and operates 642 administrative sites including 2016 buildings and ancillary structures.
- ***Recreation Sites*** – The BLM is responsible for maintaining 2,686 recreation sites, with 2,942 buildings and several camping units, picnic units and boat ramps. In addition, the BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous facilities jointly held with other Federal, State, county, or private entities.
- ***Transportation*** – Lands administered by BLM have 53,400 lane miles of roads, 11,600 miles of trails, and 843 bridges. Management emphasis is on maintaining the roads, trails, bridges, and major culverts that receive the greatest public use, present the greatest threat to public safety, or are contributing to water quality degradation

due to improper drainage.

- **Dams** – The BLM manages and maintains 688 dams which have been designated with a hazard classification. These dams provide recreation, salinity control, and watershed protection. The BLM performs regular inspections, inundation studies, dam-break analyses for hazard classification, and dam maintenance. Emergency Action Plans are prepared for dams classified as “High” and “Significant” hazard dams. Plans are in the early formative stages regarding retirement of certain non-mission essential dams.

Real Property Cost Savings

In 2012, BLM will save \$4.4 million, as described in the Real Property Cost Savings Plan. This savings includes the sum of operations and maintenance savings, deferred maintenance savings and lease savings. It does not include disposal costs. The BLM plans to dispose of 127 assets in 2012 and save \$833,000 in O&M costs and \$2.0 million in deferred maintenance costs.

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements (\$000)	34,429	29,960	+67	+1,039	31,066	+1,106
FTE	73	72	0	+1	73	+1

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer from O&C Deferred Maintenance Subactivity	+1,039	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,039	+1

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program is \$31,066,000, a program transfer of +\$1,039,000 and +1 FTE from the 2012 Enacted level.

Transfer of funds from O&C Deferred Maintenance (+\$1,039,000/+1 FTE) –The 2013 budget request includes a transfer of +\$1,039,000 and +1 FTE from the O&C Deferred Maintenance subactivity. Beginning in 2013 all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed lands will be funded in this account in the MLR appropriation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The components of the Bureau of Land Management's Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program are as follows:

- Improve the overall physical and functional condition of BLM-owned facilities for public safety, as well as component renewal of aging infrastructure;
- Provide professional engineering services;
- Manage environmental and structural risks of facilities;
- Manage corrective actions identified through Compliance Assessment Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) Audits;
- Manage corrective actions identified for accessibility provisions;
- Manage corrective actions for improvement of energy savings
- Develop and build safe facilities for visitors and employees that are in compliance with Federal requirements.

The highest priority is given to critical health or safety work, critical resource protection, energy and building sustainability, code compliance and mission criticality per the Department's guidance. The emphasis areas for the program include:

- Replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings;
- Protecting both the visiting public and the environment on BLM-managed lands;

Energy conservation and sustainability are primary elements for all new projects. This policy is supported by the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and the goals of Executive Orders 13123 and 13514. Completed deferred maintenance projects incorporate the guiding principles of the Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan to achieve:

- Reduction of the total ownership cost of facilities;
- Improvement in energy efficiency and water conservation;
- Safe, healthy, and productive built environments; and
- Promotion of sustainable buildings environmental stewardship.

Through the asset management planning process, the BLM is identifying real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that no longer supports the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost-effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal.

The long-term goal is to attain a portfolio of constructed assets that are in good physical and functional condition and that are aligned with current maintenance resources. The general guideline is that Facilities Condition Index (FCI) should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value (Facilities Condition Index = Deferred Maintenance/Current Replacement Value). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. BLM currently is able to maintain 89-90% of facilities at an acceptable level. Deferred maintenance projects target assets with an FCI greater than 0.15.

Critical Factors

The following are some critical factors impacting the program:

- Population growth in the American West can place heavier demands on BLM facilities and resources located near urban centers. In the lower 48 states, nearly two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas.
- Many BLM roads that were originally built as administrative roads for managing the public lands are now used regularly by the public. This increased usage requires BLM to maintain roads more frequently.
- The climatic condition impacts the timeframe in which maintenance needs can be completed, particularly for road and bridge maintenance.

Means and Strategies

The following are some of the strategies BLM uses to manage the program:

- Although there is no time restriction on the use of these funds, BLM complies with the following schedule:
 - Estimated project cost of \$10 million or greater: Schedule one year for project planning, one year for design, and no more than two years for construction.

- Estimated project cost of \$2 million to \$10 million: Schedule one year for project planning and design, and no more than two years for construction.
 - Estimated project cost below \$2 million: Schedule one year for planning and design and one year for construction.
- *Project Proposals*: Deferred maintenance needs identified in condition assessments and other inspections are developed into specific projects and proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

The BLM uses the following strategies to develop processes and use existing requirements to assist in managing its asset inventory:

- *Managing Assets*: The BLM manages assets through industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index, and the Facilities Condition Index. These measures help identify the condition of constructed assets and determine whether the asset requires additional annual maintenance, funding from deferred maintenance, or if the asset should be disposed.
- *Asset Management Plan*: The ongoing revision of the BLM's Asset Management Plan (AMP) helps to establish a system that will identify Bureau assets, determining how much they will cost to operate, and their importance to the Bureau mission. The AMP helps prioritize the distribution of funding to the highest priority assets and assist with planning for the disposal of unneeded assets.
- *Annual Project Planning*: The BLM updates the Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans annually.
 - Projects are prioritized based on critical health and safety needs, resource protection needs, energy building sustainability, mission criticality and code compliance.
 - The planning for each new project has been expanded to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on BLM's total budget.
 - Project submissions will include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and the change in the Facilities Condition Index (FCI) for all projects. Project Data Sheets list the FCI before a project is begun and the projected FCI after a project is completed.
 - Projects include capital improvement work, and can include deferred maintenance work, as long as the deferred maintenance work comprises a smaller portion of the project.

Project Ranking Process

Projects are ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work (total project amount) that falls in each of the categories. The weighting factor for each area is shown.

- Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance: 10
- Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement: 9
- Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance: 7
- Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement: 6
- Energy Policy, High Performance, Sustainable Buildings: 6
- Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance: 4
- Code Compliance Capital Improvement: 4
- Other Deferred Maintenance: 3
- Other Capital Improvements: 1

The percentages must add to 100 percent. The formula places the highest priority on facility-related health, safety and resource protection needs.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program include projects that total \$31 million including 45 deferred maintenance projects, 6 capital improvement projects, disposal actions at various locations, remedy of corrective actions, and accessibility projects. The emphasis of the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program will continue to be the protection of the BLM employees, the visiting public, and the protection of our nation's natural resources.

Performance Overview

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Number of Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects completed. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	116	Baseline to be Established	19	N/A	19
Increase the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE). (BUR)	89% 107/ 120	93% 112/ 120	91% 111 / 120	94% 113/ 120	93% 111/ 120	93% 111/ 120	93% 111/ 124	0%	93% 111/ 124
Comment: The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is project specific and planned performance varies significantly from year to year depending on the scope of planned projects.									

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs (\$000)	[37,926]	41,160	+319	0	41,479	+319
FTE	[274]	277	0	0	277	0
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Road Maintenance (9120)	1,619	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
POF: Quarters Maintenance (9710)	580	610	0	+30	640	+30
Major Program IT Investments:						
Enterprise Facilities Maintenance & Management System (FMMS)	1,046	1,300	0	-188	1,112	-188

Note: In 2012, the Operations subactivity and the Annual Maintenance subactivity were combined into the Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program is \$41,479,000, and 277 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program invests in maintaining the functionality of the BLM's infrastructure, which provides for visitor safety on public lands and ensures proper facilities management.

- Funds are used for emergency, preventive and cyclic maintenance, and to conduct baseline facility condition assessments at all BLM facilities including: recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, bridges, dams, and trails. The goal of the program is to perform sufficient annual and operational maintenance so that no new deferred maintenance needs accrue on BLM's constructed assets.
- Funds are used for the following types of activities and services at recreation sites:

- Janitorial services;
- Cleaning and waste management of comfort stations;
- Rodent and pest control in buildings;
- Landscape upkeep; and payment of utilities (such as electricity, water, sewage, fuel, and pressure washing).

Other Funding Sources

- Road Maintenance funds provide for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance.
- Quarters Maintenance is funding used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected.
- Funding from Recreation Fee Collection sites augment the annual maintenance of the sites where the fees were collected.

Critical Factors

The BLM's constructed assets are dispersed throughout BLM administered lands. The weather conditions impact and can adversely affect the ability to maintain roads and bridges. As urban sprawl has grown in the West, BLM has experienced increased visitation at BLM facilities, which tends to lead to increased wear and tear on facilities.

Means and Strategies

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program uses the following strategies:

- In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management," which includes using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices; employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis; providing appropriate levels of investment; accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.
- The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index, for identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance.

Assessment Process

BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads; bridges; dams; and major trails. The condition assessment process identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation sites and administrative allows the BLM to use the industry standard Facilities Condition Index (FCI) as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value (Facilities Condition Index = Deferred Maintenance/Current Replacement Value). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. The Asset Business Plan uses the FCI, and it is the vehicle for management decision on the disposal of assets.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program will continue to maintain constructed assets supporting BLM administrative, recreational, and infrastructure needs, and emphasize areas under greatest pressure from community growth. BLM is experiencing higher use of recreation sites. According to data from the Public Land Statistics the number of visitor days at BLM recreation sites has increased from 30,150,000 in FY 2009 to 32,577,000 in FY 2010 to 33,148,000 in FY 2011.

In fiscal year 2011 BLM reconfigured how assets are reported, resulting in 4,763 structures and 855 buildings being reported in the Federal Real Property Profile. These structures consist of dams, bridges, electrical and communication systems, trails, and roads. In 2013, BLM will be able to maintain 89-90% of facilities at an acceptable level.

Performance Overview

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	New in 2012	New in 2012	New in 2012	New in 2012	90% 4,480/ 4,949	90% 4,440/4,955	90% 4,441/ 4,955	0%	89% 4,441/ 4,955
Percent of sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	New in 2012	New in 2012	New in 2012	New in 2012	89% 3,064/3,431	89% 3,048/3,422	89% 3,056/3,438	0%	88% 3,056/3,438
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (BUR)	35,144	36,123	35,303	35,000	32,059	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
Note: All measures are included the Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivities in the Oregon & California Grant Lands appropriation.									

Activity: National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons Areas (\$000)	31,870	31,819	+296	+3,000	35,115	+3,296
FTE	253	253	0	+8	261	+8

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
General Program Increase	+3,000	+8
TOTAL, Program Changes	+3,000	+8

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (Monuments and NCAs) program is \$35,115,000 and 261 FTEs, a program increase of \$3,000,000 and 8 FTEs from the 2012 enacted level.

Program Increase – America's Great Outdoors (+\$3,000,000/+8 FTE) – The requested increase will strengthen BLM management of the 37 separate units within the BLM's Monuments and NCAs program. The budget request will enable the program to improve and expand the following:

- \$750,000 will be directed to expanding the program's law enforcement capabilities to provide enhanced resource protection and visitor safety.
- \$750,000 will be directed to developing interpretive and environmental education products and programs to enhance visitors' understanding and appreciation of the resource values the program protects.
- \$700,000 will be directed to assessments, inventories, monitoring, and science and research projects that will enhance the Bureau's understanding of nationally significant natural and cultural resources and facilitate better informed management strategies and public services.
- \$300,000 will be directed to recreation site and facility maintenance to enhance visitor safety and positive experiences on the public lands.
- \$500,000 will be directed to projects that restore the resources, objects, and values for which Monuments and NCAs were designated, with an emphasis on projects that involve youth to help the BLM support the Secretary's Youth Initiative by hiring, educating, and engaging the next generation of America's leaders about the objects and values of Monuments and NCAs, and to accomplish management objectives using youth to inventory for noxious weeds and provide trail maintenance.

Performance Change

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide Natural and Cultural Resources Protection and Experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Heritage Resources Education and Outreach (Products Delivered)	0	326	547	275	576	344	500	+156	300
Provide Outreach Through Interpretation & Envir Educ (Programs/Events Deliv)	0	1,993	2,246	2,250	2,679	2,813	2,700	-113	2,500
Acres of Heritage Resource Inventories (Acres)	0	14,152	25,428	25,000	17,274	27,500	25,000	-2,500	30,000
Plan for Interdisciplinary Activities (Number)	0	13	5	10	6	10	12	+2	10
Process SRP's for Commercial Users & Groups (Number of active permits)	0	275	308	384	278	400	300	-100	384
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	222	135	137	176	137	200	+63	137
Administrative Site Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	26	39	35	36	35	50	+15	35
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (Sites Maintained)	0	205	322	317	297	317	300	-17	317
Apply Weed Treatments (Acres)	0	6,647	8,484	7,000	8,550	7,150	9,000	+1,850	7,500
Monitor Recreation Areas (Acres)	0	2,794,872	1,561,440	830,000	1,389,203	1,000,000	1,300,000	+300,000	830,000
Monitor Grazing Allotments (Number)	0	135	155	153	116	157	150	-7	153
Monitor Streams/Riparian Habitat (Miles)	0	413	292	400	428	440	450	+10	400
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (Acres)	0	591,292	510,125	600,000	324,791	660,000	500,000	-160,000	610,000
Monitor Species Populations (Number)	0	9,406	612	700	691	740	700	-40	725
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (Number of Incidents)	0	1,719	2,753	800	2,143	1,000	2,500	+1,500	800

Note: Output variations occur because programmatic priorities change from year to year, and because some activities (inventorying and monitoring for example) are necessary before other activities can begin.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program encompasses the BLM's 16 National Monuments, 16 National Conservation Areas, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. The BLM's NMs and NCAs are primarily managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national heritage. All 8.9 million acres of these public lands are often referred to as the crown jewels of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

These lands represent the wide variety of spectacular public land resources administered by the BLM. The BLM's NMs and NCAs include lands as diverse as the 1.2 million-acre Steese National Conservation Area, which protects two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area, which protects both the above-ground historic remnants of the U.S. military's 19th century presence in the New Mexico Territory and the unique subterranean geologic resources of the Snowy River Cave system; and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, which protects the highest known density of First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art, some of which are over 10,000 years old.

Over 57 million people now live within 30 miles of public lands. The elevated profile of public lands designated as NMs and NCAs often attract regional, national, and international visitors. The BLM is challenged to provide the more intensive recreation management and law enforcement actions necessitated by this high level of visitation.

The BLM's NMs and NCAs will be expected to play an important role by serving as long-term reserves for vulnerable native plant and animal populations. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the ecosystems within NMs and NCAs remain resilient to the planet's land health stressors. The collection of baseline scientific data, through the ecoregional assessments and other means, is a critical tool for managers to determine how to successfully adapt to changing fire regimes, the spread of invasive and exotic species, and other climate-driven ecological changes. BLM's ability to quickly implement and adapt the management strategies developed from the eco-regional assessments will be a critical component to the conservation of America's natural resources.

While other Federal land management agencies also manage areas established by Congress or Presidential proclamation for conservation purposes, the BLM's program remains unique in that units continue to be managed under the principles of multiple-use. Traditional activities such as hunting, livestock grazing and Native American cultural and religious uses continue throughout many of these landscapes. Oil and gas development also continues on some of these public lands where valid rights existed prior to their designation. This multiple-use approach honors the essential role these working landscapes have played in molding the history, culture, and economy of the western United States.

In September 2011, the National Landscape Conservation System released its 15 year strategy to help guide the direction of management for all National Landscape Conservation System units in cooperation with the rest of the Bureau of Land Management. The new NLCS strategy supports the BLM's multiple-use mission by ensuring that NLCS management efforts will focus on conservation, while still allowing for other compatible uses, consistent with the designating legislation or Presidential proclamation. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes

continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. For more information on the National Landscape Conservation System Strategy, visit the BLM website at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html

In addition to the program measures reported, recent program highlights include:

- Cultural site inventories are ongoing and site monitoring continues under the NCA Site Steward program. This year, paleontological inventories initiated in the NCA on 200 acres revealed a number of significant Jurassic and Cretaceous paleontological sites. Additional inventories are needed to determine the extent of the NCA's cultural and paleo resources.
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah announced the name of a new species of dinosaur discovered there. The dinosaur – a raptor – was named *Talos sampsoni* in honor of Scott Sampson, paleontologist, contributor to the children's television series Dinosaur Train, chief curator at the Utah Museum of Natural History, and frequent researcher on the Monument. Paleontological discoveries at the Monument are enhancing and changing the very nature of what we know about the age of the dinosaurs.
- Over 14,600 volunteer hours were contributed to accomplishing native plant and bird habitat restoration by cleaning trash, pulling herbaceous invasive, and planting native hammock species. Volunteers performed work at the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area in Florida, in 2010, and BLM estimated the work was the equivalent of \$304,410 of labor. This is just one example of the incredible importance of and opportunities possible with robust volunteer programs.

Funding History & Other Funding Sources

The subactivity for the National Monuments and National Conservation Area program was established in 2009. The total funding identified in the below table by state only includes base funding (i.e., annual, recurring funds). Many non-NLCS BLM programs also contribute a portion of their funding to support the indirect and overhead costs needed to sustain the organization.

Additional one-time funds are available to Monuments and NCAs and may be allocated from both the BLM's Headquarters and State Offices to individual units for specific projects. Funds are allocated to BLM State Offices to provide statewide program support, manage indirect costs, and distribute to individual units for specific projects based on statewide priorities. BLM State Offices generally allocate these funds subsequent to the publishing of the Budget Request.

The table below outlines the funding history by state for the NMs and NCAs program and only includes funding provided to each unit from this subactivity. Additional funding from other Bureau subactivities may be provided to these areas for one-time purposes and specific projects. These types of allocations vary by unit and from year to year. These variable funding sources are not included to facilitate year-to-year comparisons of program appropriations.

Base Funding History of the National Monuments and National Conservation Area Program				
State ^a	2010 Enacted	2011 Enacted	2012 Enacted	2013 Request
Alaska ^b	440	440	440	440
Arizona	6,446	6,446	6,446	6,446
California	4,765	4,765	4,765	4,765
Colorado	3,349	3,349	3,349	3,349
Eastern States	180	180	180	180
Idaho	2,279	2,279	2,279	2,279
Montana	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448
New Mexico	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203
Nevada	891	891	891	891
Oregon	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431
Utah	5,782	5,782	5,782	5,782
Washington Office, National Operations Center, National Training Center, and Bureau-Wide Administrative Support	2,855	2,855	2,855	2,855
Additional One-time Projects Allocated	232	232		232
Funds to be Allocated ^c				3,439
Total	\$31,301	\$31,870	\$31,819	\$35,115
Footnotes a. Funds allocated to BLM State Offices to provide statewide program support, manage indirect costs, and distribute to individual units for specific projects based on statewide priorities. BLM State Offices generally allocate these funds subsequent to the publishing of the Budget Request. b. In Alaska, the White Mountains National Recreation Area was removed from the National Landscape Conservation System under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. c. Funds are generally allocated subsequent to the publishing of the Budget Request to high priority units.				

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The program will focus on the following priority efforts during FY 2013:

- Ensure the conservation, protection, and restoration of the resources, objects, and values for which Monuments and NCAs were designated:
 - Implement completed land use plans for Monuments and NCAs designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, as required by law.
 - Expand understanding through assessment, inventory, and monitoring of resources, objects, and values.
 - Provide a scientific foundation for decision-making by developing science plans for Monuments and NCAs.

- Use Monuments and NCAs as outdoor laboratories for new, innovative management practices, including the use of livestock grazing to manage both invasive and special status plants, and adaptive management through comprehensive travel and transportation management.
- Collaboratively manage Monuments and NCAs as part of the larger human and natural landscape:
 - Eradicate or control invasive, noxious plants, conduct vegetation treatments, remove decommissioned roads, and restore healthy ecosystem function to promote habitat connectivity and landscape-scale ecological sustainability.
 - Provide for resource protection and public safety through law enforcement, including collaborative law enforcement actions near the U.S. – Mexican border.
 - Proactively engage communities of place and interest to collaboratively provide sustainable recreational experiences to visitors, such as through outfitting, guiding, and geotourism, which can also benefit local economies.
- Raise awareness of the value and benefit of Monuments and NCAs:
 - Improve the use of Web-based technology to reach out to the public about opportunities on Monuments and NCAs.
 - Grow and foster partnerships, including the development and maintenance of Friends groups for Monuments and NCAs.
 - Work with the Wounded Warriors project and other programs to engage military veterans, including partnerships with military installations located near Monuments and NCAs.
 - Expand the use of volunteers, including by enhancing planning and tracking the important contributions volunteers make to managing Monuments and NCAs.
 - Provide world-class education and interpretation to the public.
 - Recruit and retain youth for employment in conservation.
- Build upon the BLM's commitment to conservation:
 - Cultivate shared responsibility for the BLM's conservation mandate by managing Monuments and NCAs as an integral part of the BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mission, including by showcasing the accomplishments of other programs such as rangeland resources management, natural gas development, and recreation.
 - Identify a manager for every Monument and NCA Unit; some units are managed as part of a larger field office.
 - Ensure consistent policy development and interdisciplinary implementation of programs and projects.

Performance Overview

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide Natural and Cultural Resources Protection and Experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Heritage Resources Education and Outreach (Products Delivered)	0	326	547	275	576	344	500	+156	300
Provide Outreach Through Interpretation & Envir Educ (Programs/Events Deliv)	0	1,993	2,246	2,250	2,679	2,813	2,700	-113	2,500
Acres of Heritage Resource Inventories (Acres)	0	14,152	25,428	25,000	17,274	27,500	25,000	-2,500	30,000
Plan for Interdisciplinary Activities (Number)	0	13	5	10	6	10	12	+2	10
Process SRP's for Commercial Users & Groups (Number of active permits)	0	275	308	384	278	400	300	-100	384
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	222	135	137	176	137	200	+63	137
Administrative Site Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	26	39	35	36	35	50	+15	35
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (Sites Maintained)	0	205	322	317	297	317	300	-17	317
Apply Weed Treatments (Acres)	0	6,647	8,484	7,000	8,550	7,150	9,000	+1,850	7,500
Monitor Recreation Areas (Acres)	0	2,794,872	1,561,440	830,000	1,389,203	1,000,000	1,300,000	+300,000	830,000
Monitor Grazing Allotments (Number)	0	135	155	153	116	157	150	-7	153
Monitor Streams/Riparian Habitat (Miles)	0	413	292	400	428	440	450	+10	400
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (Acres)	0	591,292	510,125	600,000	324,791	660,000	500,000	-160,000	610,000
Monitor Species Populations (Number)	0	9,406	612	700	691	740	700	-40	725
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (Number of Incidents)	0	1,719	2,753	800	2,143	1,000	2,500	+1,500	800

Note: Output variations occur because programmatic priorities change from year to year, and because some activities (inventorying and monitoring for example) are necessary before other activities can be

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Activity: Land and Resource Information Systems

Subactivity: Land and Resource Information Systems

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land and Resource Information Systems (\$000)	16,697	15,827	0	-15,827	0	-15,827
FTE	87	85	0	-85	0	-85

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Land and Resource Information Systems

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer to Information Technology Management	-12,827	-85
• Transfer to Lands and Realty Management	-3,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-15,827	-85

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Land and Resource Information Systems is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net program change of -\$15,827,000 and -85 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Transfer to Information Technology Management (-12,827,000 / -85 FTE) – The budget transfers \$12,827,000 and 85 FTE from Land and Resource Information Systems to a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The new subactivity, which also includes \$14,673,000 and 45 FTE from the former Information Systems Operations subactivity, will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative.

Transfer to Lands and Realty Management (-\$3,000,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget transfers \$3,000,000 from Land and Resource Information Systems to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity for the funding of lands and realty information systems. This business practice is consistent with the ownership, management and funding of other BLM information systems by benefitting programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 2013, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for a program overview.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for 2013 program performance.

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Activity: Challenge Cost Share

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Challenge Cost Share (\$000)	1,202	7,455	+27	0	7,482	+27
FTE	4	24	0	0	24	0
Other Major Resources:						
CCS Partners (estimate)	3,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share program is \$7,482,000 and 24 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program works through partnerships to accomplish high-priority habitat, recreation and cultural resource work “on-the-ground.” The BLM uses CCS funds by matching them with partners’ resources. Projects are funded with at least a 1:1 Federal: non-federal match by states in funds or in-kind contributions from partners. Some projects receive a match ranging from (1:3) to (1:6). Positive interaction with partners promotes the BLM’s commitment to and involvement with local communities. The CCS program currently supports the following activities:

- Survey, monitor and inventory resources;
- Restore public land health;
- Support threatened and endangered species management;
- Enhance recreational experiences
- Manage off-highway-vehicle use;
- Provide visitor services and facilities
- Conduct public outreach and education projects;
- Support emerging partnership development and
- Increase the capacity of partners to secure more resources and accomplish more on-the-ground work.

Developing and maintaining collaborative partnerships is critical to the success of the CCS program and the BLM. Partners who interact with the BLM and public lands in general have interests that include: the health of local communities; recreation and tourism; cultural heritage; forestry; oil and gas drilling; minerals and mining; livestock grazing; scientific research; wildlife; interpretation; and environmental education. The BLM works with Federal, state and municipal agencies; school districts, universities, recreation and social groups; non-profit organizations, special interest groups; national advocacy groups; industry, private corporations; local businesses; the Girl Scouts; and the Boy Scouts of America to conserve of public lands, enrich people’s outdoor experience and involve both rural and urban entities to explore the outdoors.

Engaging the public through partnerships is a key component in reaching stakeholders and youth, and the BLM is interested in encouraging these successful relationships as a normal way of doing business on both large and small scale projects.

CCS projects are prioritized and selected by an interdisciplinary group of BLM State Office and field office personnel and then forwarded to the National CCS Team. The National CCS Team evaluates the merit of projects and approves the projects in coordination with BLM State Office program leads. Project selection criteria include the project's ability to:

- Provide multiple program benefits.
- Produce on-the-ground accomplishments which restore or sustain public land health (focusing on important habitats).
- Protect cultural and heritage resources and meet public demand for diverse recreational opportunities.
- Sustain valued and beneficial partnerships.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM has identified national priorities, and has required State and Field Offices to submit projects that meet these criteria. BLM's National CCS Team will select the projects, using the process described above.

In 2011, the BLM's CCS projects primarily focused on Sage-grouse projects. Accomplishments included the following:

- Acres inventoried and treated, 752,083 and 15,338 acres respectively;
- Habitat projects completed or maintained, 21 projects;
- Conservation actions for species of concern, 7 for ESA-listed species and 5 for non-ESA listed species;
- Habitat monitored or habitat treatments evaluated, 121,209 acres; and
- 220 populations monitored

In 2013, the BLM expects to select CCS projects that restore habitat that benefits bats, birds, deer, elk, and fish while cross-benefitting recreation activities such as hiking, fishing, and hunting in a variety of land designation areas across more than twelve states. In addition, BLM expects to select CCS projects that support the National Landscape Conservation System, as well as the bureau-wide wildlife, recreation and cultural programs. The BLM also anticipates selecting environmental education and public outreach projects pertaining to off-road vehicles, archeological collections, and native plants. Projects will continue to support youth programs that encourage interaction and understanding of the natural environment, while creating opportunities to explore and enjoy America's Great Outdoors.

The CCS program contributes units of accomplishment to multiple program subactivities with over 120 program elements, encompassing a wide variety of work activities which assess, treat, and monitor the BLM lands. While CCS contributes to several workloads and is project-based, the measurement of CCS accomplishments varies each fiscal year.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity	2011 Actual ¹	2012 Enacted ¹	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operations						
\$	15,343	14,673	0	-14,673	0	-14,673
FTE	51	45	0	-45	0	-45
Administrative Support						
\$	50,287	49,130	+396	0	49,526	+396
FTE	338	338	0	0	338	0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs						
\$	91,307	91,161	+4,912	+3,252	99,325	+8,164
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Technology Management						
\$	[29,040]	[27,500]	+148	+27,500	27,648	27,648
FTE	[138]	[130]	0	+130	130	+130
Total Activity						
\$	156,937	154,964	+5,456	+16,079	176,499	+21,535
FTE	389	383	0	+85	468	+85

¹ Funding levels shown for Information Technology Management in 2011 and 2012 include amounts allocated to the Land and Resource Information Systems and Information Systems Operations subactivities, minus the \$3.0 million being transferred to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity for lands and realty information systems.

The 2013 budget request for Workforce and Organizational Support is \$176,499,000 and 468 FTE. The program change of +\$16,079,000 over the 2012 enacted level includes an increase of +\$3,252,000 and 0 FTE to realign base funding and net internal transfers of +\$12,827,000 and +85 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Workforce and Organizational Support activity funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management. The Bureau of Land Management strives to provide these critical support and business services efficiently and effectively in order to support the overall BLM mission.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 405 of the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012* (P.L. 112-74), includes the following requirement for disclosure of overhead charges, deductions, reserves and holdbacks:

Public Law No. 112-74, Division E, Title IV, Section 405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau

administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 405 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support), the former Land and Resource Information Systems activity, and program assessments. For 2013, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$296.5 million, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 405)	2011 Actual ¹	2012 Enacted ¹	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land and Resource Info. Systems ²	13,697	12,827	0	-12,827	0	-12,827
Information Systems Operations	15,343	14,673	0	-14,673	0	-14,673
Administrative Support	50,287	49,130	+396	0	49,526	+396
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	91,307	91,161	+4,912	+3,252	99,325	+8,164
Information Technology Mgt. ³	0	0	+148	+27,500	27,648	+27,648
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	170,634	167,791	+5,456	+3,252	176,499	+8,708
National Assessments	30,607	35,000	0	0	35,000	0
State (Regional) Assessments	85,000	85,000	0	0	85,000	0
Subtotal, Assessments	115,607	120,000	0	0	120,000	0
Total	286,241	287,791	+5,456	+3,252	296,499	+8,708

¹ Funding levels shown in 2011 and 2012 for Land and Resource Information Systems do not include the \$3.0 million being transferred to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity in 2013 for lands and realty information systems.

² The Land and Resource Information Systems activity has not traditionally been displayed in this table, but is included to show the transfer of \$12,827 to the new Information Technology Management subactivity.

³ Information Technology Management is a new subactivity starting in 2013.

Direct Appropriations – In 2013, the BLM requests \$176.5 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 405. Appropriations are requested in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management (combination of former Information Systems Operations and Land and Resource Information subactivities). Direct appropriations provide approximately 60 percent of the funding necessary to maintain these functions.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed for Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and state-office levels according to a prorated share of prior year full-time equivalent (FTE) usage. These assessments provide about 40 percent of the BLM's total Section 405 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2013 are \$120.0 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, Executive Leadership Team, Budget Strategy Team, and Information Technology Investment Board.

- *National Assessments* – The BLM assesses programs at the National level for centrally funded initiatives (CFIs) to pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs – many of which are mandated and/or fixed costs assessments by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives are centrally funded because the initiatives benefit all programs or all employees, and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program, such as the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). National program assessments for CFIs are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage. These assessments include over \$1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned or unfunded needs which arise during the fiscal year.
- *State (Regional) Assessments* – The BLM's State Offices also assess programs for costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, all programs within a state fund support services staff salaries. These costs also are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI's requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the BLM's portion of Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2011 through 2013.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Indian Water Rights Office	60	57.1	57.1
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	60	57.1	57.1
Document Management Unit	12	3.7	18.4
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	204.4	140.5	152.4
Subtotal, Office of the Executive Secretariat	216.4	144.2	170.8
Alaska Affairs Office	260.1	262.4	267.6
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	532.5	533.5	506.1
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	792.6	795.9	773.7
Departmental News and Information	128.4	129.9	114.2
Subtotal, Office of Communications	128.4	129.9	114.2
Departmental Museum	280.1	197.8	193.2
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	280.1	197.8	193.2
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	20.2	3.4	3.3
FedCenter	2.7	2.2	2.1
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website			16.2
Subtotal, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	22.9	5.6	21.6
Invasive Species Council	226.2	214.4	206
Land and Water Settlements	97	96.8	96.8
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.4	38.3	38.3
Subtotal, Office of Policy Analysis	361.6	349.6	341.2
CPIC	29.2	28	35.2
Subtotal, Office of Budget	29.2	28	35.2
Financial Internal Controls & Performance Reporting (Formerly:	160.3	162.5	121.6
Travel Management Center	28.1	29.5	26.1
e-Travel (Formerly: e-Gov Travel)	120.7	127	411.6
Subtotal, Office of Financial Management	309.1	319	559.3
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting		191.1	179.7
Subtotal, Office of Property & Acquisition Management		191.1	179.7
Interior Collections Management System	50.5	50.5	47.9
Space Management Initiative	52.8	51.5	45.4
Renewable Energy Certificates	15.9	4.3	3.9
Facility Maintenance Management System	30.9	40.8	50.6
Subtotal, Office of Property and Acquisition Management	150	147	147.8
SBA Certifications	1.9	0	
Subtotal, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	1.9	0	

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Planning and Performance Management	197.9	174.8	172.2
Subtotal, Office of Planning and Performance Management	197.9	174.8	172.2
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	87.4	80.7	131.2
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	87.7	89.2	84.2
OPM Federal Employment Services	76.2	66.6	66.6
Accessible Technology Center	49.8	50.5	44.6
Accountability Team	78.3	76.1	88
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	4.3	4.4	4.3
Subtotal, Office of Human Resources	383.8	367.5	418.9
EEO Complaints Tracking System	5.5	6.6	6.6
Special Emphasis Program	7.7	7.8	6.9
Subtotal, Office of Civil Rights	13.2	14.4	13.4
Occupational Safety and Health	229.1	257.3	240.5
Safety and Health Training Initiatives	22.6	0	0
Safety Management Information System	198.5	203.1	185.1
Subtotal, Office of Occupational Health and Safety	450.2	460.4	425.6
DOI Learn	275	245.9	0
DOI Executive Forums (Leadership Development)	18.9	19.2	110.3
Financial Management Training	28.5	0	0
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	26.3	27	0
Online Learning (Technology Solutions Division)	76	77	313.7
Learning and Performance Center Management	91.5	63.7	0
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	60.6	82.7	78.5
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	156.3	140.3	0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	41.4	83	79.4
Washington Learning & Performance Center	56.5	44.2	43.5
DOIU Management	75.4	88.5	104.3
Subtotal, DOI University	906.4	871.5	729.8
Security (Classified Information Facility)	70.8	70.2	70.2
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	136.3	134.9	126.9
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	150.3	233	233
Victim Witness	25.2	25	26.5
Subtotal, Office of Law Enforcement and Security	382.7	463	456.5
Interior Operations Center	316.9	384.3	311.3
Emergency Preparedness	121.6	123.7	117.5
Emergency Response	173.8	172.1	163.5

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
MIB Health and Safety	2.7	3.8	4.7
Subtotal, Office of Emergency Management	615	683.9	597
Electronic Records Management	192.1	125.6	160.6
Enterprise Services Network	2,729.60	2,522.30	2,369.00
Web & Internal/External Comm	70.9	70.2	0
Enterprise Architecture	716.3	599.6	510.4
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	0	0	
Frequency Management Support	147.9	148.5	152.3
IT Security-IVV	469.8	391.1	285.7
Capital Planning	346.2	289.1	456
Privacy (Information Management Support)	120.9	116	83.6
IT Security - Information Assurance Division	297.8	298.4	169.8
Active Directory	217.2	308.8	314.1
Enterprise Resource Management	79.8	76.7	179.6
DOI Access	199.1	207.3	186.1
NTIA Spectrum Management	212.4	274.7	304.7
Radio Program Management Office	197.9	188.6	162.5
Data at Rest	6.6	7.3	0
IT Asset Management	56.7	54.7	138.1
OCIO Project Management Office	165.3	131.8	0
Threat Management	94.2	122.2	340
IOS Collaboration	155.3	149.8	134.8
Unified Messaging	0	199.2	179.3
Federal Relay Service	6.3	6.3	5.7
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer	6,482.00	6,288.00	6,132.50
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	7.9	7.9	7.5
Subtotal, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	7.9	7.9	7.5
Valuation Services	303.6	273.7	150.3
Subtotal, Office of Valuation Services	303.6	273.7	150.3
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	41.3	40.9	36.7
Subtotal, Youth, Partnerships and Service	41.3	40.9	36.7
Mail and Messenger			243.7
Services Passport and Visa Services			16.5
Health Unit			9.9
Federal Executive Board			43.1
Special Events Services			3.7

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Safety and Environmental Services			16.4
Shipping and Receiving			11.4
Moving Services			8.2
Vehicle Fleet			6.5
Property Accountability Services			21.7
Family Support Room			0.9
Interior Complex Management & Svcs			30.3
Departmental Library			412.3
Mail Policy			53.4
Space Management Services			11
Subtotal, Administrative Operations Directorate			889
Aviation Management			4,487.80
Subtotal, Aviation Management Directorate			4,487.80
Contingency Reserve	23.8	23.5	22.4
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	60.3	53.5	53.5
CFO Financial Statement Audit	757.7	759.2	764.2
Enterprise Geospatial Information Management	216.1	0	
Subtotal, Department-wide Activities	1,057.90	836.3	840.1
Recreation One-Stop	25	12.6	12.6
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	698.2	433.2	618.6
Volunteer.gov	15.1	15.1	15.1
Subtotal, Department-wide Activities	738.2	460.9	646.3
Ethics	93.8	93.3	84
ALLEX Database	6.3	0	
FOIA Appeals	104.8	112	100.8
Subtotal, Office of the Solicitor	204.9	205.3	184.7
Subtotal, Other OS Activities	14,137.10	13,513.60	18,781.90

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
NBC IT Security Improvement Plan	521.2	443.7	443.7
MIB Data Networking	11.5	16	15.8
Information Mgmt. - FOIA and Records Management	0	58.2	58.9
Telecommunication Services	50.5	48.6	67.1
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	63.2	36.1	33.6
Desktop Services	23.8	22.9	17

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Audio Visual Services	8.2	11.4	11.4
Interior Complex Cabling O&M	1.4	2	0
Subtotal, NBC Information Technology Directorate	679.9	639	647.5
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	2,870.50	2,669.70	3,034.50
HRMS (HR LOB W-2 Surcharge)	116	0	
Drug Testing	236.2	233.7	267.6
Subtotal, NBC Human Resources Directorate	3,222.70	2,903.40	3,302.10
Partnership Schools & Commemorative Programs	3.9	0	0
Departmental Library	467	419.3	0
Interior Complex Management & Services	24.1	29.4	0
Family Support Room	0.8	1.1	0
Property Accountability Services	16.2	22	0
Vehicle Fleet	6.6	6.6	0
Moving Services	6.1	8.3	0
Shipping and Receiving	8.4	11.6	0
Safety and Environmental Services	12.3	16.6	0
Space Management	7.1	11.1	0
Federal Executive Board	45.1	43.4	0
Health Unit	7.3	10.1	0
Passport and Visa Services	17.3	16.7	0
Mail and Messenger Services	248.4	214.8	0
Mail Policy	56.1	54	0
Special Events Services	4.2	4.1	0
Cultural Resources & Events Management	48.9	0	0
Subtotal, NBC Administrative Operations Directorate	979.7	869.1	0
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.5	2.4	2.5
Financial Systems	2,393.50	2,000.30	1,797.70
IDEAS	147.7	125.9	105.7
Quarters Program	10.1	10.6	9.6
FBMS Master Data Management	220.9	122.7	151.9
NBC FBMS Conversion	50.4	56.1	0
Consolidated Financial Statement System	168.6	184.3	185.1
Subtotal, NBC Financial Management Directorate	2,993.60	2,502.30	2,252.50
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	836	795.9	280.8
FBMS Redirect - FFS	260.5	402.7	451.6
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	397.5	416.7	438.8

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CENTRALIZED BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
FBMS Help Desk - NBC Customer Support Center			518.5
Subtotal, NBC FBMS Support	1,494.00	1,615.30	1,689.70
Aviation Management	4,763.20	4,250.00	
Aviation Management System - O&M	0	228.3	
Subtotal, NBC Aviation Management Directorate	4,763.20	4,478.20	
Subtotal, National Business Center	14,133.10	13,007.30	7,891.90
IT Transformation (ITT)			2,606.80
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer			2,606.80
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer			2,606.80
TOTAL, Centralized Billing	28,270.20	26,521.00	29,280.50

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT DIRECT BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Imagery for the Nation	308.6	403	403
Subtotal, Policy, Management and Budget	308.6	403	403
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	13.6	13.6	13.6
Subtotal, Office of Policy Analysis	13.6	13.6	13.6
Office of Budget			
Single Audit Clearinghouse	2.6	1	1
Subtotal, Office of Financial Management	2.6	1	1
Federal Assistance Award Data System	5.3	2.5	
Subtotal, Office of Acquisition and Property Management	5.3	2.5	
e-OPF	237.7	272	283.3
EAP Consolidation			245.9
Subtotal, Office of Human Resources	237.7	272	529.3
EEO Training	9.5	22.5	22.5
EEO Investigations	28.8	28.8	14.4
Subtotal, Office of Civil Rights	38.4	51.3	36.9
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	5	28.9	28.9
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	12.8	22.9	
Denver Learning & Performance Center	0	30.4	30.6
Online Learning	15.1	59.3	59.3
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	6.2	22.3	22.4
Subtotal, DOI University	39.1	163.6	141.2
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	233.8	233.8	233.8
OLES BLM Detailee	147.9	147.9	147.9
Subtotal, Office of Law Enforcement and Security	381.7	381.7	381.7
DAS LESEM BLM Detailee	234.8	234.8	234.8
Subtotal, Office of Emergency Management	234.8	234.8	234.8
Oracle Licenses and Support	110.2	110.3	212.3
Enterprise Architecture Services	700	700	700
Microsoft Enterprise Licenses	2,419.10	2,658.80	2,658.80
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	312.7	312.7	289.7
Enterprise Services Network	3,387.40	1,660.10	2,665.40
DOI Access	421.5	937.7	1,290.40
Data at Rest Initiative	10.4	10.5	10.6
EID Office Space		12	12.2
EID Rack Space	12.1	16.9	16.9
Enterprise Resource Management	300	300	300

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WORKING CAPITAL FUND
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT DIRECT BILLING
2013 BUDGET**

(in thousands of dollars)

Activity/Office	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Unified Messaging		1,655.70	1,655.70
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer	7,673.40	8,374.90	9,812.20
Office of Valuation Services			
Creative Communications			48.5
Reimbursable Mail Services			73.8
Subtotal, Administrative Operations Directorate			122.3
e-Mail Archiving (Cobell Litigation)	705.5	902.7	929.8
FY 2012 CFO Audit		0	0
Subtotal, Department-wide Programs	705.5	902.7	929.8
Federal FSA Program	246.8	267.4	292.2
FBMS Change Orders	254.8	204.2	180
Colorado School of Mines	15.2	0	0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	1,597.70	1,597.70	1,597.70
Subtotal, Department-wide Programs	2,114.50	2,069.30	2,069.90
Subtotal, Office of International Affairs			
Subtotal Other OS Activities	11,755.10	12,870.50	14,675.70
Customer Support Services Division	8.4	8.3	8.5
Subtotal, NBC Information Technology Directorate	8.4	8.3	8.5
Client Liaison and Product Development Division	62.7	63.3	
Payroll Operations Division	119.5	120.6	
Personnel & Payroll Systems Division	451.2	346.3	
HR Management Systems Division	535.3	545.4	
Quicktime Services	560.1	598.4	0
Payroll & HR Systems			1,873.70
Subtotal, NBC Human Resources Directorate	1,728.80	1,674.00	1,873.70
Facilities Reimbursable Services	21.2	21.1	
Creative Communications	40.2	40.2	
Reimbursable Mail Services	68.5	72.1	
Subtotal, NBC Administrative Operations Directorate	130	133.5	
Subtotal National Business Center	1,867.10	1,815.80	1,882.20
TOTAL, Direct Billing	13,622.20	14,686.30	16,557.90

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operations (\$000)	15,343	14,673	0	-14,673	0	-14,673
FTE	51	45	0	-45	0	-45

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Information Systems Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer to Information Technology Management	-14,673	-45
TOTAL, Program Changes	-14,673	-45

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Information Systems Operations is \$0 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$14,673,000 and -45 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Transfer to Information Technology Management (-\$14,673,000 / -45 FTE) – The budget transfers \$14,673,000 and 45 FTE from Information Systems Operations to a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The new subactivity, which also includes \$12,827,000 and 85 FTE from the former Land and Resource Information Systems subactivity, will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 2013, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for a program overview.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for 2013 program performance.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Administrative Support (\$000)	50,287	49,130	+396	0	49,526	+396
FTE	338	338	0	0	338	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
Collections and Billings System (CBS)	1,964	2,170	0	-200	1,970	-200
Communique (WCMS): 010-04-01-07-02-0470-04	184	184	0	0	184	0
Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF)	237	260	0	+10	270	+10
Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)	288	303	0	+15	318	+15
FPPS Direct Bill Bureau Contribution	31	35	0	+2	37	+2
General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO)	581	564	0	0	564	0
Hiring Management	330	330	0	0	330	0
Quicktime Bureau Contribution Form	140	155	0	+3	158	+3

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Administrative Support is \$49,526,000 and 338 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Administrative Support subactivity funds the following functions:

- Executive and Management Decisions
- Legislative, Public and Regulatory Affairs and Correspondence
- Budget Formulation and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Personnel and Organizational Management
- Human Resources
- Program and Management Evaluations
- Service First

- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Privacy
- Safety

Means and Strategies

The Administrative Support subactivity funds services related to the management and administrative support that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The successful management of these services is vital to the effective use of human and capital resources of the BLM. The Administrative Support subactivity uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, BLM conducts Management and Program Evaluations to identify and acknowledge the best practices, procedures and processes. BLM also measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the Government Performance and Results Act, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with DOI's strategic plan.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Many of the programs funded by the Administrative Support subactivity contribute to multiple BLM activities (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity and Service First) and are also financially supported by many benefiting subactivities Department and Bureau-wide.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems;
- Compliance with accounting standards;
- Accountability for undelivered order funds;
- Compliance with fiscal laws and regulations;
- Proper accounting, management, and maintenance of capital assets;
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations;
- Improved electronic data processing; and
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization.

The Administrative Support subactivity will focus on the following operations of the Bureau:

Financial Management – The BLM will continue to operate National Centers and related facilities that offer support services to a variety of critical programs that include fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems.

Improved Financial Performance – The BLM will continue to maintain an unqualified (clean) financial audit opinion, and make available to all employees through the FBMS timely and accurate financial information. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, and to access financial data in real time has fostered a Bureauwide ethic of fiscal accountability.

Cost Management – The BLM will continue its use and development of the Collections and Billing System (CBS) and its interaction with the FBMS system. The FBMS system includes electronic links that integrate multiple business applications that will minimize data entry and maximize efficiencies through the reuse of data. This web-based system is a single collections and billings system that is easy for users to access and use. The BLM will continue to refine its cost management system that provides important information for tracking its spending, as well as utilizing the Treasury's Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection system to expedite Federal reconciliations and improve the government's precision in tracking funds moving from agency to agency.

Performance Improvement – The BLM will continue to use the cost management information systems along with other management information tools to evaluate program effectiveness, and help allocate budgetary resources across the organization to maximize performance and cost effectiveness.

Road Maintenance – The BLM will continue to use cost management tools to evaluate equipment utilization and equipment replacement to determine if contracting these activities will be more cost effective.

Disposal of Personal Property – The BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal and State agencies, to donate computers and other electronics to local schools when possible, and to sell working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment on EBay's auction web site. These activities have reduced overhead costs, increased visibility, improved revenue, and created fast sales and the transfer of monies to BLM. Proceeds from the sale of vehicles are returned to the working capital fund to augment the cost of replacement vehicles.

Workforce Planning – In 2013, the BLM will continue to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM has placed, and will continue to place, more emphasis on entry-level recruiting, career development, and diversification. For example, the Bureau is using the Presidential Management Fellows (PMF) Program, Student Career Experience Program (SCEP), Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP), and other human capital management programs as viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements. Also, in 2011, the BLM placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities through the following special hiring authorities and appointments: Veterans Recruitment Appointment (VRA), Veterans Employment Opportunity Act of 1998 (VEOA), 30 Percent or More Disabled Veteran, Disabled Veterans Enrolled in a VA Training Program, Schedule A Appointing Authority, and Veterans Preference.

Service First – The BLM will use the permanent Service First authority granted in 2012 to maintain and expand partnerships with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies. The BLM, USFS, NPS, and FWS continue to provide budget funding allocations to field offices for the sharing of operations and services, as appropriate. This includes staff and services provided by the BLM, USFS, NPS and FWS to customers and communities. For more information on Service First, please see the Cross-cutting Programs chapter.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs (\$000)	91,307	91,161	+4,912	+3,252	99,325	+8,164
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Realign Base Funding	+3,252	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+3,252	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$99,325,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$3,252,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

Realign Base Funding (+\$3,252,000 / 0 FTE) – The program increase of \$3.3 million will fund certain increased fixed costs in 2012 that were funded through program assessments.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity funds the following:

- The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) fixed costs are billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI's National Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:
 1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the DOI National Business Center.
 2. *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.
- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. BLM directly leases 95 general purpose buildings and 54 buildings are leased through GSA or other federally owned property.
- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff.

The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, state, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.

- The Telecommunications program manages the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) 2001 Intercity Service costs including long distance voice circuit, interoffice data service, video, and electronic mail service. These costs are based on the type of service, bandwidth, volume, and length of each call. The FTS 2001, provided by the MCI Corporation, is the inter-city carrier for the BLM. Data communications service is based upon the number of connections, type of service, bandwidth, and carrier point of presence and length of circuits. Local carriers, other than MCI's FTS 2001, are used for intra-late data communications service in many locations as a cost savings measure. These costs are designated as non-FTS costs and services and are provided by the local tariff service provider. All other telecommunications services, including local basic commercial telephone, GSA consolidated services, cellular services (which are funded from individual State/National Center operating funds), and Enterprise Services Network, are included in the Department's WCF.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2013 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Critical Factors

The critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability. All new BLM facilities comply with BLM Sustainable Building Implementation Plans, while addressing current and emerging needs.
- Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate dated June 10, 2010, emphasized the need to:
 - Improve utilization of facilities through innovative space management, such as alternative work arrangements and telework agreements.
 - Eliminate lease arrangements that are not cost effective.
 - Pursue consolidation opportunities with other agencies in common asset types, such as data centers, office space, and warehouses.

- The Department of the Interior Memorandum – Space and Facilities Management dated August 2, 2011, emphasized that real property (owned and leased) is a key aspect of the overall cost cutting campaign. The utilization standard for general purpose office space has now been set to 180 square feet per person. Opportunities for teleworking in order to reduce overall real property costs are encouraged. There is a Department-wide freeze of all leased and GSA-assigned space at 2010 levels.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will continue to manage the National Land Radio program, telecommunications, the Federal Personnel Payroll System, unemployment costs, mail and postal costs, the Employee Compensation Fund, and office space leasing, which is the largest expense of BLM's fixed costs.

The following long term goals have been established as part of the BLM's Space Management program:

- Evaluate and reduce GSA provided space whenever such a reduction can be accomplished economically.
- Evaluate the potential of consolidating offices (e.g. two field offices in different states, field offices with state offices, and state offices with centers).
- Maximize the use of existing owned buildings, warehouses, and wareyards whenever possible instead of occupying leased space.
- Utilize extensions of existing leases when appropriate in order to allow time to prioritize long-term leasing actions.
- Whenever financially beneficial, reduce the size and change the layout of leased warehouses.
- Implement the use of high-density, storage systems for office and warehouse areas.
- Promote telework wherever a corresponding reduction in leased office space would occur.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs
(dollars in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Budget Request
Space Rental – GSA	21,635	22,644	22,929
Space Rental – BLM	30,785	29,692	30,065
BLM Radio Support	689	689	689
BLM Telecommunications	5,600	5,433	5,433
BLM Mail Services	1,969	1,969	1,969
GSA Publications	15	15	15
Workers Compensation	9,096	8,608	8,794
Unemployment Compensation	6,802	7,456	9,017
DOI Working Capital Fund	10,121	10,093	12,800
2012 Increased Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	0	[3,252]	3,252
Other Fixed Costs	4,595	4,562	4,362
Total Funding	91,307	91,161	99,325

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

	2011 Actual ¹	2012 Enacted ¹	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Technology Management (\$000)	[29,040]	[27,500]	+148	+27,500	27,648	+27,648
FTE	[138]	[130]	0	+130	130	+130
Major Program IT Investments:						
Corporate Metadata Repository (CMR)	[304]	[115]	0	0	115	0
E-Forms	[258]	[0]	0	0	0	0
IT Asset Management System (ITAMS)	[593]	[593]	0	-28	565	-28
Electronic Records Mgmt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0473-04	[0]	[0]	0	0	0	0
Land & Resources Project Office Public Helpdesk Support	[99]	[0]	0	0	0	0
Reference Theme Serving System (RTSS)	[98]	[0]	0	0	0	0

¹ Funding levels shown for 2011 and 2012 include amounts allocated to the Land and Resource Information Systems and Information Systems Operations subactivities, minus the \$3.0 million being transferred to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity for lands and realty information systems.

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Information Technology Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer from Information Systems Operation Subactivity	+14,673	+45
• Transfer from Land & Resources Information Systems Subactivity	+12,827	+85
TOTAL, Program Changes	+27,500	+130

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Information Technology Management is \$27,648,000 and 130 FTE, a program change of +\$27,500,000 and +130 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Create New Information Technology Management Subactivity (+\$27,500,000 / +130 FTE) –

The budget transfers a total of \$27,500,000 and 130 FTE from two subactivities—\$14,673,000 and 45 FTE from Information Systems Operations and \$12,827,000 and 85 FTE from Land and Resource Information Systems—to create a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The establishment of a unified subactivity will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Information Technology Management program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology (IT) throughout the BLM. These responsibilities include:

- *Bureauwide Policy* – Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of BLM programs and services in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993;
- *Portfolio Management* – Providing guidance and oversight for the management of all IT investments to ensure resource optimization and a balance of investments that reflects BLM priorities;
- *Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)* – Supporting the definition and selection of IT capital assets; providing oversight for non-capital investments; and ensuring that IT investments are managed and aligned with BLM mission area goals and objectives;
- *Acquisition* – Reviewing and evaluating IT procurement to ensure continued compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidance;
- *Information Resources Management* – Managing and providing oversight of implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, Section 508 of the American Disabilities Act, IT Configuration Management, Indian Trust and the Records Act; ensuring manual and electronic records and systems are accessible, properly maintained, documented, scheduled and disposed of; and tracking and monitoring records preservation orders to ensure records are properly secured, accessible and retrievable to respond to court orders and requesters;
- *Enterprise Architecture (BEA)* – Documenting BLM business processes, data framework, and related IT projects to create a cost-effective, customer-oriented business enterprise to support BLM's strategic mission;
- *Data Management and Administration* – Ensuring that the information BLM uses in decision making is accurate, timely, useful, and free of bias;
- *National Applications* – Managing national applications and systems throughout their life cycles of investment and ensuring successful service delivery through all phases—concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance—in order to meet business needs while ensuring system data integrity;
- *Infrastructure* – Providing compliant and effective technology platforms and environments; and
- *Security* – Developing security-related policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their

security Certification and Accreditation status; coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and developing IT security performance measures and reports.

Other Funding Sources

Every BLM program also contributes some funding for IT activities. Major investments in the BLM IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by the investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately by all programs.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. In 2013, the BLM will continue to seek collaborative ways to improve upon the methodologies used to provide the resources necessary to most effectively and efficiently manage more than 248 million acres of public lands for multiple uses.

Because the scope of the information needed to support the BLM's mission is vast, the systems required to manage this information have grown increasingly complex. Information systems are used throughout the BLM to collect data on land health, water quality, restored ecosystems, hazardous fuels reduction, land contamination, habitat protection, cultural and natural heritage resources, oil and gas leases and permits, lease applications, minerals and grazing permits, timber sales, recreation, and financial transactions.

The BLM has set the following goals and objectives for IT Management in 2013:

- Goal: Innovate in Technology to Add Business Value
 - Objective: Modernize BLM's Mission blueprint to effectively manage business needs
 - Objective: Promote a culture that fosters innovation to solve business needs
 - Objective: Improve workforce capabilities to work remotely
 - Objective: Increase integration of innovative business applications and infrastructure
- Goal: Manage Data as a Corporate and Public Asset
 - Objective: Improve data standardization
 - Objective: Improve data collection and storage solutions for enterprise use
 - Objective: Ensure bureau and interagency data availability and protection
 - Objective: Protect field capacity to process data
- Goal: Contain Costs
 - Objective: Implement value-added IT solutions while reducing total cost of ownership
 - Objective: Implement inventory control/asset management
 - Objective: Reduce the cost of legacy systems and redundant systems
 - Objective: Measure all bureau-wide IRM costs and benefits
 - Objective: Increase management controls on IT contracts and service providers

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Activity: Mining Law Administration

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Mining Law Administration (\$000)	36,696	39,696	0	0	39,696	0
Mining Law Administration Offset (\$000)	-36,696	-39,696	0	0	-39,696	0
FTE	302	309	0	+8	317	+8

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 317 reimbursable FTE, an increase of 8 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Legislative Changes

The budget includes legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining by providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first proposal charges a new fee, based on the volume of material removed, on hardrock production on both Federal and non-Federal lands and uses the receipts to restore the most hazardous AML sites on public and private lands. Please refer to the Summary of Program and Legislative Changes for more information on this proposal.

Another proposal would institute a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum) currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands would be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than 5 percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts would be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half would be deposited in the Treasury. Pre-existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system, but would be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. The Budget proposes to increase the annual maintenance and to eliminate the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes would discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of pre-existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

The legislation would provide a mechanism for royalty relief under certain situations, in the manner currently set out in the MLA.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components



Photo of an open-pit highwall at a New Mexican Copper Mine.

The BLM Mining Law Administration Program (Locatable Minerals) is responsible for providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. To accomplish this goal, the BLM administers mining claims and collects location and annual maintenance fees. The BLM also processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production, as well as use and occupancy proposals. Reclamation plans are evaluated and bonds are posted to ensure adequate financial guarantees. The BLM also inspects notices and plans of operation to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of

notices, plans of operations and use and occupancy authorizations. BLM takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of operations have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The General Mining Law of 1872

The program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals available on public lands under the General Mining Law of 1872, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872.

Congress also added a one-time location fee in 1993. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim.

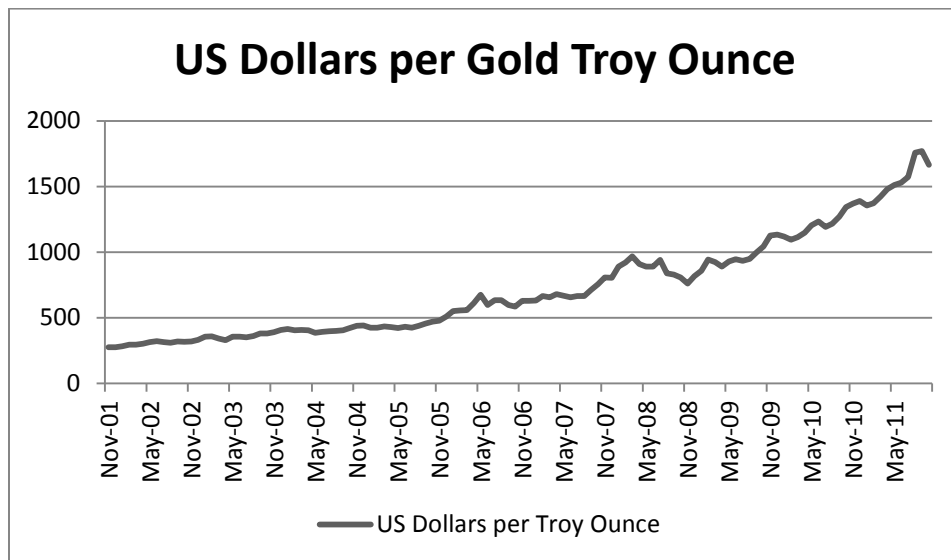
Critical Factors

In 2013, the BLM will continue to provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring environmental protection. The BLM will also continue to implement new training for managing uranium exploration and mining due to the increase in new uranium mining claims, exploration notices, and mining plans of operations over the past few years and will continue coordinating with other federal agencies with primary responsibility for approval of uranium milling activities. In an ongoing effort to increase efficiency the BLM will continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

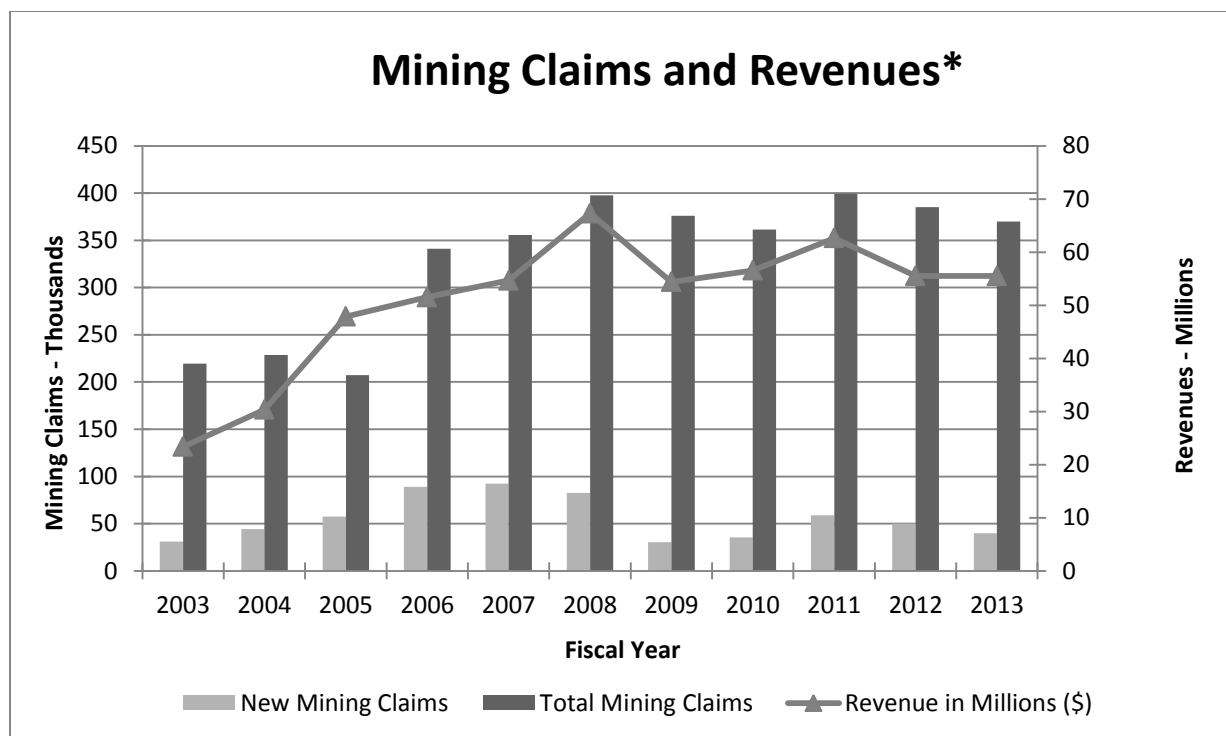
Since 2005, the number of active mining claims has risen dramatically. A mining claim is considered active when all annual assessment work requirements have been met as required by 43 CFR 3830. Strong commodity prices from copper and gold increased active mining claims by 10 percent in 2011, from 361,474 in 2010 to 399,614 in 2011 (based on preliminary data).

The BLM expects the level of locatable minerals activity to remain steady, primarily due to increases in world commodity prices. The demand for new mining claims is likely a reflection of recent increases in gold, copper, and uranium prices.

Demand for gold remains strong, which continues to stimulate gold exploration and production on public lands. In 2011, new mining claims in Nevada increased by 58 percent. Although these new claim locations are thought to be primarily for gold, claim activity for vanadium and molybdenum has shown strong signs of increase.

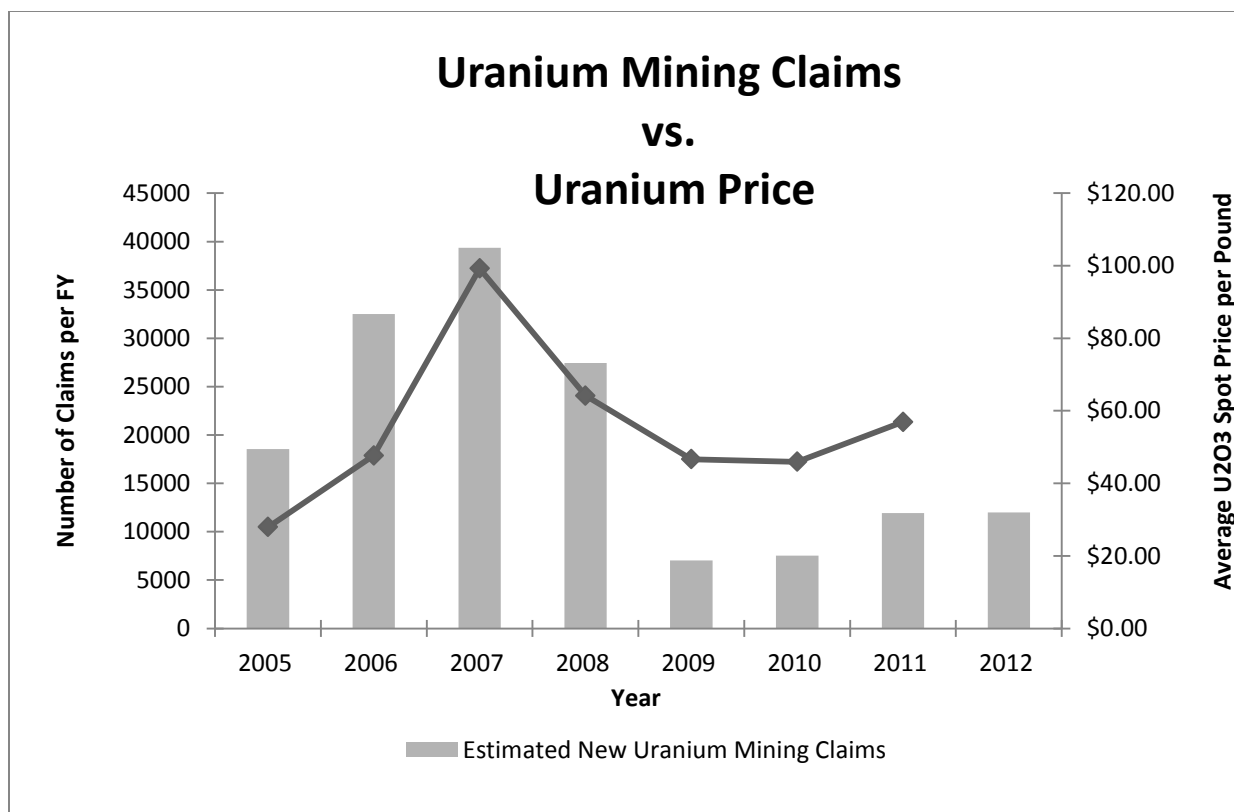


There has also been interest in location of mining claims for minerals associated with the development of alternative energy systems, for example lithium and rare earth minerals which have assorted clean energy applications. The BLM has recently experienced a substantial increase in the total number of mining claims in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. These states contain known uranium districts from which production has previously occurred.



*The Mining Claims and Revenues chart is based upon the most recent data. The new and total mining claims illustrate the numbers as reported in the Public Land Statistics (PLS) for the indicated fiscal years. The 2011 claim data was derived from the draft 2011 PLS data that is subject to change. The revenue estimates for 2011 and earlier are based upon the amounts credited to the MLR appropriation and the amounts deposited in the hardrock mining claim maintenance fee Treasury account. All 2012 and 2013 data are projections.

For several years, mining claim locations on likely uranium deposits increased due to the increase in the price of uranium oxide (yellow cake) which is used for the production of electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the U.S. and overseas. Processed uranium is used for the production of approximately 20 percent of the electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the U.S. The renewed interest in uranium exploration and eventual production from domestic sources began in fiscal year 2003 and carried through to 2008. Most of the mining claims for uranium have been located and are now being evaluated for possible production. Market signals for other Technology Metals have prompted the location of new mining claims for Rare Earths or the re-evaluation of existing mining claims for Rare Earth bearing metals. Similar location and re-evaluation activities are presently occurring on mining claims that may hold the other Technology Metals. Technology Metals are elements that form the building blocks of technologies, and include but are not limited to, Rare Earths, Lithium, Indium, Germanium, Vanadium and Cobalt. The principal need of industry is to have a sufficient land base to warrant an exploration and evaluation program. Mining claims found to have no mineral values of interest are typically either dropped or sold by the current holder. Dropped claims may be relocated by an entirely new set of mining claimants.



*U3O8 restricted price, Nuexco exchange spot, US\$ per pound.

**The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which requires the filing of mining claims with the Bureau of Land Management does not require a claimant to report the commodity for which the claim is filed. The above estimates are based on the number of new filings, due to the prevalence of this commodity within the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

****The above chart displays an estimate of the number of mining claims that are used to prospect for uranium.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the processing fees it collects from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. A revised fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The Mining Claims and Revenues chart shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue. The processing fees for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests increased in June of 2009. In addition, the BLM will charge a processing fee, on a case by case basis, for proposed mining plans of operations requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The increase of funding in received in 2012 and carried into 2013 will enhance the performance of mining law administration across all operations in the program. BLM plans to add 7 FTE during 2012 and will add 8 FTE by the beginning of 2013 with the funding increase provided in

2012. The addition of 8 FTE in 2013 will result in an increase of the number of inspection completed from an estimated 1450 inspections in 2012 to 1525 inspection in 2013. The focus of the inspection program is on active operations, meaning that operations with reclamation earthwork completed and waiting for revegetation success are a lower priority for inspection.

The average processing time of Plans of Operations increased from 17 months in 2010 to 22 months in 2011 due to the number of Plans of Operation submitted, the size and complexity of the plans processed, and the lack of staffing resources available to process the plans. The addition of 8 FTEs in 2013, along with the 7 FTE in 2012, will enable the BLM to reduce the processing time of these plans in years where actual Plans of Operations processed is equal to the number of plans estimated, and meet the demand for processing plans submitted in years such as 2011 when actual Plans of Operations submitted for processing was higher than estimated.

Performance Overview

MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION									
Measures:	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development									
Supporting Bureau Measures									
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy. (BUR)	101% 1,170,579,653/ 2,160,075,979	95% 1,323,887,069/ 1,392,917,134	99% 1,676,987,850/ 1,686,971,962	99% 1,152,508,367/ 1,164,149,866	105% 2,027,497,506/ 1,937,402,788	99% 1,152,508,367/ 1,164,149,866	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	-1%	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000
Average time for processing Plans of Operation for locatable minerals. (BUR)	11 mo	11 mo	17 mo	14 mo	22 mo	14 mo	14 mo	0%	14 mo
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected. (BUR)	55% 1,321 / 2,385	46% 1,347 / 2,924	66% 2,049/3,090	47% 1,450/3,050	56% 1,734/3,092	47% 1,450/ 3,050	50% 1,525/ 3,050	+3%	50% 1,525/ 3,050
Number of mining notices processed. (BUR)	643	544	487	537	603	537	540	+3	540

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BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
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Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)

Obligations by program activity:

Land resources	0011	274	274	268
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	53	53	52
Threatened and endangered species	0013	23	23	23
Recreation management	0014	71	71	70
Energy and minerals	0015	99	105	104
Realty and ownership management	0016	99	102	102
Resource protection	0017	91	92	92
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	73	73	73
Land and resource information systems	0019	18	18	18
Workforce and organizational support	0020	149	150	150
Challenge Cost Share	0026	2	2	2
National Monuments & NCA	0030	32	32	32
Total direct obligations	0799	984	995	986
Reimbursable program	0801	24	36	25
Communication site rental fees	0802	2	2	2
Mining law administration	0803	39	39	39
APD Fees	0804	46	33	33
Cadastral Reimbursable Program	0805	15	15	15
Inspection Fees	0806	0	0	48
Grazing Fees	0807	0	0	7
Total reimbursable obligations	0899	126	125	169
Total new obligations	0900	1,110	1,120	1,155

Budgetary Resources:

Unobligated balance:

Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	165	165	151
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	36	28	28
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	201	193	179

Budget authority:

Appropriations, discretionary:

Appropriation	1100	978	962	952
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BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title			2011	2012	2013
14X1109			Act	CY	BY
Management of Lands and Resources	Line				

Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)

Appropriations permanently reduced	1130	-2	0	0
Approp permanently reduced (Sec 436, HR 2055)	1141	0	-2	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	976	960	952

Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:

Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	1700	39	42	42
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	30	43	43
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	1700	45	33	33
Offsetting collections (Inspection fees)	1700	0	0	48
Offsetting Collections (Grazing Fees)	1700	0	0	7
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1701	-16	0	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	98	118	173

Budget authority (total)	1900	1,074	1,078	1,125
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BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources		Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	1,275	1,271	1,304
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	165	151	149
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	424	417	425
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1		3010	-120	-104	-104
Obligated balance, start of year (net)		3020	304	313	321
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	1,110	1,120	1,155
Obligations incurred, expired accounts		3031	2	0	0
			-	-	
Outlays (gross)		3040	1,081	1,084	-1,164
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired		3050	16	0	0
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired		3080	-36	-28	-28
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired		3081	-2	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	417	425	388
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year		3091	-104	-104	-104
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	313	321	284
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
Budget authority, gross		4000	1,074	1,078	1,125
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new discretionary authority		4010	887	841	891
Outlays from discretionary balances		4011	194	243	273
Outlays, gross (total)		4020	1,081	1,084	1,164
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:					
Offsetting collections (collected) from:					
Federal sources		4030	-43	-43	-43

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
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Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)

Non-Federal sources	4033	-71	-75	-130
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4040	-114	-118	-173
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	4050	16	0	0
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	976	960	952
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	967	966	991
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	976	960	952
Outlays, net (total)	4190	967	966	991

Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)

Direct obligations:

Personnel compensation:

Full-time permanent	1111	360	365	359
Other than full-time permanent	1113	23	23	23
Other personnel compensation	1115	19	19	19
Total personnel compensation	1119	402	407	401
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	125	128	123
Benefits for former personnel	1130	1	0	0
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	17	15	14
Transportation of things	1220	9	9	8
Rental payments to GSA	1231	19	22	24
Rental payments to others	1232	31	32	34
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	22	23	25
Printing and reproduction	1240	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	1251	16	16	15
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	159	159	156
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	43	43	41
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	1	1	1

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Research and development contracts	1255	4	4	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	14	14	15
Supplies and materials	1260	26	25	24
Equipment	1310	16	16	18
Land and structures	1320	8	8	9
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	69	70	71
Insurance claims and indemnities	1420	0	1	1
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	984	995	986
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	2111	62	56	80
Other than full-time permanent	2113	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	2115	3	3	3
Total personnel compensation	2119	68	62	86
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	21	20	22
Travel and transportation of persons	2210	3	3	4
Transportation of things	2220	1	2	4
Rental payments to others	2232	3	3	5
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	2	3	5
Advisory and assistance services	2251	1	2	4
Other services from non-Federal sources	2252	8	8	10
Other goods and services from Federal sources	2253	7	8	10
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2254	2	2	3
Supplies and materials	2260	2	2	2
Equipment	2310	2	2	4
Land and structures	2320	1	2	3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	5	6	7
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	2990	126	125	169
Total new obligations	9999	1,110	1,120	1,155
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources		2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Line				
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1422-01	10	10	12
Outlays	1422-02	10	10	12
Development:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1432-01	2	2	2
Outlays	1432-02	2	2	2
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	964	948	940
Outlays	2004-02	955	954	977
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,503	5,619	5,400
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	990	795	1061
Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2,355	2,285	2,180
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			952,017

CONSTRUCTION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

[For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, \$3,576,000, to remain available until expended.] (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.)

Authorizes the management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis.

43 U.S.C. 1762

Provides for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads within and near public lands that will permit economic timber harvesting and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management utilization of other resources.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>			<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Construction												
Construction	14	4,617	8	3,570	0	0	-8	-3,570	0	0	-8	-3,570
Total, Construction	14	4,617	8	3,570	0	0	-8	-3,570	0	0	-8	-3,570

Activity: Construction

Subactivity: Construction

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Construction	\$	4,617	3,570	0	-3,570	0	-3,570
	FTE	14	8	0	-8	0	-8

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Construction program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$3,570,000 and -8 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Program Elimination (-\$3,570,000/-8 FTE) – The budget eliminates the Construction Appropriation account with a proposed reduction of \$3.6 million. Beginning in 2013, construction projects undertaken by the BLM will be funded in the newly named Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program in the Management of Land and Resources appropriation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Bureau of Land Management's Construction program provides funds for developing, and building safe facilities for visitors and employees that are in compliance with Federal requirements. The Budget proposes that construction projects will be funded in the newly named Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program in the Management of Land and Resources appropriation beginning in 2013.

The Construction program evaluated all prior year projects and ranked them based upon the highest priority, that being critical health or safety work, critical resource protection, energy and building sustainability, code compliance and mission criticality per the Department's guidance. Any future projects will follow the same criteria within the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, funding in the Construction Appropriation is eliminated. BLM will not fund any new projects within the Construction Appropriation.

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Direct program activity		0001	4	6	4
Total new obligations		0900	4	6	4
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	11	12	10
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, discretionary:					
Appropriation		1100	5	4	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)		1160	5	4	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee					
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Discretionary, Emergency Appropriation for Economic Recovery, Appropriations Committee					
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	16	16	10
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	12	10	6
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	78	19	7
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	4	6	4
Obligations incurred, expired accounts		3031	2	0	0
Outlays (gross)		3040	-63	-18	-5
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired		3081	-2	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction	Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	3090	19	7	6
Obligated balance, end of year (net)	3100	19	7	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	5	4	0
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	2	1	0
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	61	17	5
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	63	18	5
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	5	4	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	63	18	5
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	5	4	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190	63	18	5
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	1	2	2
Land and structures	1320	1	2	1
Total new obligations	9999	4	6	4
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Other construction and rehabilitation:				
Direct federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1314-01	5	4	0
Outlays	1314-02	63	18	5
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	14	8	0

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LAND ACQUISITION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [\$22,380,000] \$33,575,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)

Provided authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” The 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July, 2011.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.)

Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).

Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

***National Trails System
Act of 1968, as amended
(16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)***

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.

Other

Other acts such as, the King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584); Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93); Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Acquisition												
Land Acquisition	0	18,584	0	18,969	0	0	0	+10,108	0	29,077	0	+10,108
Inholding, Emergencies & Hardships	0	1,497	0	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	1,498	0	0
Acquisition Mgt.	11	1,875	11	1,877	+17	0	0	+1,106	11	3,000	0	+1,123
Total, Land Acquisition	11	21,956	11	22,344	+17	0	0	+11,214	11	33,575	0	+11,231

JUSTIFICATION OF FIXED COSTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Pay Raise and Pay-Related Changes		2011	2012 Change	2013 Change
Calendar Year 2010 Quarter 4	-			
Calendar Year 2011 Quarters 1-3	-			
Calendar Year 2011 Quarter 4			0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarters 1-3			0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarter 4				0
Calendar Year 2013 Quarters 1-3				+5
Non-Foreign Area COLA Adjustment to Locality Pay			0	
Change in Number of Paid Days				+6
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans			[+6]	+6

Numbers in brackets indicate amounts absorbed by the agency in FY 2012.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition	\$	18,584	18,969	0	+10,108	29,077	+10,108
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	+0
Acquisition Mgmt.	\$	1,875	1,877	+17	+1,106	3,000	+1,123
	FTE	11	11	0	0	11	0
Emergencies & Hardships	\$	1,497	1,498	0	0	1,498	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriated	\$	21,956	22,344	+17	+11,214	33,575	+11,231
	FTE	11	11	0	0	11	0

The 2013 BLM budget proposes to fund BLM's Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$33,575,000 and 11 FTE, a net program change of +\$11,214,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Inholding, Emergency and Hardship, and Acquisition Management.

In addition to acquiring land by purchase with LWCF appropriated funds, the BLM acquires land by exchange. When an exchange is proposed, every attempt is made to equalize values between the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership. In those instances where land values are not equal, the BLM attempts to equalize land values by decreasing or increasing the land leaving Federal ownership. In certain instances where values are not equal and there is no available land in Federal ownership to equalize values, a cash payment can be made to the exchange proponent. This cash payment, an "equalization payment" cannot exceed 25 percent of the difference between the values of the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership.

Major Components of BLM Land Acquisition Program			
	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Budget Request
Land Acquisition - Core Projects	18,584	18,970	20,594
Land Acquisition - Collaborative Projects	0	0	5,984
Land Acquisition - Hunter and Angler Access	0	0	2,500
Total Land Acquisition Project Funding	18,584	18,970	29,077
Acquisition Management	1,875	1,877	3,000
Emergencies and Hardships	1,497	1,498	1,498
Total Appropriated	21,956	22,344	33,575
Comment: Components of "Total Land Acquisition Project Funding" above will not total 29,077 because of rounding factors			

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition (\$000)	18,584	18,969	0	+10,108	29,077	+10,108
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Land Acquisition

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects	+5,984	0
• Acquire Hunting and Fishing Access	+2,500	0
• Core Projects (2013 total is \$20,593,000)	+1,624	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+10,108	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Land Acquisition program is \$29,077,000 and 0 FTE, a net program change of \$10,108,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects (+\$5,984,000) – In 2013, the Department of the Interior proposes to combine a portion of the funding allocated from the LWCF to each of the Bureaus towards a collaborative acquisition effort that will focus acquisition projects from each Bureau in high priority landscapes to leverage acquisition funding towards larger-scale goals of collaborative landscape management. These efforts were partially initiated in response to Congressional direction to the Department and the Forest Service to use LWCF land acquisition funds jointly and more strategically to protect contiguous landscapes and meet shared conservation goals. With this funding, BLM will acquire 2 projects in 2 of the Department's 3 high-priority landscapes. BLM's core acquisition program is aligned with the larger Departmental collaborative initiative, as 97 percent of BLM's acquisitions in its core program in 2013 will occur in the Department designated collaborative priority landscapes.

Acquire Hunting and Fishing Access (+\$2,500,000) – The access of hunters and anglers to the public lands is often frustrated by complicated, "checker-board" land ownership patterns. Acquiring lands, or interest in lands, for hunting and fishing access can alleviate some of these challenges and provide better access to valuable public recreation opportunities.

General Program Increase (+\$1,624,000) – This funding increase will go towards high priority acquisition efforts in BLM's core land acquisition program. The 2013 total request of \$20,593,000 for core land acquisition projects will enable the BLM to complete a total of 10 high-priority, line-item land acquisition projects in 7 states.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Land Acquisition program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase, exchange and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance. Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas. Land acquisition funding is also necessary to acquire small parcels of land and/or access easements through these lands to provide public access to “landlocked” BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or 9 percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing.

The Land Acquisition program improves river and riparian conservation and restoration; conserves and protects wildlife habitat; preserves natural and cultural heritage resources; provides opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation; restores at-risk resources; and maintains functioning ecosystems through land acquisition. Communication, cooperation, and consultation with local communities and interested parties are key elements of the Land Acquisition program. Funds for the Land Acquisition program are derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

BLM also has funding from other sources outside the Land Acquisition appropriation, such as from the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales, which would provide funding for land acquisition as well. These legal authorities are described in the Lands and Realty Management chapter, and various land sale accounts are described in the Permanent Operation Funds chapter.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM has plans for 12 acquisition projects in nine states. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs. Planned acquisitions for 2013 are listed in the tables on pages VI-12 and 16. The subsequent pages include maps of the acquisition projects and project descriptions.

The following lists of proposed land acquisition projects is the current set of land acquisition priorities that has been vetted and approved by bureau and Departmental leadership to meet the high priority programmatic needs during fiscal year 2013.

Performance Overview

LAND ACQUISITION									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 5: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior									
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management									
Strategy 1: Effective Management of Facilities									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (BUR)	52,990	17,098	70,432	60,546	36,910	22,634	21,502	-1,132	21,502

Collaborative Landscape Planning at the U.S. Department of the Interior

The 2013 Federal Land Acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 and 2012 to develop a program that supports strategic interagency landscape-scale conservation projects, while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. These efforts were partially initiated in response to Congressional direction to the Department and the Forest Service to use LWCF land acquisition funds jointly and more strategically to protect contiguous landscapes and meet shared conservation goals. Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the U.S. Forest Service to develop a process to coordinate land acquisition planning with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals more effectively.

The CLP process is designed to:

- Use the LWCF to incentivize collaborative planning for measurable outcomes at the landscape scale;
- Invest LWCF resources in some of the most ecologically important landscapes; and
- Invest in projects that have a clear strategy to reach shared goals grounded in science-based planning, are driven by and responsive to local community initiatives, and will make the most efficient use of federal funds.

For 2013, Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture are initiating the CLP process with a combined request of \$108.6 million. This includes a request of \$83.6 million among the three Interior bureaus and the remaining \$25.0 million by the Forest Service. The 2013 CLP projects were evaluated by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) made up of BLM, FWS, NPS, and FS staff, and were rated according to merit based criteria in the following categories:

- Process – ensure proposals are built through Federal agency and local stakeholder collaboration and make efficient use of Federal funding. Stakeholder commitment to proposals, including broad-based community support, resources, or funding, were considered.
- Outcomes – ensure Federal resources are targeted to achieve important biological, recreational, cultural and socio-economic outcomes, including improving access to public lands.
- Urgency – ensure funding is focused on outcomes that may be lost today if no action is taken or that are particularly achievable today.
- Contribution to national priorities – ensure local proposals are important contributors to the highest priority national conservation goals.

The joint Interior-Agriculture National Selection Committee identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals can be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. Through the rigorous merit based evaluation process, three ecosystems were selected for inclusion in the 2013 budget including: the Northern Rockies and the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative landscapes, as well as an initial investment in the Greater Yellowstone landscape.

Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse, which is expected to preclude the need for future investments in restoration. The proposed federal investments in these landscapes will additionally leverage significant private

commitments to land and water conservation in the Crown of the Continent and Longleaf Pine ecosystems.

In the **Northern Rockies landscape**, BLM, FWS, NPS, and FS aim to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities, so that, even as climate conditions change, this collaborative area will continue to support a full range of native biodiversity. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes and restoring fragmented or degraded habitats. The agencies have engaged in longstanding collaborations with non-Government Organization partners, local community groups such as the Blackfoot Challenge and Rocky Mountain Front Landowner Advisory Group, and State and county government officials, to tailor a Federal conservation strategy and acquisition program that achieves a synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. This shared vision, developed over years of collaboration, includes maintaining working ranches and forests by acquiring conservation easements as well as acquiring lands in fee that will provide public access and enjoyment.

The planned acquisitions will contribute to species conservation for an array of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The landscape, which falls within the greater Crown of the Continent ecosystem and serves as the southern “bookend” for the Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative, is home to a number of large game species, including antelope, elk, deer, and moose which range throughout the acquisition area, and which can be hunted within some fee ownership acquisitions. Hunting provides recreational opportunities and vital revenue to local communities. The Federal acquisition projects will complement the conservation goals of State wildlife action plans as well as other conservation plans including Partners in Flight, Endangered Species Recovery Plans, Forest Management Plans and agency general management and Interior and Agriculture departmental level strategic plans.

Tracts identified in the **Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative landscape** are crucial to the ecological well-being and recovery of the diminishing longleaf pine ecosystem in the South. Long leaf pines, which once covered up to 98 million acres of the Southeast, have been reduced to three million acres, much of it in poor condition. Collaborative regional effort to address this decline has been underway for over 15 years, with strong public-private partnerships like the Longleaf Alliance bringing together private landowners, forest industries, state and federal agencies, conservation groups and researchers to work on collaborative solutions. Federal agencies drew from Florida wildlife habitat gap analyses, recovery plans, other Florida and Federal natural resource assessments and initiatives, and local government and general public input, to develop a plan for land acquisition that targets the most critical conservation needs. Based on this plan, State and local governments and conservation non-profit groups such as The Nature Conservancy worked closely with Federal agencies to secure these tracts to allow sufficient time for the United States to acquire them.

Although many threatened and endangered species require a longleaf pine ecosystem to survive, the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is the keystone species for ecosystem. The BLM, FWS, FS, and the State of Florida have collaborated over the last 20 years to dramatically grow the RCW populations and promote the recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem through the RCW Southern Range Translocation Cooperative, and to protect and expand critical wildlife areas and the Florida National Scenic Trail corridor.

The acquisitions funded in this request address the most critical needs of each agency in support of our shared priority of longleaf pine ecosystem conservation, restoration, and Endangered and Threatened species recovery. The lands selected for this proposal are the

highest priority for each unit to protect critical habitat, improve management, protect private lands from wildfire, and leverage the efforts of conservation partners to secure these tracts for Federal protection.

The Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee was formed in 1964 to provide a coordinated perspective for the ecological integrity and outstanding natural resources of the **Greater Yellowstone landscape**. This longstanding perspective allows the collaborating Federal agencies to work with NGO partners, local community groups such as the Jackson Hole Conservation Alliance and Greater Yellowstone Coalition, and State and county government officials, to design a Federal acquisition program that will complement existing landownership, honor traditional land uses and conserve this unique landscape for future generations.

The collective vision includes acquisition of land and conservation easements that will contribute to species conservation and will secure habitat connectivity for large game species including elk, deer and moose. The network of protected lands in this ecosystem supports a robust local tourism economy which draws millions of tourists annually for outdoor recreation, hunting and angling. Development of unprotected lands in this area is an urgent threat to the landscape's ecological integrity and to the rural character of the landscape which underpins the area's tourism economy.

FY 2013 Department of the Interior LWCF Collaborative Project Request List			
Bureau	Unit	Parcel Name	Cost (000's)
Longleaf Pine:			
Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative			
BLM	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	St. Joe Timberlands	\$ 412
FWS	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Sam Shine Foundation	\$ 17,514
FWS	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 15,398
FWS	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	Forest Investment Associates	\$ 5,233
FWS	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	The Conservation Fund	\$ 8,403
USFS	Apalachicola National Forest / Osceola National Forest		\$ 6,400
Crown of the Continent:			
Northern Rockies			
BLM	Blackfoot River Special Resource Management Area/Lewis & Clark National Trail	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 4,572
BLM	Blackfoot River Special Resource Management Area/Lewis & Clark National Trail	Private Landowner	\$ 1,000
NPS	Glacier National Park	Harrison Creek	\$ 1,323
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #1)	\$ 1,008
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #2)	\$ 6,143
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #3)	\$ 1,170
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #4)	\$ 3,360
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #5)	\$ 1,425
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #6)	\$ 927
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	Private Landowner (Parcel #7)	\$ 310
FWS	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area (CA) , Blackfoot Valley CA , Swan Valley CA	The Nature Conservancy	\$ 5,400
USFS	Montana Legacy Completion - Lolo/Flathead NF		\$ 14,800
Greater Yellowstone			
NPS	Grand Teton National Park	Resor Ranch	\$ 2,000
NPS	Grand Teton National Park	State of Wyoming Lands	\$ 8,000
USFS	Bridger-Teton National Forest / Caribou-Targhee National Forest		\$ 3,800

Bureau of Land ManagementLand and Water Conservation Fund
2013 National Project Priorities (Collaborative)

State	Project	Amount (\$)
MT	Blackfoot River SRMA/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.....	5,572,000
FL	Lathrop Bayou HMA.....	412,000
Total, BLM Land Acquisition (Collaborative)		5,984,000

Acronyms: HMA = Habitat Management Area, SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

Fiscal Year 2013 Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
National Priorities (Collaborative)



**Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Area
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail**

MONTANA		Missoula and Powell Counties	Congressional District: 1																																									
Location	Western Montana, 20 miles east of Missoula.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>12,363</td><td>15,102,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>11,730</td><td>21,587,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>112,800</td><td>71,900,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2013 (Collaborative)</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>4,620</td><td>5,572,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	12,363	15,102,000	Exchange ²	11,730	21,587,000	Donation ²	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	112,800	71,900,000	Proposed for FY 2013 (Collaborative)			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	4,620	5,572,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	0	0
Acquired to Date																																												
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Purchase	4,620	5,572,000																																										
Pending Future Action																																												
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																										
Pending	0	0																																										
Purpose	Protect exceptional biological diversity, wildlife habitat and rural landscapes from the impacts of residential subdivision. Preservation of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (NHT) corridor.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	Funding request completes an ongoing phased acquisition of property purchased and held by the partner for conveyance to federal agency partners.																																											
*Includes fee and conservation easement interest ²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"																																												
Partner	The Nature Conservancy.																																											
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resource and Conservation, Blackfoot Challenge, Montana Land Reliance, Five Valleys Land Trust.																																											
Project Description	The Blackfoot River watershed is celebrated nationally and treasured locally for its outstanding values – legendary fishing and floating, threatened and endangered species and big game habitat, and unspoiled natural beauty. The Blackfoot River watershed occupies a critical location in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, serving as the southern “bookend” for the Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y) Conservation Initiative. The watershed serves as a buffer and linkage zone for wildlife moving in and out of the Bob Marshall/ Scapegoat Wilderness Complex, along the Continental Divide and between the Clark Fork River drainage and the Garnet Range. The Blackfoot system possesses exceptional wetlands, riparian, grasslands, and forestland vegetation associations. These ecosystems possess exceptional biodiversity and high scenic value. An active partnership with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is working to restore Bull trout (T&E listed species) habitat. Traversing the breadth of Montana, the Lewis and Clark NHT Trail crosses lands with some of the richest resources and diversity in the region. In July 1806 Captain Meriwether Lewis and nine members of the Corps of Discovery followed this course of the Blackfoot River on the return leg of their expedition. The proposed acquisition, supported by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is a component of The Nature Conservancy’s broader Montana Legacy Project and is the final TNC-BLM acquisition in the project area.																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated start up cost: \$ 5,000.		Estimated annual maintenance: \$1,000.																																									

Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area

FLORIDA		Bay County	Congressional District: 2																																									
Location	Western Florida, 25 miles east of Panama City. Four small islands collectively known as Lathrop Bayou.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY 2013 (Collaborative)</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>206</td><td>412,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres*</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange ²	0	0	Donation ²	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY 2013 (Collaborative)			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	206	412,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	0	0
Acquired to Date																																												
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																										
Purchase	0	0																																										
Exchange ²	0	0																																										
Donation ²	0	0																																										
Other	0	0																																										
Partners	0	0																																										
Proposed for FY 2013 (Collaborative)																																												
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																										
Purchase	206	412,000																																										
Pending Future Action																																												
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																										
Pending	0	0																																										
Purpose	Protect habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) and preserve the longleaf pine ecosystem from rural residential subdivision.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	The property is currently available from St. Joe Timberlands. Acquisition of these parcels would provide an opportunity to consolidate land ownership and further the protection of the RCW and longleaf pine ecosystem.		*Includes fee and conservation easement interest ²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"																																									
Partner	The Nature Conservancy.																																											
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Defense, St. Joe Timberland, Genecov Group and State of Florida.																																											
Project Description	At the 189-acre Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area (HMA), BLM is working with private landowners to manage a relic longleaf pine forest which supports breeding red-cockaded woodpeckers and 13 Federally and State listed-plant species. Prescribed burns and careful hand thinning of encroaching slash pine is improving habitat for these species. The red-cockaded woodpecker has been the focus of conservation efforts even before the passing of the Endangered Species Act in 1970. The federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker is the keystone species of the longleaf pine ecosystem. Over the last 100 years agricultural conversion of forested lands, timber product harvesting, commercial, industrial, and rural residential development, and periodic infestations have significantly impacted the longleaf pine ecosystem. Once encompassing up to 98 million acres in the southeastern United States, forested lands now number approximately 3 million acres, much of it in poor condition. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and Apalachicola National Forest have been working cooperatively for more than 30 years to recover the RCW and restore the ecosystem. The partnership expanded to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Osceola National Forest and Lathrop Bayou HMA during the last 20 years to dramatically grow the RCW populations and promote the recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem through the RCW Southern Range Translocation Cooperative. In October 2007, nineteen artificial cavities were installed at Lathrop Bayou to provide additional nesting and roosting opportunities for the red-cockaded woodpecker. The preferred alternative in the draft Southeastern States Resource Management Plan designates Lathrop Bayou as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Acquisition of these lands would allow BLM to effectively manage the area to maintain and increase the population of the endangered RCW and conserve the longleaf pine ecosystem.																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated start up cost: \$ 5,000.		Estimated annual maintenance: \$1,500.																																									

Bureau of Land Management

Land and Water Conservation Fund
2013 National Project Priorities (Core)

Rank	State	Project	Amount (\$)
1	AZ	Ironwood Forest National Monument.....	1,000,000
2	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument.....	1,200,000
3	CO.....	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	575,000
4	ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA.....	1,750,000
5	UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	4,000,000
6	OR.....	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.....	2,000,000
7	CA	California Wilderness	3,068,000
8	CA	California Coastal National Monument	4,500,000
9	OR.....	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	2,000,000
10	NV	Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area	500,000
Subtotal, Line Item Projects (Core).....			20,593,000
Hunter and Angler Access.....			2,500,000

Acronyms: ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern, SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

Fiscal Year 2013 Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
National Priorities (Core)



Ironwood Forest National Monument

ARIZONA		Pima County	Congressional District: 7
Location	Southeast Arizona, approximately 25 miles northwest of downtown Tucson.		
Purpose	Consolidate landownership, prevent residential development and mining and provide long-term protection of ecosystem, open space, species and watershed values within the Monument.		
Purchase Opportunities	Several inholding parcels are currently available from highly-motivated willing sellers. Acquisition of these parcels would provide an opportunity to consolidate land ownership and further the protection of Monument objects.		
Partner	Arizona Land and Water Trust.		
Cooperators	Tohono O’odham Nation, Pima County, Friends of Ironwood Forest.		
Project Description	Taking its name from one of the longest living trees in the Arizona desert, the 129,000-acre Ironwood Forest National Monument is a true Sonoran Desert showcase. The Ironwood is a very long-lived tree, with some specimens estimated to be more than 800 years old. Ironwood is a keystone species because it provides a nursery environment of shade and protection that enables young seedlings of other species to become established despite the harsh desert climate, where night-time lows can exceed 105°F. Studies by the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum have documented 560 plant species within the Monument. Resident birdwatchers have documented more than 80 species of migratory and non-migratory birds. The Monument lies within the scenic viewshed of the 1,210-mile Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, which skirts its eastern boundary. The proposal involves the acquisition of two properties from highly-motivated willing sellers. The parcels have been proposed for residential development, however a reduced demand for residential units now provides an opportunity to eliminate this potential threat. The Cocoraque parcel is within the Cocoraque Butte Archeological District which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in October 1975. More than 200 Hohokam and Paleoindian archaeological sites dated between 600 and 1450 (including many petroglyphs) have been identified on this parcel and within the Monument. The Waterman parcel provides habitat to a small population of Nichol Turk’s Head cactus, occurring in localized limestone-rich areas. The Nichol Turk’s Head is a very slow-growing cactus, taking 10 years to reach a height of 2-3 inches. It was listed as an endangered plant in 1976 and has an approved recovery plan.		
O&M Cost	Estimated “start up” cost: \$5,000. Estimated “annual” maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	0	0
Exchange ²	41	24,500
Donation ²	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	459	1,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	6,362	19,250,000

¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest
²For donation and exchange “cost” = “value”

Carrizo Plain National Monument

CALIFORNIA		Kern and San Luis Obispo County	Congressional District: 22
Location	Central California, 60 miles west of Bakersfield.		
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings within the Carrizo Plain National Monument to consolidate ownership and protect outstanding biological and cultural values.		
Purchase Opportunities	Two inholding parcels facing immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential and suburban development, and unregulated off highway vehicle use.		
Partners	Sequoia Rivers Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy.		
Cooperators	Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Friends of Carrizo Plain, Southern Sierra Archaeological Society, Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation.		
Project Description	The 250,000-acre Carrizo Plain National Monument, a majestic grassland preserve ringed by scenic mountain ridges, contains the last remaining undeveloped remnant of the San Joaquin Valley ecosystem. It provides critical contiguous habitat for one of the largest assemblages of threatened and endangered species surviving on any public lands in the United States, including the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Kern primrose sphinx moth, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, California jewelflower, San Joaquin wooly threads, and the San Joaquin antelope squirrel. Within the vast expanse of the Carrizo Plain lies Painted Rock, an important ceremonial site of the Chumash people that rises majestically from the surrounding grassland. In addition, the Monument contains other world-class archaeological sites, which are part of a current nomination as a National Historic Landmark. Soda Lake, a glistening bed of white salt in the dry summer, and the largest alkali wetland remaining in Southern California, provides important habitat for migratory birds during the winter. Those interested in geology can view one of the most spectacular sections of the 800-mile long San Andreas Fault, with its complex corrugated topography, along the eastern edge of the Plain. The Monument's diversity and proximity to over 20 million people living in Southern and Central California attracts over 75,000 visitors annually who come to enjoy a variety of recreational activities. Those stopping at the Goodwin Education Center or taking guided tours to Painted Rock or the San Andreas Fault can share in the rich history of the Carrizo Plain and learn about its unique plant and animal life. The adjoining First Solar parcels are within the northern quadrant of the Monument and are nearly surrounded by BLM-managed public land.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	92,000	20,945,000
Exchange ²	20,400	3,225,000
Donation ²	1,700	755,000
Other	0	0
Partners	9,900	1,935,000
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,200	1,200,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	22,800	12,800,000

¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"

Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

COLORADO		Delta , Mesa, and Montrose Counties	Congressional District: 3																					
Location	West Central Colorado, approximately eight miles south of Grand Junction.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>423</td><td>94,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	423	94,000	Exchange ²	0	0	Donation ²	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	423	94,000																						
Exchange ²	0	0																						
Donation ²	0	0																						
Other	0	0																						
Partners	0	0																						
Purpose	Acquisition of critical inholdings to preserve habitat for threatened and endangered plants and fish, protect cultural, riparian and scenic values, and enhance recreational opportunities.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2013 (Core)</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>304</td><td>575,000</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>7,696</td><td>15,424,000</td></tr></table> ¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest ²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"	Proposed for FY2013 (Core)			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	304	575,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	7,696	15,424,000			
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	304	575,000																						
Pending Future Action																								
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																						
Pending	7,696	15,424,000																						
Purchase Opportunities	Parcels of private land are available for purchase from willing sellers. Both parcels provide excellent wildlife and rare plant habitat, as well as historically significant heritage sites and opportunities for recreation.																							
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.																							
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Environmental Coalition, American Rivers, Audubon Society, Colorado River Outfitters Association, Trout Unlimited.																							
Project Description	The 210,000-acre Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (NCA), including the 66,000-acre Dominguez Canyon Wilderness, was established to protect unique geological, cultural, paleontological, wilderness, recreation, wildlife, riparian, and scenic values. Spectacular red rock canyons and cliffs covered in pinion juniper forests hold geological and paleontological resources spanning 600 million years, as well as many cultural and historic sites. This vast area, dominated by the Uncompahgre Plateau's Escalante, Cottonwood, Big Dominguez and Little Dominguez Creeks drain into the 30 miles of the Gunnison River that flow through the NCA. The Gunnison River is designated critical habitat for two threatened fish species. Threatened plant species, and rare and diverse wildlife call the area home, including desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, golden eagle, mountain lion, black bear, and elk. The Massey parcel includes two miles of an alluvial bench along the Gunnison River. This section of the Gunnison River is listed as critical habitat for two federally endangered fish species. The parcel contains visible remnants of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, a site of historical significance, as well as other riparian and scenic resource values. The American Mountain Men parcel lies within Gibber Gulch, a magnificent, red-rock canyon. The convergence of four major habitat types on the parcel, as well as the presence of naturally-occurring seeps and woodland riparian corridors, provides excellent wildlife habitat and potential habitat for rare plant communities. Heritage resources on the property provide excellent opportunities for tourism, camping and self-guided interpretation.																							
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																						

**Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River
Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Recreation Management Area**

IDAHO		Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southeast Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls.		
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational, and wildlife resources within the Snake River corridors, predominately through the acquisition of conservation easements.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties available from willing sellers. All parcels face immediate threat from rural residential and resort development. Securing conservation easements from historic family farming/ranching operations is a priority.		
Partners	The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Teton Regional Land Trust.		
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bonneville Power Administration, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, local counties and municipalities, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Henrys Fork Foundation.		
Project Description	Born of snowmelt and springs among high ridges of Yellowstone country, the 42,900-acre Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River project is an area like no other in the West. Gliding through mountains, canyons, and meadows, and the vast farmlands of the Snake River plains; a 1980 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluation rated this area the most valuable, biodiverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho. The riparian corridor, lined with commanding cottonwood galleries and a lush shrub understory, sustains a broad variety of plants, fish, birds, and wildlife populations. It is the only home for the Federally-threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Idaho; is a world famous, blue ribbon fishery, supporting the largest wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout population outside of Yellowstone National Park; and provides multiple wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in North America took place on the South Fork in 1997. The area provides crucial habitat for 126 bird species (the majority of them neotropical migrants), including the majority of Idaho's bald eagle production (with 27 nesting territories) and has been designated as a Nationally Important Bird Area. Diverse recreational opportunities account for 337,000 recreational visits per year. According to a recent economic report fishing and boating within the project area supports 350 jobs and generates \$12 million in income¹. The scope of the project increased dramatically as a result of enormous public support and the residual impact from the 1997 100-year flood event. The project shares a contiguous boundary with the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, and serves as a national model for land conservation, strategically utilizing conservation easements in an effort to preserve the unique values of this area. ¹The Economic Values of Recreational Fishing & Boating to Visitors and Communities along the Upper Snake River, Dr. John Loomis, Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO (May 2005)		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	8,399	24,201,407
Exchange ²	40	40,000
Donation ²	N/A	3,683,450
Other	1,561	4,665,444
Partners	10,233	17,644,862
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,160	1,750,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	8,709	27,643,260

¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest

²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"

Red Cliffs National Conservation Area

UTAH		Washington County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southwest Utah, immediately north of St. George.		
Purpose	Consolidate land ownership within the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area to improve management of designated critical habitat for the Federally-listed threatened Mojave Desert tortoise.		
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of one of three available inholdings from highly motivated willing sellers to eliminate threats inconsistent with NCA management and provide for continued growth and development in neighboring communities.		
Partner	The Trust for Public Land.		
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Dept. of Natural Resources, Washington County.		
Project Description	Known for its spectacular red rock canyons and basaltic lava flows, the 45,000-acre Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA) is surrounded by the towering Pine Valley Mountains and the Dixie National Forest to the north and an arc of growing communities to the south. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, designated the Red Cliffs NCA to "conserve, protect, and enhance ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources." The NCA is a major component of the 62,000-acre Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, a multi-jurisdictional land base collaboratively managed by the BLM, the State of Utah, Washington County, and local municipalities since 1996 to protect populations and habitat of the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise and other at-risk native plant and animal species. Acquisition of inholdings within the NCA would satisfy goals addressed in the Mojave Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan (USFWS1994) related to the protection of tortoise populations and their critical habitat. The NCA boundary is adjacent to the Dixie National Forest and Snow Canyon State Park. The NCA is the largest block of undeveloped land contiguous to the second fastest-growing metropolitan area in the nation. St. George is projected to grow from its current 140,000 residents to 700,000 residents by 2050. The area offers the recreating public a wide variety of options, including camping and day use areas, challenges offered by more than 130 miles of non-motorized trails, and remote scenic vistas and solitude at Red Mountain Wilderness and Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness. In addition to LWCF appropriations, funding from specific land sale authority, land exchanges, and partnering with third party partners will be pursued..		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,853	13,231,983
Exchange ²	4,643	28,407,573
Donation ²	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	154	4,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	7,716	160,000,000

¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

OREGON		Jackson County	Congressional District: 2
Location	Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.		
Purpose	Consolidate checkerboard land ownership pattern within the Monument to conserve and restore native and endemic plants and habitats within the greater Klamath-Cascade eco-region.		
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of key lands from a highly-motivated forest products company in order to increase the connectivity of protected monument lands and biologic, geologic, and hydrologic resources.		
Partners	The Conservation Fund.		
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.		
Project Description	Fir forests, oak groves, wildflower meadows and steep canyons make the 53,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. A tremendous variety of plants and animals are found amidst the Monument's towering forests, sunlit groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The Monument is a bird sanctuary, with more than 200 species identified, including the Northern Spotted Owl, the Great Gray Owl, the Peregrine Falcon and the Willow Flycatcher. The targeted properties include a mix of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, other conifers and oak species. They also contain alpine meadows supporting wildflowers including the rare Greene's Mariposa Lily. The parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas and provide important connectivity within the Monument's ecosystem. Multiple properties include cold-water springs containing rare and endemic snails. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, western pond turtle and beaver. Several tracts include, abut, or are within the viewshed of a popular section of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$10,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,978	2,768,500
Exchange ²	0	0
Donation ²	0	0
Other	147	66,500
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	1,287	2,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	11,965	17,800,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest

² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

California Wilderness

CALIFORNIA		Imperial, Kern, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, San Bernardino and Tulare Counties	Congressional Districts: 1, 22, 25, 41, 51																																								
Location	All of California.		<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>106,000</td><td>21,750,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>105,000</td><td>19,500,000</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>83,000</td><td>16,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2013 (Core)</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>3,800</td><td>3,068,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>326,472</td><td>201,534,000</td></tr></table>		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	106,000	21,750,000	Exchange ²	105,000	19,500,000	Donation ²	83,000	16,000,000	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY2013 (Core)			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	3,800	3,068,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	326,472	201,534,000
Acquired to Date																																											
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Purchase	106,000	21,750,000																																									
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Pending Future Action																																											
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																									
Pending	326,472	201,534,000																																									
Purpose	Consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character, and increase opportunities for the public to experience primitive recreation.																																										
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties available from willing sellers. Parcels face immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential and suburban development, and unregulated off highway vehicle use.																																										
Partners	Mohave Desert Land Trust, Friends of the Desert Mountains, Wilderness Land Trust.																																										
Cooperators	The Nature Conservancy, The Wilderness Society, The Sierra Club, The Wildlands Conservancy, California State Lands Commission, The California Wilderness Coalition, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, California Native Plants Society, Pacific Crest Trail Association.																																										
Project Description	There are 88 designated Wilderness areas encompassing over 3.9 million acres of public land in California. The first 69 Wilderness areas were designated in southern California with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. Subsequently the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act, Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002, Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Act of 2006, and most recently the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 designated 19 additional Wilderness areas on BLM lands in California. These Wilderness areas stretch from the north coast of California to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to lands along the Mexican border. Over 37 million people are now living in California. These Wilderness areas offer places of solitude where people can experience freedom from our fast-paced industrialized society. They are places where people can renew the human spirit through association with the natural world and offer a respite from the pressure of an ever increasing urban lifestyle. These areas provide important habitat to a wide variety of animal and plant species, many threatened and endangered, and some Federally-listed species. Six Wilderness areas are transected by the 2,638-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and seven Wilderness areas are located adjacent to the Juan Bautista de Anza and Old Spanish National Historic Trails. Sixteen parcels are currently available for acquisition within nine Wilderness units.		¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest ² For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"																																								
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$35,000.																																								

California Coastal National Monument

CALIFORNIA		Humboldt and Mendocino Counties	Congressional District: 1																																							
Location	Northern California, approximately 50 miles southwest of Ukiah.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>2</td><td>600,000</td></tr><tr><td>Exchange²</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Donation²</td><td>1,132</td><td>7,260,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>579</td><td>433,500</td></tr><tr><td>Partners</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2013 (Core)</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase</td><td>366</td><td>4,500,000</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th></tr><tr><th>Method</th><th>Acres¹</th><th>Cost (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>Pending</td><td>61</td><td>2,500,000</td></tr></table> ¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest ²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2	600,000	Exchange ²	0	0	Donation ²	1,132	7,260,000	Other	579	433,500	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY2013 (Core)			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Purchase	366	4,500,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)	Pending	61	2,500,000
Acquired to Date																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Purchase	2	600,000																																								
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Purchase	366	4,500,000																																								
Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	61	2,500,000																																								
Purpose	Establish multiple contact areas to provide for public education and interpretation of the multiple resource and recreational values associated with the Monument.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	A unique oceanfront edgeholding parcel is currently available from a highly motivated willing seller. Coastal properties in California face immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development.																																									
Partners	The Trust for Public Land.																																									
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The California Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Board, Coastwalk California.																																									
Project Description	Located along the entire 1,100-mile California coastline, the California Coastal National Monument comprises more than 20,000 small islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles between Mexico and Oregon, covering approximately 1,000 acres of land. The creation of the Monument ensures the protection of these features extending from mean high tide to within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline. In an effort to meet the challenge of interpreting a predominately offshore Monument, the BLM seeks to establish a number of publically-accessible sites along the California coast where the resource and recreational values of the Monument can be better offered for public interpretation. Many of these contact areas have been developed within areas currently managed by BLM, however the length of the California coast and population demographics indicate the need for additional sites dedicated to better interpret the Monument to the public. In 2004 the BLM accepted donation of the neighboring 1,132-acre Stornetta parcel from The Nature Conservancy. Now known as the Stornetta Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) the property includes 2.5 miles of coastline, abuts the historic Point Arena Lighthouse and shares a common boundary with 760-acre Manchester Beach State Park. Acquisition of the Cypress Abbey parcel would link the Stornetta ACEC with the community of Point Arena, place two additional miles of coastline into public ownership and further completion of the California Coastal Trail. The property contains critical habitat for two endangered species, the Behrens' Silverspot Butterfly and the Point Arena subspecies of Mountain Beaver. Both species are only found on this stretch of the California coast. The Trust for Public Land has negotiated a leverage to fully cover the \$8M cost of this property.																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$15,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$15,000.																																								

Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern
Oregon National Historic Trail

OREGON		Clackamas and Multnomah Counties	Congressional Districts: 3 and 5
Location	Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland.		
Purpose	Preservation of the Sandy/Salmon River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values.		
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of two of nine available parcels from highly motivated willing sellers. Parcels face immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development and degrading land use practices.		
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.		
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed Council.		
Project Description	A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Sandy and Salmon Rivers descend from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl. The 29,000-acre Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non-motorized boating or floating. The area is easily accessible from metropolitan Portland, the Northwest's second largest population center. The Sandy River ACEC contains the route of the historic Barlow Trail Road, the western segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail and shares a common boundary with the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. PGE recently completed removal of their Bull Run hydroelectric project, including dams on both the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. Dam removal has restored the free flowing character of the Sandy River. Numerous projects designed to improve accessibility and enhance and restore habitat for listed species have been undertaken by BLM and its partners on and adjacent to recently acquired parcels within the project area. The two parcels targeted for funding have 1.5 miles of combined frontage on the Sandy River and the Salmon River (a tributary of the Sandy River).		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,500.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2,501	14,605,000
Exchange ²	3,548	15,761,730
Donation ²	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	1,500	6,660,115
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	210	2,000,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	550	4,200,000

¹ Includes fee and conservation easement interest

² For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area

NEVADA		Clark County	Congressional District: 3
Location	Southern Nevada, immediately west of metropolitan Las Vegas.		
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings to consolidate ownership and reduce environmental impacts, with special emphasis in the Calico Basin watershed.		
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat of rural residential and suburban redevelopment as existing modest and deteriorating homes are rebuilt and replaced.		
Partner	Managed by BLM.		
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Clark County, The Nature Conservancy, Friends of Red Rock, Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association.		
Project Description	Located 17 miles west of the Las Vegas Strip and visited by more than one million people each year, the 195,819-acre Red Rock Canyon was designated in 1990 as Nevada's first National Conservation Area (NCA). In marked contrast to a town geared to entertainment and gaming, Red Rock Canyon offers enticements of a different nature including a 13-mile scenic drive, more than 30 miles of hiking trails, rock climbing, horseback riding, mountain biking, road biking, picnic areas, nature observing and a state-of-the-art visitor center featuring interactive outdoor exhibits. The unique geologic features, plants and animals of Red Rock Canyon represent some of the best examples of the Mojave Desert. The requested funding would acquire a 2.5-acre parcel within Calico Basin, a small residential community located 15 miles west of the Las Vegas Strip. Wholly within the NCA, Calico Basin, once far from Las Vegas, is now minutes from sprawling residential, commercial and casino developments. The land ownership pattern of Calico Basin, heavily influenced by BLM "Small Tract Act" sales in the 1950's, includes a mixture of small-acreage house lots intermingled with public domain lands still managed by the BLM. The popularity of Calico Basin as a "jumping off" point for numerous backcountry trails and the recent redevelopment of BLM's Red Spring Day Use Area conflicts with redevelopment of the modest 1950's era homesites into gated, multi-million dollar estates. These changes are quickly altering the character of the area and compromising the remaining natural resource values. The goal is to acquire available properties and consolidate them with existing BLM-managed lands. If acquired, this property would be restored to a natural state and be a valuable asset in helping BLM meet the increasing recreational and educational needs of the NCA. Acquisition of this inholding would increase recreational opportunity, improve scenic values, enhance open space, improve the watershed, and provide habitat for multiple T&E species and Sensitive species.		
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.		

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	92	21,000,000
Exchange ²	22,000	44,000,000
Donation ²	439	2,800,000
Other	92	21,000,000
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2013 (Core)		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Purchase	2.5	500,000
Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres ¹	Cost (\$)
Pending	2,034	23,900,000

¹Includes fee and conservation easement interest²For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"

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Activity: Land Acquisition Subactivity: Inholding, Emergency and Hardship
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	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Emergencies & Hardships (\$000)	1,497	1,498	0	0	1,498	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Inholding, Emergency and Hardship land acquisition program is \$1,498,000 and 0 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Inholding, Emergency and Hardship land acquisition program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Inholding, Emergency, and Hardship purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will respond to field requests for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funding as they are submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau will continue to focus on acquisitions that conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Acquisition (\$000)	1,875	1,877	+17	+1,106	3,000	+1,123
FTE	11	11	0	0	11	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Acquisition Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Increase	+1,106	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,106	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is \$3,000,000 and 11 FTE, a program change of +\$1,106,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Increase (+\$1,106,000) – Program increase will cover increased costs for new collaborative projects and initiatives. In addition, the BLM will focus on building program capacity through training and mentoring to provide skills into the future.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Acquisition Management program completes the administrative tasks necessary for the Land Acquisition program to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition Management program funds are used for title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and private parties.

The BLM closely monitors funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs typically range between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local

communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming transactionally involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the BLM will complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Land acquisition		0001	21	21	22
Acquisition management		0002	2	2	3
Total new obligations		0900	23	23	25
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	20	19	18
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, discretionary:					
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1101	22	22	34
Appropriation, discretionary (total)		1160	22	22	34
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee					
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	42	41	52
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	19	18	27
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1					
(gross)		3000	2	3	6
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	23	23	25
Outlays (gross)		3040	-22	-20	-28
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	3	6	3
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	3	6	3

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
Budget authority, gross	4000		22	22	34
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010		0	6	9
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011		22	14	19
Outlays, gross (total)	4020		22	20	28
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070		22	22	34
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080		22	20	28
Budget authority, net (total)	4180		22	22	34
Outlays, net (total)	4190		22	20	28
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111		1	1	1
Land and structures	1320		22	22	24
Total new obligations	9999		23	23	25
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)					
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Purchases and sales of land and structures for					
Federal use:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority	1340-01		22	22	34
Outlays	1340-02		22	20	28
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001		11	11	11
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources	1000				33,575

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$112,043,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181) provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701)* note) provides that if any provision of *FLPMA* is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR Counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28 provided one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program provided an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206) authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Oregon and California Grant Lands												
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition												
Acquisition Mgt.	3	314	3	310	+3	+0	+0	+0	3	313	0	+3
Total, Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	3	314	3	310	+3	+0	+0	+0	3	313	0	+3
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance												
Operations	20	2,120	20	2,081	+0	+0	-20	-2,081	0	0	-20	-2,081
Annual Maintenance	56	7,977	56	7,864	+0	+0	-56	-7,864	0	0	-56	-7,864
Deferred Maintenance	3	1,039	3	1,039	+0	-1,039	-3	+0	0	0	-3	-1,039
Operations and Annual Maintenance	[76]	[10,097]	[76]	[9,945]	+85	+0	+0	+9,945	76	10,030	0	+10,030
Total, Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	79	11,136	79	10,984	+85	-1,039	-79	+0	76	10,030	-79	-954
Western Oregon Resources Management												
Forest Management	273	31,666	273	32,060	+301	+0	+3	+1,500	276	33,861	+3	+1,801
Reforestation & Forest Development	156	24,038	156	23,622	+150	+0	-6	-1,211	150	22,561	-6	-1,061
Other Forest Resources	262	37,472	262	36,616	+330	+0	+0	+0	262	36,946	0	+330
Resource Management Planning	27	3,753	36	5,601	+34	+0	+0	+0	36	5,635	0	+34
Total, Western Oregon Resources Management	718	96,929	727	97,899	+815	+0	-3	+289	724	99,003	-3	+1,104
Western Oregon Information & Data Systems												
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	14	2,124	14	1,923	+18	+0	+0	+0	14	1,941	0	+18
Total, Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	14	2,124	14	1,923	+18	+0	+0	+0	14	1,941	0	+18

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System												
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	9	831	9	748	+8	+0	+0	+0	9	756	0	+8
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	9	831	9	748	+8	+0	+0	+0	9	756	0	+8
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	823	111,334	832	111,864	+929	-1,039	-82		826	112,043	-82	+179

JUSTIFICATION OF FIXED COSTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Pay Raise and Pay-Related Changes	2011	2012 Change	2013 Change
Calendar Year 2010 Quarter 4	-		
Calendar Year 2011 Quarters 1-3	-		
Calendar Year 2011 Quarter 4		+0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarters 1-3		+0	
Calendar Year 2012 Quarter 4			+0
Calendar Year 2013 Quarters 1-3			259
Non-Foreign Area COLA Adjustment to Locality Pay		+0	
Change in Number of Paid Days			+290
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans		[+264]	+380

Numbers in brackets indicate amounts absorbed by the agency in FY 2012.

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION

The Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands. BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity including soil and water restoration projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands comprise 2.4 million acres that are managed with this appropriation. Resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) are managed under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and managed with U.S. Forest Service funds. Receipts generated from U.S. Forest Service activities on these lands, however, are returned to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act. The O&C appropriation has five budget activities that are summarized below that fund the implementation of the BLM's resource management plans (RMP's) and support resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.
- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** - Provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. Efforts are focused on maintaining the transportation system that is necessary for effective implementation of the district's RMPs. Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Beginning in 2013, deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects will no longer be funded through this budget activity, but instead will be funded through the Management for Land and Resources Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements budget subactivity.
- ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** – Provides for preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation and restoration techniques; managing wildlife habitat; and maintaining or improving water and air quality.
- ***Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems*** - Provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.

- **Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas** – Provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar Congressionally-designated areas in western Oregon.

O&C LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON (ACRES)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,800
CBWR Lands	74,500
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	2,398,800
U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,700
Special Act O&C Lands	29,700
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,400

ADDITIONAL FUNDING METHODS

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, there are two Permanent Operating Fund Appropriations that are available for use that do not require annual appropriation action. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as outlined in Chapter XI – Permanent Operating Funds, 2013 Budget Justification.

MANAGEMENT OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of forested O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in western Oregon. The BLM has practiced sustainable forest management, as outlined in the O&C Act of 1937, which includes a provision for the western Oregon counties to receive shares of timber sale receipts. In the late 1970's, U.S. Forest Service researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the northern spotted owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. The northern spotted owl was listed as threatened June 26, 1990, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, citing loss of old-growth habitat. BLM modified management of forested lands in response, reducing the annual timber sale volumes and thus reducing receipts to counties.

Soon after the listing of the owl, President Clinton convened a group of scientists called the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team. Their Assessment report in July, 1993, led to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) in April, 1994, which amended BLM and US Forest Service land use plans within the range of the northern spotted owl. This plan set out land use allocations and standards and guidelines for management designed to

contribute to the recovery of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets and to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. Under the NWFP, agencies are required to survey and manage for rare, uncommon, or little known species of plants and animals.

The BLM has managed the O&C lands under the NWFP since 1994. The change in management resulting from the NWFP has not been without controversy. BLM timber sales have been litigated by both the environmental and industry communities. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (and as amended) allowed Counties to opt for a federal payment rather than a portion of timber receipts. This legislation has currently expired.

Despite the challenges, the BLM is committed to the management of public forests in the Pacific Northwest to reach multiple goals: contribute to the restoration of functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests; conserve old-growth forests and trees; assist in the recovery of threatened species; provide economic opportunities to help sustain local communities; and maintain a highly skilled workforce and milling infrastructure.

A number of processes are underway at this time in order to meet these challenges.

In July, 2009, the Western Oregon Plan Revisions (2008 RODs/RMPs), finalized in December, 2008, were withdrawn by the Secretary because he determined the process was legally flawed for failure to complete consultation under the Endangered Species Act. The decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs was accompanied with the direction to revert back to managing the O&C lands under the Northwest Forest Plan (1995 RODs/RMP). The BLM subsequently designed a timber sale program of work for 2009 through 2012 that is consistent with the 1995 RODs/RMPs, Northwest Forest Plan, the Endangered Species Act, and other laws and regulations. Forest restoration is one of the goals of the forest plan, and is emphasized where appropriate in the context of the timber sale planning process.

BLM management plans in western Oregon continue to be the target of litigation from both conservation and industry groups, resulting in a complicated and changing legal framework under which managers must attempt to implement projects. Despite those challenges, BLM continues to meet the targets associated with our appropriated budgets.

In October, 2009, Director Abbey and the late FWS Director Sam Hamilton convened the interdisciplinary Western Oregon Task Force. The task force was composed of employees from the BLM, FWS, National Marine Fisheries Service and Forest Service, with backgrounds in a range of resource disciplines. This task force examined the Western Oregon Plan Revisions process and the long-standing challenges of managing the forests for multiple goals. The task force issued recommendations that the BLM and other federal agencies have been working on in order to find new approaches for forest management.

In December 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar set in motion a plan to apply the principles of ecological restoration, as suggested by Drs. Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin, on BLM lands. This ongoing initiative is exploring ways to restore ecological processes and address economic issues in southwest Oregon. The BLM is currently working on three pilot projects in various stages of development, in the Medford, Roseburg, and Coos Bay Districts, with input and leadership from Professors Johnson and Franklin. The projects seek to demonstrate a landscape level approach to forest ecosystem restoration through active management, to restore more functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests, while recovering threatened species and providing needed employment opportunities.

The FWS is assisting in development and review of the restoration efforts, and the BLM is using a variety of means to inform, educate and involve stakeholders who care about public land management, to stimulate collaboration across the spectrum. The Medford District recently sold their first timber sale in 2011 from the pilot, and the other two districts will be offering sales from their pilots in 2012.

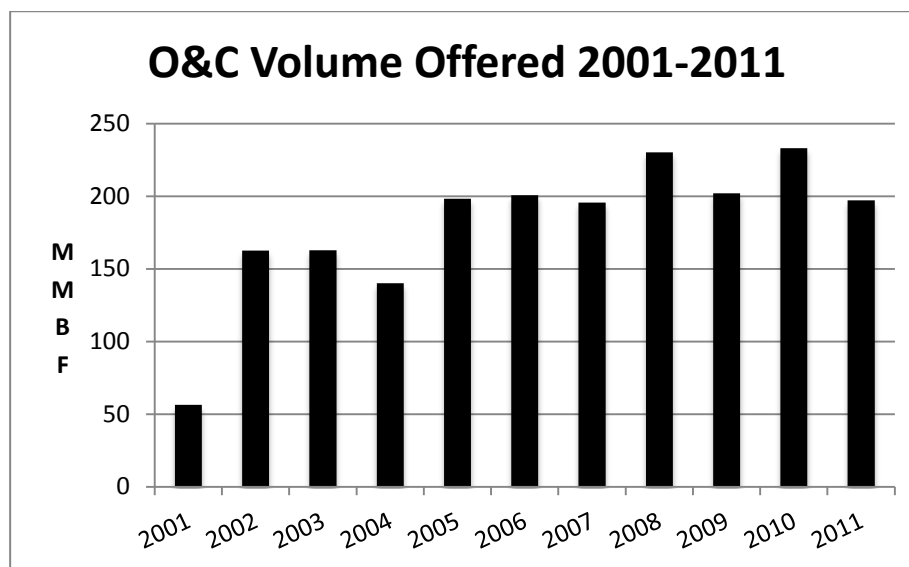
In July 2011, a Settlement Agreement for Survey and Manage was finalized, which reinstated the January 2001 ROD for Survey and Manage, revised the 2001 species list, and added exemptions for pre-disturbance surveys for some activities. Harvest of stands greater than 80 years of age will require species surveys, and often times, protection of documented sites. The FWS issued their Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl in June 2011.

The Oregon BLM is moving forward with a new planning effort for the six west-side Oregon districts in 2012. The Oregon BLM anticipates initiating the planning process in 2012 with a Notice of Intent to Revise Resource Management Plans to be published in the Federal Register.

As BLM prepares to revise its land management plans for western Oregon forests, there are several recent events that could be used as a foundation for future planning including the work by FWS on the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and upcoming Critical Habitat designation, information gained by the Secretary's pilot projects, and an interim report by Professors Franklin and Johnson ("Southwest Oregon Secretarial Pilot Projects on BLM Lands; Our Experience So Far and Broader Considerations for Long-term Plans," expected in Spring, 2012. .

TIMBER HARVEST TARGETS AND VOLUMES

The long-term annual timber target or allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) is 203 MMBF. Additional volume from the reserve land use allocations does not count towards the ASQ target but will contribute to the Bureau target of timber volume sold in each fiscal year. The timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the tables below are for BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations.



**BLM O&C ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY –
TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED UNDER THE NWFP**

Year	Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Target 1995-2013 MMBF			ASQ Matrix Volume Offered MMBF	LSR and RR Volume Offered MMBF	Total Volume Offered MMBF	Total Volume Offered MMBF
	OR	CA	Total ASQ				
1995	118	15	133	127.3	*	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	*	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212.0	*	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	*	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	*	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	*	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1	204	56.4	*	0.1	56.5
2002	203	1	204	162.5	*	0.4	162.9
2003	203	1	204	162.7	*	0.0	162.7
2004	203	1	204	140.0	*	0.1	140.1
2005	203	1	204	163.0	35	7.7	205.9
2006	203	1	204	168.0	33	0.6	201.2
2007	203	1	204	138.0	58	3.2	198.8
2008	203	1	204	174.0	56	0.8	236.8
2009	203	1	204	154.0	48	0.8	202.8
2010	203	1	204	174.0	60	0.8	233.8
2011	203	1	204	143.0	54	0.8	197.8
2012 est.	203	1	204	142.0	51	0.8	193.8
2013 est.	203	1	204	146.0	51	0.8	197.8

NOTE: Some totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: This table displays lands in California that are not part of the O&C grant lands, but are within the area of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP).

*** Between 1995 and 2004 LSR and RR volume was not reported as volume offered.*

O&C REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

O&C timber receipts used for O&C payments are derived from the harvest of timber on the O&C grant lands managed by the BLM as well as the controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. While the O&C Act of 1937 governs sustained yield management of all BLM lands in western Oregon, receipts derived from the sale of timber on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and Public Domain lands in western Oregon are not considered O&C receipts.

The economic downturn in the construction industry in the United States reduced the demand for wood products and cause financial hardship for many timber purchasers. In October of 2009, the Secretary of the Interior directed the BLM to extend a limited-time offer to negotiate cancellation of certain existing timber sale contracts to avoid purchaser default and subsequent loss of industry infrastructure. There were 45 requests for mutual cancellation received in western Oregon and 28 of these contracts have been cancelled through mutual agreement. The BLM reoffered 8 of these cancelled sales in fiscal year 2011, and is planning on offering 8 of these sales in fiscal year 2012 to the extent possible.

Due to a shortage of new timber offered for sale from other lands in the Pacific Northwest, sales offered in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 were sought out by the industry and many purchasers began operations immediately following approval of the contract. Since the bid price for these sales is based on current market conditions, purchasers are able to operate on them and thus maintain their logging and sawmilling infrastructure in the region.

TIMBER RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON BLM LANDS (Million \$)						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 est.	2013 est.
O&C Grant Lands						
Regular Sales	13.0	14.2	9.7	11.6	10	10
Salvage Sales	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.9
Subtotal	17.3	19.7	12.9	14.3	13.9	13.9
CBWR Lands						
Regular Sales	0.3	0.2	.8	0	0.6	0.6
Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	0.3	0.2	0.8	0	0.7	0.7
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund						
PD, O&C, and CBWR	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.1
Stewardship Contract Excess Proceeds						
PD, O&C, and CBWR	0	.1	0	0.1	0	0
Total Receipts	28.0	25.2	18.0	18.4	18.5	16.7

TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2011, the balance has declined to approximately \$7.8 million, from a 2010 balance of \$8.3 million. A spend-down plan has been implemented to bring the Fund balance down to approximately \$5.8 million by the end of fiscal year 2013. This carryover balance offsets irregular yearly deposits caused by fluctuations in timber market conditions. A balance at the end of the year is necessary to permit continued use of the Fund to meet the Fund's annual objective of rebuilding the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

PAYMENTS TO THE O&C COUNTIES

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II)* were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (4 percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Fund, which are deposited into those accounts.

Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted for inflation. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 expired in 2006 and final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28 provided payments for one additional year.

Also under the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000, the BLM worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees, which reviewed over 1,024 restoration projects and recommended 591 projects for implementation worth approximately \$42.8 million.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012. As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as “transition” payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent. The payments made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used a formula based on several factors that include acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in FY2012, of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. The FY 2013 payment is proposed for \$294 million.

PAYMENT TO WESTERN OREGON COUNTIES (MILLION \$)			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78.6	\$0.6	\$79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.9
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0	0	0
2002	108.7	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.5
2012*	39.7	0.3	40.0
* The payments in 2012 are based on P.L. 106-303 as amended by P.L. 110-343.			

For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013		Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	
Acquisition Mgmt.	\$	314	310	+3	0	+3
	FTE	3	3	0	0	0
Total Activity	\$	314	310	+3	0	+3
	FTE	3	3	0	0	0

The 2013 Budget Request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Activity is \$313,000 and 3 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in the Acquisition program is used to acquire and protect federal access rights to public lands in western Oregon. The primary objective for the O&C acquisition program is to provide legal access to BLM timber sales. Access is the legal right to cross non-federal land to reach public lands. It is estimated that there are nearly 5,000 separate tracts of land administered by the BLM in the O&C area which require some form of access for proper management and protection. Access is obtained by the BLM through negotiated purchase of perpetual easements or by acquisition (fee purchase) or condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to acquire lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development, including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations	\$	2,120	2,081	0	-2,081	0	[-2,081]
	FTE	20	20	0	-20	0	[-20]
Annual Maintenance	\$	7,977	7,864	0	-7,864	0	[-7,864]
	FTE	56	56	0	-56	0	[-56]
Deferred Maintenance	\$	1,039	1,039	0	-1,039	0	-1,039
	FTE	3	3	0	-3	0	-3
Operations and Annual Maintenance	\$	[10,097]	[9,945]	+85	+9,945	10,030	+85
	FTE	[76]	[76]	0	0	76	0
Total Activity	\$	11,136	10,984	+85	-1,039	10,030	-954
	FTE	79	79	0	-79	76	-3

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity is \$10,030,000 and 76 FTE, a net reduction of -\$1,039 and -3 FTE from the 2012 enacted level. The net reduction includes a transfer of -\$1,039,000 and -3 FTE from this activity to the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources account. The BLM anticipates increasing overall efficiency in program management, reducing the FTE from 3 to 1. In 2013, BLM will consolidate the operations and annual maintenance subactivities into a new subactivity, reflecting a program transfer of \$9,945,000, from the Operations subactivity and the Annual Maintenance subactivity, to the proposed Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

BLM facilities in western Oregon include administrative sites, large visitor centers, radio repeater buildings, restrooms, warehouses, storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, as well as roads, and bridges. The BLM has been working to relocate and upgrade many of its facilities in order to reduce health and safety risks, meet environmental requirements, or comply with building codes and standards.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program sustains the condition of facilities and the transportation system by performing preventative and corrective maintenance to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety

standards, and protects the public's investment. The BLM conducts condition assessments on facilities and transportation systems to identify annual and deferred maintenance needs.

The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include the following:

- **Administrative Facilities** - In western Oregon, the BLM maintains 65 administrative sites with 162 buildings, including office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, and well houses. Included in these facilities are 71 water systems, 113 sewer systems, and 46 electrical distribution systems.
- **Recreation Sites** - The principal goal of recreation site maintenance is to protect visitor safety and resource values at 170 recreation sites with 350 buildings in western Oregon. In 2013, the program will continue to provide garbage disposal, service sanitation facilities, safe drinking water, as well as repair and maintenance of facilities, and mitigate hazards. The BLM has 18 recreation sites in western Oregon participating in the Recreation Fee program. Fee collections will be returned to these sites in 2013 to address critical maintenance needs.
- **Transportation** - The western Oregon transportation system consists of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems. Maintenance work is completed on high-priority roads, trails, and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and to carry out BLM management objectives. Most system roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance, as well as appropriated funds.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations (\$000)	2,120	2,081	+0	-2,081	0	[-2,081]
FTE	20	20		-20	0	[-20]
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Road Maintenance (9110)	75	88	+0	+0	88	+0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Funds to O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity	-2,081	-20
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,081	-20

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Western Oregon Operations program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net change of -\$2,081,000 and -20 FTE from the 2012 enacted level due to an internal program transfer. Beginning in 2013, BLM is proposing to fund Western Oregon Operations in the new O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity. Please review the O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity write-up for a further discussion of this change.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Annual Maintenance (\$000)	7,977	7,864	+0	-7,864	0	[-7,864]
FTE	56	56		-56	0	[-56]

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Funds to O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity	-7,864	-56
TOTAL, Program Changes	-7,864	-56

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Western Oregon Annual Maintenance program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net change of -\$7,864,000 and -56 FTE from the 2012 enacted level due to an internal program transfer. Beginning in 2013, BLM is proposing to fund Western Oregon Annual Maintenance in the new O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity. Please review the O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity write-up for a further discussion of this change.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance (\$000)	1,039	1,039	0	-1,039	0	-1,039
FTE	3	3		-3	0	-3

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer to MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity	-1,039	-3
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,039	-1

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Western Oregon Deferred Maintenance program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net change of -\$1,039,000 and -3 FTE from the 2012 enacted level. Beginning in 2013, BLM is proposing to fund Western Oregon deferred maintenance in the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. Please review the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements write-up in Section IV for a further discussion of this change.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations and Annual Maintenance

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations and Annual Maintenance (\$000)	[10,097]	[9,945]	+85	+9,945	10,030	+85
FTE	[76]	[76]		+0	76	+0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Funds from O&C Operations and O&C Annual Maintenance Subactivities	+9,945	+76
TOTAL, Program Changes	+9,945	+76

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance program is \$10,030,000 and 76 FTE, a net change of +\$9,945 and +76 FTE from the 2012 enacted level. The net change includes an internal transfer of +\$9,945,000 and +76 FTE into this new subactivity from the former Operations subactivity (\$2,081,000 and 20 FTE) and the former Annual Maintenance subactivity (\$7,864,000 and 56 FTE). Overall, the combined funding for the former O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance program is equal to the 2012 enacted level, with an adjustment for fixed costs.

Create New O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity (+\$9,945,000/ +76 FTE)

- The funding for this new subactivity comes from the consolidation of the O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance programs. The consolidation will promote program management efficiencies and better recognize the overlap between the type of work that is funded and performed within these two programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components - Operations

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program provides for the maintenance of 170 recreational facilities within the O&C lands of western Oregon. Operational activities include functional utilities (electricity, water and sewer), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including

personnel to perform these activities. Fully operational, clean, and pleasant appearance of recreational facilities is important to the public.

Developed recreation sites utilize hosts and volunteers to assist maintenance personnel in fee collection, security, maintaining restrooms, trails, and campgrounds during high seasonal use periods, May through September. Recreational areas including dispersed sites that are open year-round are maintained to a lesser degree during low use periods due to weather conditions such as seasonal rain, wind, or snow. Eighteen of the 170 recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program.

Program Components – Annual Maintenance

Annual maintenance activities help maintain the BLM's investment in the transportation network, assure the roads function as designed, preserve public safety, and minimize environmental impacts especially relating to water quality and soil erosion. BLM manages and is responsible for maintenance on approximately 14,200 miles of BLM road in western Oregon; 235 administrative and recreation sites with 512 buildings; and 3 dams. Annual maintenance activities focus on: 1) cleaning and repairing sites and buildings for safe public use, 2) keeping access roads open and serviceable for all users, and 3) cleaning/repairing bridges and other road structures that receive the greatest public and commercial use. Roads are needed for access to BLM recreation and administrative sites, commercial uses, school bus routes and emergency vehicle routes, and access to private and other local, state, and federal lands. Roads have the potential to cause environmental damage due to excess surface erosion and sediment movement.

Western Oregon's annual maintenance program's first priority is to perform maintenance on major access roads; roads with active Federal, State or private timber haul; and roads that provide access to developed recreation sites and other important administrative complexes. Sharing of equipment and resources between BLM District offices has produced efficiencies for accomplishing maintenance targets.

Program Process Improvements

Periodic maintenance reviews are performed within each district to assure the maintenance work meets or exceeds district expectations and is within established budgets. Districts are also required to complete annual Maintenance Operation Plans (MOP's) to show their planned work. Costs can then be monitored against the planned targets by WO, state, and district program leads to determine the effectiveness of the maintenance program.

Critical Factors

The following factors can impact program performance:

- Heavy rains during the winter season can cause maintenance priorities to change, sometimes requiring a change from the original planned program of work.
- Closures during fire season can redirect priorities for road maintenance to coastal locations
- State of Oregon Parks and Recreation surveys indicate that public use of BLM's recreational facilities and the roads accessing them is increasing.

Prioritization System

Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually using a Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). This prioritization is based on roads and facilities that are

essential to the districts and have the highest impact on the health and safety of employees, contractors, and the general public. The District Maintenance Organizations then schedule their work based on the workforce and equipment needed to perform the prioritized tasks. Emergency repair work that is identified as high priority work by the district is completed as soon as the district is notified of funding being available. The road maintenance organization encourages sharing of equipment and personnel between districts to accomplish high priority work where additional workforce or equipment are needed. Partnerships consisting of maintenance agreements with counties or other local organizations are utilized as needed.

Other Funding Sources

Most system roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or “fee roads,” are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance, as well as appropriated funds. Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C recreation management program, use fees, and the NLCS program.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management program proposes to:

- Complete routine annual maintenance of 50 buildings at recreation sites
- Complete annual maintenance on 87 bridges
- Complete routine annual maintenance of 137 buildings at BLM administrative sites
- Perform road maintenance on 1,866 miles of roads
- Complete routine annual maintenance on 51 administrative sites
- Conduct operational maintenance on 31 recreation buildings in six O&C Districts
- Conduct operational maintenance consisting of grounds upkeep for landscaping camping and picnic sites, shelters, interpretive displays, wells, and waste stations at 57 recreation sites.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs &Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forest Mgmt.	\$	31,666	32,060	+301	+1,500	33,861	+1,801
	FTE	273	273	0	+3	276	+3
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$	24,038	23,622	+150	-1,211	22,561	-1,061
	FTE	156	156	0	-6	150	-6
Other Forest Resources	\$	37,472	36,616	+330	0	36,946	+330
	FTE	262	262	0	0	262	0
Resource Mgmt. Planning	\$	3,753	5,601	+34	0	5,635	+34
	FTE	27	36	0	0	36	0
Total Activity	\$	96,929	97,899	+815	+289	99,003	+1,104
	FTE	718	727	0	-3	724	-3

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Resources Management activity is \$99,003,000 and 724 FTE, a net program change of +\$289,000 and -3 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Resources Management program provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program is focused on the multiple objectives of restoring and maintaining the ecological health of forested watersheds and aquatic resources; providing a well-distributed system of large blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat for the benefit of Bureau sensitive and Federally listed species that depend on older forest conditions; and providing a sustainable supply of timber products.

The O&C forestry program is implementing the strategic direction to pursue desired outcomes that are based in active management. Through BLM's active forest management, forest landscapes are resilient, and terrestrial and aquatic species are conserved. In addition, these landscapes support sustainable communities and provide for their health and safety. The forestry program achieves multiple objectives that focus on active management that produce forest health and resiliency, wildlife habitat development, species recovery, and community support by way of timber outputs and jobs.

The Bureau focuses on developing landscape level solutions to resource management issues and actively collaborates with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies as well as private organizations and individuals during the planning and implementation of management activities on Bureau administered lands. The BLM often develops forest management projects using a landscape or watershed approach to determine the appropriate suite of treatment activities. At the landscape planning scale an integrated approach is taken to addressing multiple objectives such as timber production, fuels reduction, and fish and wildlife habitat considerations. This integrated approach can be an efficient model for accomplishing a variety of on-the-ground treatments.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forest Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forest Management (\$000)	31,666	32,060	+301	+1,500	33,861	+1,801
FTE	273	273		+3	276	+3
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Timber Pipeline Restoration (58xx)	4,048	3,883	0	-1,773	2,110	-1,773
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recy (5900)	3,793	4,603	0	+213	4,816	+213
Major Program IT Investments:						
Legacy Rehost (LR2000)	58	60	0	0	60	0
Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) Data Prep Software	83	0	0	0	0	0
Collection and Billing System (CBS)	50	50	0	0	50	0

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Forest Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Increase Funding for Secretary's W. Oregon Strategy	+1,500	+3
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,500	+3

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Forest Management program is \$33,861,000 and 276 FTE, a program change of +\$1,500,000 and +3 FTE.

Increase Base Funding for Secretary's W. Oregon Strategy (+\$1,500,000) - The Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy focuses on increasing the volume of timber offered for sale, supporting key resource management planning objectives, increasing surveys of rare, uncommon or endangered species; facilitating joint development and implementation of a revised recovery plan for the northern spotted owl; and providing for landscape-level timber sale project environmental analysis.

The 2013 requested increase of \$1,500,000 will increase the volume of timber offered for sale in the fiscal year, and will be directed among the 6 western Oregon districts to perform work in timber sale planning, layout and design, engineering, and sale appraisal. This will result in a 4 million board foot increase in the 2013 O&C volume offered, from 193 million board feet in 2012 to 197 million in 2013. Because the process of offering timber at auction is on a 3 to 5 year

planning cycle, there is a delay between an initial increase in budget and realization of completed timber sales. Therefore, the full impact of the increase will be felt in the volume offered in 2014.

This increased volume offered in 2013 and out years supports the economic objectives of the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy for BLM forestland in western Oregon by providing an annual sale harvest more similar to the amount offered in the years immediately prior to the July, 2009, withdrawal of the revised resource management plans.

It is expected that implementation of the pilot projects (based on Professor Norm Johnson's and Professor Jerry Franklin's restoration principles) will demonstrate a landscape level approach to forest ecosystem restoration through active management that could be a possible alternative in the future for managing forests using their "early successional harvest" strategy. The Medford pilot project has been sold and harvest has been initiated. The Roseburg and Coos Bay pilots are expected to be sold in 2012 with harvesting initiated in 2012 or 2013.

Performance Change

O&C FOREST MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 1: Manage timber and forest products resources									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	292	270	296	220	240	223	209	-14	239
Comment: The net reduction of 14 MMBF in 2013 planned performance is due to a reduction of 18 MMBF in the public domain and an increase of 4 MMBF in O&C (Public domain 12 MMBF, O&C 197 MMBF).									
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management									

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM often develops forest management projects using a landscape or watershed approach to determining the suite of treatment activities. At the landscape planning scale, an integrated approach is taken to addressing multiple objectives such as timber production, fuels reduction, and fish and wildlife habitat considerations.

The Western Oregon Forest Management program includes all costs associated with management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests and woodlands on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

The Western Oregon Forest Management program includes:

- Forest landscape planning;
- Forest inventory,
- Trespass prevention and investigation,
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements,
- Restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure,
- The sale of timber and other forest and vegetative products including such products as fuel wood, biomass, ornamentals, medicinal plants, and edibles such as fruits and fungi.

New Energy Frontier - The Western Oregon Forest Management program also supports the Secretary's New Energy Frontier Initiative. The Western Oregon timber sale program regularly makes biomass available to timber sale purchasers in the form of logging residue and actively promotes the sale of firewood to the general public for domestic heating. Land treatment service contracts are now required to allow for removal of biomass material from project areas when available and economically feasible.

Right-of-Way Agreement Program - BLM continues to manage its long-standing reciprocal right-of-way agreement program in western Oregon, providing access to the geographically intermingled owners of private timberland, while securing access for BLM management and the public to the O&C lands.

Integrated Vegetation Management Group - The Forest Management program cooperates with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group (IVMG) to support projects that overlap Forest Service and BLM lands. The IVMG consists of representatives from National Forest Systems, State and Private Forestry, the USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station, and the Bureau of Land Management in the disciplines of fire and fuels management, soil and water, air quality, wildlife, range, silviculture, biomass utilization/forest products, and GIS. Membership in the group is not restricted to these disciplines.

Long Term Vision

The BLM's lands and realty program will remain a priority in western Oregon, including administration of logging road right-of-way permits and reciprocal right-of-way agreements, communication site management, land sales and exchanges, realty compliance inspection, and trespass abatement.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, BLM will increase the sale target by 4 MMBF from the 2012 planned performance target. In 2013, the O&C Forest Management program proposes to:

- Offer 197 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale
- Inventory 500 acres of forest and woodland vegetation
- Improve forest health on approximately 2,000 acres with restoration sales
- Harvest 180 MMBF of volume under contract from the current and previous year's operational timber sales (normal 3-year contracts)

The BLM's ability to meet these performance targets in 2013 may be affected by the ruling on the appeal for the 2011 Settlement Agreement for Survey and Manage. The ruling has the potential to impact the program of work, as do continued challenges in project level NEPA regarding Survey & Manage and red tree vole analysis.

The BLM's ability to meet these performance targets in 2013 may also be affected by the *NEDC v. Brown* (State of Oregon) litigation where the plaintiff alleges that non-point source discharges from ditches and culverts associated with the timber hauling roads are point source discharges. A Ninth Circuit Panel decision held that logging road discharges require point source pollution discharge permits. This would classify them as industrial storm water discharges subject to EPA Phase I NPDES permitting. The State of Oregon requested review by the Supreme Court. In December 2011, the Supreme Court asked the Solicitor General to file a brief expressing the view of the United States. In December 2011, PL 112-74 provided temporary relief until September 2012 that blocks the EPA or state regulators from requiring clean water permits for timber roads.

Performance Overview

O&C FOREST MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 1: Manage timber and forest products resources									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	86% 174/ 203	31% 155/ 502	86% 174/203	70% 142/ 203	70% 143/ 203	70% 140/ 203	72% 146/ 203	+2%	74% 150/ 203
Comment: Cost per million board foot (MMBF) is based on the total program cost divided by the annual target.									
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	292	270	296	220	240	223	209	-14	239
Comment: The net reduction of 14 MMBF in 2013 planned performance is due to a reduction of 18 MMBF in the public domain and an increase of 4 MMBF in O&C (Public domain 12 MMBF, O&C 197 MMBF).									
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management									
Supporting Bureau Measure									
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. (BUR)	\$181	\$228	\$182	\$225	\$217	\$200	\$200	\$0	\$200
**O&C timber inventory has two components: (1) Routine stand exams for timber sale planning that runs about 5,000 acres per year; and (2) Current Vegetation Survey (CVS) plot re-measurement (extensive forest inventory) that occurs every three years with accomplishments lapsing over into the next FY. For this reason, the acreage target for inventory acres fluctuates from year to year. Funding for CVS inventory may come from several programs and is not uniformly distributed between programs on an annual basis.									

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Reforestation & Forest Development (\$000)	24,038	23,622	+150	-1,211	22,561	-1,061
FTE	156	156		-6	150	-6

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• General Program Decrease	-1,211	-6
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,211	-6

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program resulted is \$22,561,000 and 150 FTE, a program change of -\$1,211,000 and -6 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$1,211,000/ -6 FTE) The proposed funding reduction would delay or reduce forest vegetation inventories, reforestation treatments, stand maintenance and improvement treatments, monitoring, and inventory for the presence of noxious or invasive weed species from the level completed in 2012. The reduction would not have an effect on the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy for forest management in the short term.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Western Oregon Reforestation & Forest Development program includes all costs associated with reforestation and forest development on the Public Lands (O&C, CBWR, and PD) in Western Oregon. This includes reforestation-related tasks as well as those associated with intermediate stand management and forest health treatments in young growth forest stands. This program sustains forest management and forest restoration through active management to achieve healthy and productive watersheds.

The BLM engages in several collaborative efforts to maintain and enhance ecosystem function such as the Medford Small Log Collaborative, Consolidated Seed Orchard MOU, Tillamook Watershed restoration projects, collaborative LiDAR acquisition and testing, Klamath Falls juniper utilization, sage grouse habitat restoration, and science support for research conducted by the USGS and USFS Research Stations.

The focus areas for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program include:

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities on commercial and non-commercial forest lands that result in the establishment of young stands including habitat restoration activities in riparian and other reserve areas.
- Intermediate stand management activities in young growth forests that promote forest growth, health, value enhancement, risk reduction and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat requirements, and fire recovery.
- Forest health treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and insects in order to maintain healthy and productive forests.
- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that document the success of active management in achieving stand objectives while providing for the sustainable harvest of timber.
- Support for non-native and noxious weed management in other programs including timber harvest, biomass recovery, and fuels management.
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate coordination with other programs.
- Participation in regional research cooperative sciences with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities to support research on developing technologies and management activities.
- Coordination of technology transfer and training programs that provide direct support for the silviculture program staff.
- Production of seed and seedlings better adapted to the potential effects of climate change and potential species migration.

BLM will continue to participate in the Secretary's pilot projects in the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Medford BLM Districts. Participation will include development of site-specific prescriptions, provision of baseline information for effectiveness monitoring and support of stewardship opportunities in non-commercial stands.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation

The BLM's Reforestation and Forest Development program is implementing the Cooperative Landscape Conservation Adaptation Initiative through climate change management planning and carbon sequestration. The BLM participates with the Task Force on Adapting Forests to Climate Change, a cooperative project that addresses how forest managers will modify seed zones in response to future climate conditions.

The Oregon/Washington BLM cooperates with the U.S. Forest Service PNW Research Station to study the potential of assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to future climate conditions. In cooperation with Oregon State University, the Oregon/Washington BLM field tests the drought resistance of seed produced from the Tyrrell and Horning seed orchards.

The management of O&C lands naturally involves the sequestration of carbon as part of forest stand growth. The Reforestation and Forest Development program increases forest growth through intensive management of forest stands, thereby creating a corresponding increase in carbon sequestration on western Oregon O&C timberlands. The BLM cooperates with the Environmental Protection Agency, Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service PNW Research Station, Oregon State University, and Weyerhaeuser Company to develop

methods of rapidly estimating above and below ground carbon stocks and sequestration in forest ecosystems in the Pacific Northwest.

Intermediate Stand Management and Forest Health Strategies

The BLM cooperates with the Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone.

The BLM implements intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass and improve forest health and enhance growth in young growth stands. These Intermediate Stand Management projects integrate management activities with other functional areas to achieve multiple resource objectives.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM continues to adopt and develop techniques and processes that will help to better manage forest resources for both current and future use and enjoyment. The Reforestation and Forest Development program uses active management strategies to produce healthy and productive forests capable of meeting long-term timber and habitat goals while preserving future management options. The BLM investigates the use of emerging technologies such as LiDAR to provide better and more cost-effective information for decision makers.

The focus of the program of work is changing as the age distribution of forest stands shifts across the landscape. The shift is from stand establishment to maintenance and enhancement of intermediate age stands. Intermediate stand management activities are more.

In 2013, the O&C Reforestation and Forest Development program proposes to:

- Treat 18,500 acres of matrix forests to assure adequate growth
- Treat 9,000 acres of forest reserve to assure growth and habitat development
- Monitor 44,700 acres of treatments completed
- Offer 25,000 tons of biomass for sale
- Inventory 26,900 acres of forest or woodland vegetation
- Inventory 22,700 acres for the presence of invasive or noxious weeds
- Treat 5,500 acres of noxious and invasive weeds or pathogens, including the fungus involved in sudden oak death
- Produce 1,000 pounds of Improved Seed

Performance Overview

O & C REFORESTATION AND FOREST DEVELOPMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: In 2012, the enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. Subsequently, in 2013, the number permit renewals will sustain a moderate increase in comparison to the 2011 enacted level with the addition of the administrative fee proposal.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Other Forest Resources (\$000)	37,472	36,616	+330	0	36,946	+330
FTE	262	262		0	262	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Management program is \$36,946,000 and 262 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Other Forest Resources Management subactivity includes funding for four programs in western Oregon that are critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon. They are Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

BLM helps address the public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil in general, and fish and wildlife-related recreational opportunities in particular. This program provides some support services necessary for fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to the management of the BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports species and habitat management and associated data collection, aquatic restoration for clean water and fish habitat, as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn, the Forest Management program supports habitat management within the reserve land use allocations designed to benefit fish and wildlife species in the long term.

Means and Strategies

The Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management program uses collaborative cooperative conservation principles by engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders in planning and implementing management activities. For example, the BLM works with the U.S. Forest Service to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and for Clean Water Act compliance activities that extend across differing administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of "Service First" and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy, Nature Serve, and local watershed councils to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, state, and federal jurisdictions.

- Partnering improves administrative efficiencies, and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water, and Air program, key partnerships with the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, restoration prioritization, water quality standard updates- all of which contribute to BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the *Clean Water Act*.
- Management of invasive species benefits through the coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats that include sensitive species. Eradication efforts focus on rapid detection and an early response and prevention, including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.



White water rafting on the Rogue River.

Critical Factors

The spread of existing and introduction of new species of noxious weeds continues to occur throughout the O&C primarily along transportation routes. This issue is becoming more prevalent as a result of differing land ownership patterns, treatment strategies, and lack of prevention measures along all road systems. To limit and reduce the spread of the Port-Orford-cedar root disease and sudden oak death, mitigation measures are implemented, monitored, and constantly improved upon along road systems in infected and adjacent areas. Other federal agencies, especially the Forest Service, implement similar measures on their road systems, and other State, county, and private landowners may treat areas with herbicides or mechanical means.

Adequate road maintenance continues to be a problem throughout much of the O&C lands. With less harvest activities over the past two decades, regular maintenance of haul routes associated with timber sales has been reduced. As a result, many roads that were accessible in the past are now threatened with encroachment of thick vegetation and slough and slide material that has all but closed many road systems. This has reduced access for forest management activities and reduced access to the public for recreation opportunities.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Rangeland Management - The Rangeland program consists of 95 grazing allotments (52 active and 43 vacant) covering about 352,000 acres of the Medford District, and 11 allotments covering about 14,400 acres in the Klamath Resource Area, Lakeview District. Nine allotments in the Medford District that provide 2,714 Animal Unit Months of forage are partially or completely within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM).

In 2013, the O&C Rangeland Management program proposes to:

- Issue 7 grazing allotment permits/leases
- Maintain 49 grazing use authorizations
- Complete 18 shrub, grassland, woodland and forest projects related to range management
- Monitor 5 grazing allotments
- Inspect 8 grazing allotments for compliance
- Complete 4 Land Health Evaluations

Performance Overview

O&C OTHER FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: In 2012, the enacted budget will result in a greater number of permit renewals. Subsequently, in 2013, the number permit renewals will sustain a moderate increase in comparison to the 2011 enacted level with the addition of the administrative fee proposal.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing									
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	84% 2177/ 2,600	44% 2,554/ 5,835	30% 1,933 / 6,484	31% 1,933/ 6,312	36% 1,945/ 5,383	36% 2,396/ 6,685	33% 2,100/ 6,300	-3%	55% 2,500/ 4,500
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .									
Number of grazing administration actions conducted. (BUR)	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	96% 30,006/ 31,102	96% 29,000/ 30,000	96% 27,000/ 28,000	0%	96% 27,000/ 28,000
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .									

Recreation Management – Public lands managed by the BLM (including those in western Oregon) provide a very diverse range of recreation opportunities in the western United States. The Bureau's recreation and visitor services program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation-related and social management activities and programs.

Americas Great Outdoors Initiative will be a focus in 2013. The program will also promote and expand outdoor recreation for youth and support the Secretary's Youth and Careers Initiative. Another high priority will be improving public access and protecting resources through Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management (CTTM).

Developed site planning, monitoring, and deferred maintenance issues will continue as high priorities. Interpretation and tourism incentives will be developed in collaboration with cooperating partners to benefit local and non-resident recreationists. Rivers and trails will be managed to protect their special values, natural resources, minimize user conflicts, promote a quality recreational experience in a preferred setting, and to promote public safety.

Permits will be issued at campgrounds, day-use areas, and for special events across the districts O&C wide, meeting the public user demand within the state. Tens of thousands of volunteer project hours will be managed along with long-term recreation partnerships between BLM and user constituencies. Use monitoring and impacts to key resources of these recreation programs will be documented and brought to the appropriate management attention. Inventory, monitoring, and evaluation of recreation resources and areas will be maintained at current-year levels.

In 2013, the O&C Recreation Management program proposes to:

- Inventory Recreation Resources (2,400 acres)
- Assess Linear Recreation Resources (250 miles)
- Assess Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails (50 number)
- Prepare Recreation Activity Plans (4 number)
- Process Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits (290 number)
- Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits (45,000 number)
- Evaluate Recreation Areas (15,000 acres)
- Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (291 acres)

Performance Change Overview

O&C WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	1,328	1,500	1500	0	1500
Contributing Programs: Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management.									

Soil, Water, and Air Management - The Soil, Water, and Air program is focused on designing projects and implementing BLM Water Quality Restoration plans in priority Category 4A sub-basins (305 B report) and in priority Category 5 sub-basins (305 B report) which include the State of Oregon's 303(d) list of waters not meeting water quality standards. Program objectives emphasize the protection of drinking water sources and improvement of aquatic species habitat through restoration of water quality and improvement of aquatic and riparian conditions while incorporating stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination and collaboration with the fisheries and riparian management programs of multiple agencies and landowners that includes managing for soil health and productivity along with upland habitat concerns relating to noxious weed and other invasive species management, soil stabilization, upland forest and rangeland health, habitat for sensitive species, and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the work involves assessment, monitoring, and restoring of watersheds to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. This is accomplished through development and implementation of restoration projects and activities defined within the context of water quality restoration plans (WQRP's) which support the State of Oregon's Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) program.

Additionally, the program funds studies necessary to establish in-stream flows that are required to support wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values; work to obtain or maintain Federal reserve water rights, and inter-agency agreements with the United States Geological Survey and Oregon State University to develop flow and water quality monitoring data necessary for developing *National Environmental Policy Act* planning documents.

The program supports the *National Energy Policy Act of 2005* through involvement in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process.

In 2013, the O&C Soil, Water, and Air program proposes to:

- Inventory 144 water resources
- Monitor air resources/climatic conditions at 11 sites
- Monitor 140 water resources (stations – all parameters)

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management – The Western Oregon Wildlife and Fish Habitat program combines habitat management and habitat restoration actions for fish, wildlife and botany with inventory and monitoring for key species of management concern. Management for, and monitoring of, specific habitat conditions to meet the requirements of the NWFP and the Settlement Agreement are critical elements of the program. The program is responsible under the NWFP, the Endangered Species Act, and Bureau policies for inventorying, monitoring, and managing habitat for 68 federally endangered or threatened species and 632 Bureau sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

Specific wildlife emphasis includes a partnership with the United States Forest Service to monitor northern spotted owl populations and increasing old-growth forest characteristics within the Late-Successional Reserve. Fisheries management emphasis is on continued cooperation with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, watershed councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve habitat for Pacific salmon species.

Some work is focused on identifying priority watersheds from a landscape perspective to increase effectiveness of restoration efforts in contributing to recovery of listed salmonids. Identifying priority watersheds in conjunction with other Federal and State partners allows for identification of areas with overlapping priorities and the opportunity to form partnerships that leverage additional resources.

In 2013, the O&C Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management program proposes to:

- Inventory 165 miles of streams and riparian areas
- Inventory 45,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat
- Implement 45 species recovery and conservation actions
- Monitor 75 acres of lake and wetland habitat
- Monitor 2,072,000 acres of terrestrial habitat
- Monitor 625 species populations

Performance Overview

O&C WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.									
Strategic Plan Measure									
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	New in 2011	1,328	1,500	1500	0	1500
Contributing Programs: Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management.									

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Management Planning (\$000)	3,753	5,601	+34	0	5,635	+34
FTE	27	36		0	36	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
ePlanning: 010-04-01-07-01-0409-04	257	377	0	0	303	-74

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program is \$5,635,000 and 36 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for BLM-managed land in Western Oregon communities.

There have been some recent developments related to western Oregon planning including ongoing litigation associated with the 2008 planning effort, a new recovery plan for the northern spotted owl, impending draft critical habitat for the northern spotted owl, revised critical habitat for the marbled murrelet, and Secretarial Pilot Projects to employ the ecological restoration principles developed by Drs. Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin. As part of the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy, BLM is preparing to initiate the revision process for its Western Oregon Resource Management Plans. These revision efforts will draw upon the USFWS recovery plan and critical habitat designation for spotted owl, information from the Secretarial pilot projects, recommendations of the Secretarial Task Force, and the collaborative efforts of the Governor of Oregon to establish the foundation for the revision of the resource management plans for western Oregon.

The revision efforts will also support landscape-scale spatial analysis done by a team of BLM employees and contractors, updated economic analyses, and logistical support for team members. It will be possible to draw upon existing analysis tools and the geo-spatial data base gained from the western Oregon plan revisions that were withdrawn by the Secretary in July, 2009, reducing the overall cost and the time needed to complete the plan revision efforts.

The major components of the program are:

- Development of Land Use Plans for western Oregon
- Assuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to, the *O&C Act*, the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, the *Endangered Species Act*, and the *Clean Water Act*;
- Completing environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation;
- Responding to appeals and lawsuits associated with projects and NEPA documents; and deploying and implementing e-planning.

Support for NEPA Compliance - the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program supports implementation of the *National Environmental Policy Act* by providing a network of planning experts who provide oversight, extensive advice, and review of the various NEPA documents. High-quality NEPA documentation is a critical step in agency decision making and project implementation. In the implementation of project environmental assessments, the BLM anticipates some streamlining in project development and implementation.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, O&C Resource Management Planning program proposes to:

- Continue ongoing planning activities and support implementation of existing resource management plans
- Incorporate recommendations of the Western Oregon Task Force, which was appointed by the Secretary to advise the BLM and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service directors on future planning efforts for the western Oregon O&C timberlands, into a new plan revision effort covering 6 current RMP's.
- Incorporate new designations of Critical Habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service into the new planning effort.
- Respond and address issues and concerns raised during public scoping, cooperating agencies, and collaborative partners into the new planning effort.
- Complete the Scoping Report(s) for the new planning effort.
- Complete the Analysis of the Management Situation for the new planning effort.
- Develop and analyze a range of alternatives for the new planning effort.
- Develop and finalize analytical methodologies, assumptions and tools for the program.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems
Subactivity: Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operation & Maint. (\$000)	2,124	1,923	+18	0	1,941	+18
FTE	14	14		0	14	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance program is \$1,941,000 and 14 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program provides infrastructure support for information systems in western Oregon. This activity enables resources data to be available to specialists in their day-to-day activities and encourages and supports development of data standards and data stewardship. This program develops and deploys basic, cross-cutting datasets and implements hardware and software infrastructures necessary to deliver information to the user's desktop for uses such conducting Resource Management Plan activities and gathering consistent information in order to respond to congressional, state and local inquiries. Integral to this function is the examination and evaluation of emerging technologies and their role in resource management such as mobile GIS and internet mapping services. The Information Systems Operations and Maintenance program also continues to improve on responsive service to all BLM's offices in Oregon and Washington. This service includes:

- Management of IT and telecommunications infrastructure, including desktops, laptops, networks, and software applications, and the skills base necessary to support BLM employees. Integration of the IT infrastructure to resource specialists and management of the Web services for the region;
- Providing the public with faster, more affordable and flexible information concerning the management of lands and resources; and,
- Ensuring that the systems BLM manages are secure, and the information collected and used in the management of lands and resources is reliable through a complete certification and accreditation process approved by the BLM Washington Office and the Department of the Interior.

Managing Public Data - Western Oregon BLM benefits from its proactive management of resources, partnering with other agencies and current and available IT infrastructure to operate more efficiently. The trend is toward more centralized management of IT and GIS resources, supporting increased demand for these services. BLM has responded by instituting corporate spatial data standards to ensure integrity of GIS data and facilitate integration with the US Forest Service and other partners. Web-based collaboration and mapping tools are being implemented to enhance access and communication both within the BLM and with BLM's partners.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

BLM has several on-going projects with other agencies. The Forest Service is working with BLM to more closely align both agencies' GIS programs. The BLM is also collaborating with the Forest Service and USGS to build a single hydrographic data set for common use in the Pacific Northwest. Partnering with the Oregon LiDAR Consortium pools money from state, county and federal agencies to collect state-of-the art remote sensing data.

In 2013, the IT support functions will continue to be consolidated by centralizing infrastructure and management of IT support services in the Oregon State Office. Continued implementation of web-based collaborative tools will enhance efficiencies in communication, while supporting more efficient work processes. Citrix technology is being used to centralize GIS infrastructure so that all offices will eventually have access to the same corporate spatial data. Corporate standards for spatial data will continue to be established and implemented, reducing redundancy and strengthening the integrity of GIS data. Shared Service First positions and products with the Forest Service reduce costs while facilitating knowledge transfer and standardization of data, products and procedures between the agencies. Opportunities to expand the use of Service First authority to realize these benefits will continue to be explored. Finally, efforts will continue to more closely align the GIS functions and leverage the data resources of both agencies.

Activity: Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Nat'l Monu & Nat'l Cons Areas (\$000)	831	748	+8	0	756	+8
FTE	9	9	0	0	9	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas program is \$756,000 and 9 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas are components of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). Two new subactivities were established in 2009, one each in the MLR and O&C. Funding for this subactivity is defined as the historic annually recurring costs for personnel and operations at each unit.

The two NLCS units funded under this subactivity are the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon.

In support of the NLCS goals, in 2013 the BLM will focus on these components with base funds:

- **Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility** — Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources. In addition to law enforcement officers, the program will use non-law enforcement rangers to provide improved visitor safety, interpretation and resource protection support.
- **Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs** — Inventories for baseline information define the critical resource values representative of each unit's uniqueness, and the information they provide is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.

- **Restoration** — Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. They offer outstanding opportunity for wildlife conservation and present the BLM an avenue for active and collaborative management of species such as the yellow-legged frog and prevent the need to list them under the Endangered Species Act. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitats, corridors, and migration routes, to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by climate change, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- **Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management** — Complete transportation planning in the CSNM. Rising unmanaged recreation use levels have correspondingly increased adverse impacts to resources in the monument through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat. The travel management plan would address maintenance, signing, trails, monitoring protocols, and rehabilitation.
- **High Quality Visitor and Community Education** — Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experience by providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units, and also about the BLM's balanced resource mission. The result is a greater connection with the public, a heightened sensitivity for protection of these areas, an appreciation of renewable resources, and fostering of citizen stewardship.
- **Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities** — This program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting. Increased attention and visitation to CSNM and YHONA have created a growing need to operate and maintain facilities and to address critical visitor health and safety and resource management issues.
- **Supporting Soda Mountain Wilderness Stewardship Plan Implementation** – BLM will begin to implement the new plan, including activities such as decommissioning former roads, conducting roads-to-trails projects, removing unneeded grazing management facilities and other human infrastructure, and other “re-wilding” projects.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated. To fulfill the goals of the NLCS program at CSNM and YHONA, the BLM will continue to:

- Manage monuments and conservation areas in a manner that conserves, protects, and restores the values for which they were designated. Management shall be guided by each unit's enabling legislation or proclamation.
- Effectively manage valid existing rights and compatible uses.
- Support and encourage scientific study and research, while ensuring that research methodologies conserve and protect resources.
- Develop and maintain partnerships with local, state, Federal, and Tribal government agencies, as well as scientists, local communities, public land users, non-governmental organizations, and the public.

- Recognize gateway communities as vital links to monuments and conservation areas and where practical, locate developed recreation and interpretive facilities adjacent to NLCS lands.

In 2013, the O&C National Monuments & National Conservation Areas program proposes to:

- Implement resource management plans.
- Provide for safety and security on public lands by increasing law enforcement patrols.
- Conserve, protect, and restore landscapes and watersheds
- Inventory and conduct vegetative treatments to remove non-native, invasive, or noxious weeds, block and rehabilitate decommissioned roads
- Restore healthy ecosystem function by replanting native plants and reintroducing native species.
- Conduct critical assessments, inventories, and monitoring to understand and address the effects of climate change, exclusion of the normal fire regime, and invasive species on land health.
- Implement conservation strategies and restoration actions resulting from completed ecoregional and subregional assessments.
- Provide public information, education, and interpretation, and maintain or expand visitor services.
- Coordinate and manage science agreements and grants, and support research projects
- Facilitate partnerships and collaboration with other federal agencies, tribes, the State, and work with volunteers, including youth ages 18-25, to complete projects.
- Acquire lands and easements in priority areas to re-establish habitat connections.

Performance Overview

WESTERN OREGON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide Natural and Cultural Resources Protection and Experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Public Outreach Through Interpretation & Envir Educ (Programs/Events Delivered)	N/A	33	0	50	8	54	54	+0	60
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (number of Buildings Maintained)	N/A	N/A	16	10	0	16	16	+0	16
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance	N/A	50	2	50	1	1	1	+0	50
Monitor Recreation Areas (acres)	N/A	720	0	720	720	42	42	+0	720
Monitor Species Populations (Number)	N/A	27	0	27	30	1	1	+0	27

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Maintenance	0002	11	11	10
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	98	98	99
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006	1	2	2
Total new obligations	0900	112	113	113
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	7	9	8
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	2	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	9	9	8
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	112	112	112
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	112	112	112
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Total budgetary resources available	1930	121	121	120
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	9	8	7
Change in obligated balance:				
Obligated balance, start of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	3000	34	38	36
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3030	112	113	113
Outlays (gross)	3040	-106	-115	-112
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3080	-2	0	0

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands		Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	38	36	37
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	38	36	37
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
Budget authority, gross		4000	112	112	112
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new discretionary authority		4010	99	83	83
Outlays from discretionary balances		4011	7	32	29
Outlays, gross (total)		4020	106	115	112
Budget authority, net (discretionary)		4070	112	112	112
Outlays, net (discretionary)		4080	106	115	112
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	112	112	112
Outlays, net (total)		4190	106	115	112
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		1111	49	51	51
Other than full-time permanent		1113	5	5	5
Other personnel compensation		1115	1	2	2
Total personnel compensation		1119	55	58	58
Civilian personnel benefits		1121	17	17	17
Travel and transportation of persons		1210	2	1	1
Transportation of things		1220	2	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		1233	2	3	3
Advisory and assistance services		1251	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources		1252	13	12	12
Other goods and services from Federal sources		1253	4	3	3
Operation and maintenance of facilities		1254	0	2	2
Operation and maintenance of equipment		1257	5	2	2
Supplies and materials		1260	3	3	3

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Equipment	1310	3	5	5
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	5	5	5
Total new obligations	9999	112	113	113
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	112	112	112
Outlays	2004-02	106	115	112
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	823	832	826
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			112,043

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RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U. S. C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 401 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905), provides that 50 percent of all moneys received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the *Act of August 28, 1937* (43 U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d), authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the ***Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990***, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	<i>Total FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>			<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Range Improvements												
Public Lands Improvement	36	7,873	36	7,873	0	0	0	0	36	7,873	0	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	11	1,527	11	1,527	0	0	0	0	11	1,527	0	0
Administrative Expenses	0	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0
Total, Range Improvements	47	10,000	47	10,000	0	0	0	0	47	10,000	0	0

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Appropriation: Range Improvements

Subactivity	2011 Actual Plan	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Public Lands Improvement	\$	7,873	0	0	7,873	0
	FTE	36	0	0	36	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	\$	1,527	0	0	1,527	0
	FTE	11	0	0	11	0
Administrative Expenses	\$	600	0	0	600	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
Total Activity	\$	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
	FTE	47	0	0	47	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Range Improvement Activity is \$10,000,000 and 47 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Range Improvement account functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions, facilitating the production of a wide variety of ecosystem goods and services (such as high quality water and/or carbon sequestration). Areas identified through land health evaluations, which are currently not achieving one or more of the rangeland health standards due to livestock grazing, are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition including areas invaded by noxious weeds, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion.

These funds also provide field offices flexibility to address changing resource conditions such as drought, fire, newly listed species, or critical habitat, and/or candidate species such as sage-grouse.



Solar-powered wells are used to improve livestock distribution in areas unable to sustain land health standards as a result of livestock grazing.

Means and Strategies

- The BLM uses funding from the Range Improvement account in addition to funding from other programs to support rangeland health, and contributions from permittees and partner organizations. The amount of funding BLM is able to leverage from partners and stakeholders is a factor used to help prioritize projects for funding.
- Other workload priorities such as wildfire, droughts, floods, or litigation can affect the BLM's ability to complete range improvement projects.
- Prioritizing projects is also based on resource issues, such as, the need to protect sensitive species through management of sage-grouse habitat, reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire through the management of fuel loads, or coordinating with post-fire rehabilitation efforts to help manage the spread of invasive or noxious weeds.

Funding for the Range Improvement Appropriations

Fifty percent of the grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the grazing Districts within BLM, according to where the receipts were collected. This funding remains available until spent and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards.

Please refer to the collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees

Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of the *Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA)* and the *Public Range Improvement Act (PRIA)*. The fee for 2012 will remain \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM), as announced on February 1, 2012. A portion of the grazing fees are deposited into the Treasury and 50 percent of the fees are appropriated to the BLM in this Range Improvement account for the purposes described in this chapter.

These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management program, and they also differ from the proposed grazing administrative fee. More information on the Rangeland Management program and the proposed cost recovery measure can be found the MLR appropriation section.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2013, the focus and priorities of the Range Improvement Program will remain as described in the overview section. It is estimated that approximately 18,000 acres would receive vegetation treatment, 300 new structural projects would be constructed, 200 existing projects would be re-constructed/maintained and 50,000 acres of weed treatment would be completed.



Aerial application of Tebuthirion, vegetation treatment herbicide, is used to spray mesquite (problematic invasive species) for restoration of desert grassland in New Mexico.

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 1: Provide natural and cultural resource protection and experiences									
Goal 1: Protect America's landscapes									
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.									
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	950,000	848,477	485,119	511,000	+25,881	700,000
Comment: In 2012, BLM will increase its permit renewal activities, which will result in a decrease in the number of acres restored. In 2013, \$2.5 million will be used for Habitat Restoration and Improvement. The increased funding received will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage grouse populations.									
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.									

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Improvements to public lands		0001	12	8	7
Farm Tenant Act lands		0002	0	3	3
Total new obligations		0900	12	11	10
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	3	1	0
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Appropriation (General Fund)		1200	3	2	2
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1201	7	8	8
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	10	10	10
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	13	11	10
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	1	0	0
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	5	7	10
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	12	11	10
Outlays (gross)		3040	-10	-8	-8
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	7	10	12

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	7	10	12
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	10	10	10
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	10	8	8
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	10	10	10
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	10	8	8
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	10	10	10
Outlays, net (total)		4190	10	8	8
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent		1111	2	2	2
Civilian personnel benefits		1121	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources		1252	3	0	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources		1253	1	2	2
Supplies and materials		1260	1	2	2
Land and structures		1320	3	3	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		1410	1	1	1
Total new obligations		9999	12	11	10
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)					
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		1352-01	10	10	10
Outlays		1352-	10	8	8

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)		02			
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	47	47	47
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources		1000	0		10000

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SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579, as amended, and Public Law 93–153, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U. S. C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U. S. C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)

Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (Public Law 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)

Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-Of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)

Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

***The Wild Free Roaming
Horse and Burro Act of
1971, as amended by the
Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978 (16
U.S.C. 1331-1340)***

Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.

***The Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978 (43
U.S.C. 1901-1908)***

Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

***Omnibus Public Land
Management Act, 2009 (P.L.
111-11)***

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	208	30,813	208	31,063	0	-10	208	31,053		-10
Offsets		-30,813		-31,063		+10		-31,053		+10
Right-Of-Way Processing [5101, 5102 & 5103]	119	16,348	119	16,400	0	+0	119	16,400		+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery [5110 & 5104]	30	3,978	30	2,900	0	+0	30	2,900		+0
Trans Alaska Pipeline [5106 & 5109]	26	3,832	26	4,000	0	+0	26	4,000		+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program [5200 thru 5220]	0	402	0	450	0	+0	0	450		+0
Repair of Damaged Lands [5330, 5310, & 5320]	18	3,449	18	2,633	0	+0	18	2,633		+0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases [5410 thru 5440]	4	733	4	900	0	+0	4	900		+0
Timber Contract Expenses [5500 & 5600]	1	16	1	30	0	-10	1	20		-10
Commercial Film & Photography Fees [5441]	1	215	1	165	0	+0	1	165		+0
Recreation Cost Recovery [5105]	4	809	4	1,500	0	+0	4	1,500		+0
Copy Fee Account [5700]	5	1,031	5	2,085	0	+0	5	2,085		+0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Rights-Of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way, and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-Of-Way Processing – Rights-Of-Way (ROW) processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which include the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*. Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those which require fewer than 50 federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those which require greater than 50 federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2011, BLM's average cost to process a major category right-of-way application was slightly over \$16,000. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of BLM's rights-of-way applications are for these types of projects. BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

At least 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$1,200 each to process in 2011. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include states and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 170,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *FLPMA* and the *MLA*.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery - The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005 to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new

fees to cover BLM's costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of *FLPMA*; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

The Administration will re-propose legislation to repeal, beginning in 2014, the provisions in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that divert leasing rental receipts from the Treasury to the BLM oil and gas program and prohibit BLM from implementing cost recovery fees for processing applications for permits to drill. Following adoption of the legislative proposal, the Administration will promulgate a new energy cost recovery rulemaking to impose Application for Permit to Drill (APD) processing fees. The cost recovery fee will replace the legislative permit fee that is currently set through annual appropriations language. The rulemaking will provide for cost recovery fees to replace the mandatory funding from lease rental receipts which would be repealed beginning in 2014. The proposed increased reliance on cost recoveries is consistent with the findings of previous Inspector General reports and the 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review of this program, which found that the program does not adequately charge identifiable users for costs incurred on their behalf. The funds collected from this cost recovery regulation will be deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account.

The energy and mineral cost recovery revenues will be expended by the BLM for labor and other costs to process these leases and permits. In addition, the BLM is analyzing options for implementing inspection fees in the Coal and Other Minerals Management programs. The BLM expects to begin drafting regulations that will shift a greater share of program costs, such as inspection and enforcement activities, to the entities that benefit from the service, thereby reducing the impact on taxpayers for funding these activities.

Recreation Cost Recovery – BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. BLM uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros gathered from its public lands multiple times throughout the year. In FY 2013, the BLM anticipates making at least 4,200 animals available for adoption to qualified applicants. The BLM administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process, receiving a minimum of \$125 per horse or burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under the *FLPMA*, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or

forfeited, then BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the *FLPMA* allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below.

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** –The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist's report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for new programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits which are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and rights-of-way (ROW), serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing.

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017		2011	2012	2013
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	Act.	Est.	Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-Way Processing	0001	17	18	18
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	0004	2	3	3
Repair of Damaged Lands	0006	2	3	3
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation Cost Recovery	0008	1	1	1
Copy Fees	0009	1	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0010	5	5	5
Total new obligations	0900	29	32	32
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	45	47	46
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	31	31	31
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	31	31	31
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Total budgetary resources available	1930	76	78	77
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	47	46	45
Change in obligated balance:				
Obligated balance, start of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	3000	6	6	8
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3030	29	32	32
Outlays (gross)	3040	-29	-30	-34

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017		2011	2012	2013
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	Act.	Est.	Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligated balance, end of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	3090	6	8	6
Obligated balance, end of year (net)	3100	6	8	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	31	31	31
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	0	16	16
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	29	14	18
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	29	30	34
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	31	31	31
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	29	30	34
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	31	31	31
Outlays, net (total)	4190	29	30	34
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	14	14	14
Other than full-time permanent	1113	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	1115	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	1119	16	16	16
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	4	4	4
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	1251	1	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	2	4	4
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	4	4	4

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		1410	1	1	1
Total new obligations		9999	29	32	32
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)					
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		2004-01	31	31	31
Outlays		2004-02	29	30	34
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	208	208	208
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources		1000			31,053

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MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

No Appropriations Language

EXPLANATION

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts show for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

AUTHORIZATIONS

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.

1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)

States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)

Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)

Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon of not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263

Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark county.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.

Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original act were made in October, 2007, that is in FY2008.

As amended by Public Law 110-343, in October, 2008, payments are authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011). See the discussion later in this chapter for more information.

Public Law 110-28

Provided one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)

Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

***Public Law 109-432,
White Pine County Land
Sales***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11,
State Share, Carson
City Land Sales***

Authorizes 5 percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the state for the general education program of the State.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013				Change	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		from 2012 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	15	89,195	15	51,887	-15	-30,364	0	21,511	-15	-30,376
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales [5133]		702		606		+239		845		+239
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts [5016]		908		925		+0		925		+0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts [5032]		1,273		1,288		+25		1,313		+25
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. [5044]		50		64		+0		64		+0
Payments to Counties, National Grass Lands (Farm Tenant Lands) [5896]		607		706		+0		706		+0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%) [5129]		169		8,249		+9,409		17,658		+9,409
State Share, Carson City Land Sales [5561]		0		12		-12		0		-12
Secure Rural Schools	15	85,486	15	40,037	-15	-40,037	0	0	-15	-40,037
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III		77,393		35,992		-35,992		0		-35,992
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III		636		318		-318		0		-318
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	15	7,457	15	3,727	0	-3,727	15	0	0	-3,727

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2012 and 2013 are estimated based on several factors, including the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales - The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by states either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. The payments in 2011 were \$702,000. The estimated payments for 2012 and 2013 are \$606,000 and \$845,000, respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts - The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. BLM makes these payments annually. The actual and estimated payments for 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$908,000, \$925,000, and \$925,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts - The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes the payments annually. Actual and estimated payments for 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$1,273,000, \$1,288,000, and \$1,313,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, misc. - Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes these payments annually. Actual and estimated payments for 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$50,000, \$64,000, and \$64,000 respectively.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) - Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. Actual and estimated payments for 2011, 2012, and 2013 are \$607,000, \$706,000 and \$706,000 respectively.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (ten percent).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

BLM paid the State of Nevada and Southern Nevada Water Authority a total of \$169,000 in 2011. Estimated payments for 2012 and 2013 are \$8,249,000 and \$17,658,000 based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected \$6,833,000 in 2011 from land sales and estimates collections from land sales in 2012 and 2013 will be \$54,720,000 and \$116,900,000 respectively. The increase in revenue is due to a large number of acres predicted to sell in 2012 and 2013. Some receipts for sales held in the latter half one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the Oregon and California Act of 1937, BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in federal timber policies.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

1. Revenues from federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, and,
2. To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments were made for a fiscal year in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2001 were made in 2002. Payments were made for 2001 through 2006 in 2002 through 2007.

Payments have been extended twice.

P.L. 110-28 provided payments was for one year. The payment for 2007 was made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the countries in the same way as payments in 2007.

Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as "transition" payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent. The payments made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used formula based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The table below shows payments made from 2002 (for 2001) through the payments for 2011 (in 2012). The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the Secure Rural Schools Act and extensions.

The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization, starting in FY2012, of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. The FY 2013 payment is proposed for \$294 million. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justification.

For any of the 18 counties in Western Oregon choosing not to receive payments for 2012 (in 2013) under the reauthorization proposal discussed above, the payments would revert back to payments under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands. In the case of Coos and Douglas Counties, if they were to choose not to receive payments for 2012 (in 2013) under the proposal, the 1939 statute authorizes payments for lost tax revenue not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts from activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

Secure Rural Schools Payments (\$ in thousands)

Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$15,540	\$330	\$15,869
Amount from General Fund:	\$93,192	\$618	\$93,811
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680
Title I/III	\$101,085	\$875	\$101,960
Title II	\$7,647	\$73	\$7,720
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,199	\$51	\$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,718	\$917	\$105,635
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884
Title I/III	\$102,468	\$844	\$103,312
Title II	\$8,449	\$124	\$8,572
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,935	\$133	\$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	\$100,424	\$847	\$101,271
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339
Title I/III	\$103,595	\$936	\$104,531
Title II	\$8,763	\$44	\$8,808
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,100	\$251	\$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	\$103,843	\$751	\$104,594
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946
Title I/III	\$106,123	\$955	\$107,077
Title II	\$8,820	\$48	\$8,868
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,720	\$530	\$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,373	\$394	\$104,767
Total	\$116,093	\$924	\$117,017
Title I/III	\$107,928	\$924	\$108,852
Title II	\$8,165	\$88	\$8,253
Total	\$116,093	\$1,013	\$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
* PL. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$12,999	\$312	\$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	\$91,484	\$599	\$92,083
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
Title I/III	\$95,870	\$838	\$96,708
Title II	\$8,614	\$73	\$8,686
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$14,423	\$248	\$27,733
Amount from General Fund:	\$79,812	\$573	\$67,122
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855
Title I/III	\$86,420	\$755	\$87,175
Title II	\$7,615	\$65	\$7,680
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$9,670	\$636	\$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	\$75,077	\$102	\$75,180
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487
Title I/III	\$77,393	\$636	\$78,029
Title II	\$7,354	\$102	\$7,457
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,575	0	\$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	\$28,116	\$346	\$28,463
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037
Title I/III	\$35,992	\$318	\$36,310
Title II	\$3,699	\$28	\$3,727
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

2011 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties
(in Dollars)

	a/ MINERAL LEASING ACT ROW payments	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT					TOTAL PAYMENTS
		SEC. 15 Outside Grazing Districts	SEC. 3 Outside Grazing Districts	OTHER	PROCEEDS OF SALES	OTHER	
Alaska	4,064	0	0	0	0	0	4,064
Arizona	82,124	77,642	48,912	0	49,480	0	258,158
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	18,130	0	18,130
California	598,526	48,225	13,018	0	113,620	0	773,389
Colorado	514,788	29,612	63,511	18,632	29,940	0	656,483
Idaho	26,452	19,350	167,378	0	123,674	0	336,854
Montana	21,204	103,597	133,026	0	8,526	596,776	863,129
Nebraska	0	812	0	0	0	0	812
Nevada	105,787	3,168	213,384	0	118,288	1,025,321 b/	1,465,948
New Mexico	1,240,210	138,216	214,208	15	105,467	10,025	1,708,141
North Dakota	1,562	7,314	0	0	6	0	8,882
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Oregon	26,823	28,766	126,848	0	9,614	85,486,761 c/	85,678,812
Utah	694,786	0	132,435	0	27,200	0	854,421
Washington	0	22,651	0	0	11,505	0	34,156
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	736	0	736
Wyoming	1,084,182	332,280	160,744	31,313	86,234	0	1,694,753
Total States	4,400,508	811,698	1,273,464	49,960	702,420	87,118,883	94,356,933 d/

a/ These are payments to states of 50 percent of mineral leasing rights-of-way rents. They are not reported in the Summary of Requirements table in this chapter because ONRR, not BLM, includes these payments in accounting reports to Treasury. The Summary of Requirements amounts in the BLM Justifications tie to the amounts reported to Treasury by BLM. ONRR does not include the mineral leasing rights-of-way payments to states in the ONRR Budget Justifications.

b/ Does not include direct payments of land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act and some calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act because they were not reported to Treasury in 2010.

c/ These are Secure Rural Schools and Community-Self-Determination Act payments to 18 counties in Western Oregon authorized by P.L. 106-393, as amended by P.L. 110-343.

d/ Payments in this table include \$1.4 million in payments to the State of Nevada and Nevada county water authorities from amounts carried over from 2009. Also, payments in this table include payments to states from mineral leasing right-of-way. The Office of Natural Resource Revenues reports those payments to Treasury. The 2011 amounts in the Summary of Requirements table do not include those amounts.

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884		0001	76	37	0
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III 5898		0002	1	0	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485		0003	10	3	0
From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts 5016		0004	1	1	1
From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts 5032		0005	1	1	1
Proceeds from sales 5133		0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896		0010	1	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales		0013	0	8	18
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute		0014	0	0	8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute		0015	0	0	1
Total new obligations		0900	91	52	31
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	8	6	6
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III		1200	68	25	0
SRS Payments from GF-Title II		1200	7	3	0
SRS O&C Title I/III Payments from receipts		1201	10	12	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states		1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts		1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts		1201	1	1	1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM		1201	0	1	1
SRS CBWR Payments from receipts		1201	1	0	0
Payments from Nevada Land Sales		1201	0	8	18
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute		1201	0	0	8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute		1201	0	0	1

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	89	52	31
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	97	58	37
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	6	6	6
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	7	8	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	91	52	31
Outlays (gross)		3040	-90	-56	-32
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	8	4	3
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	8	4	3
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	89	52	31
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	78	49	29
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	12	7	3
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	90	56	32
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	89	52	31
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	90	56	32
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	89	52	31
Outlays, net (total)		4190	90	56	32
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title		2011	2012	2013
14X9921		Act.	Est.	Est.
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line			
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	2	3	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	88	48	31
Total new obligations	9999	91	52	31
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
302-Other than shared revenues				
302-Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Budget Authority	2001-01	89	52	31
302-Outlays	2001-02	90	56	32
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	15	15	0
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			0

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921		2011	2012	2013
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	Act	CY	BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (payments under 1937 and 1939 laws)	1201	0	0	-9
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	-9
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Policy Outlays:				
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	-9
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	0	-9
Change in obligated balance:				
Obligated balance, start of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	3000	0	0	0
Outlays (gross)	3040	0	0	9
Obligated balance, end of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	3090	0	0	9
Obligated balance, end of year (net)	3100	0	0	9
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	-9
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	-9
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	-9
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-9
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	-9

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921		2011	2012	2013
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	Act	CY	BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-9
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
302-Other than shared revenues				
302-Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Budget Authority	2001-01	0	0	-9
302-Outlays	2001-02	0	0	-9
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

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PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

No Appropriation Language Sheet

EXPLANATION

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2012 and 2013 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

AUTHORIZATIONS

***Forest Ecosystem
Health & Recovery Fund
(P.L. 102-381)***

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account.

***Omnibus Consolidated
Appropriations Act of
1996, section 327***

This act established the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

***1985 Interior and
Related Agencies,
Appropriations Act (P.L.
98-473), Section 320***

Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	An Act Relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that eighteen counties in western Oregon be paid fifty percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	An Act Relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amended the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the U.S. to offset the cost of collecting fees.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	The legislation provides that BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)</i>	The <i>Lincoln County Land Act of 2000</i> , among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)

The Act authorized the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (A) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (B) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) provides that the Administration may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The 2013 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, this act provides authority for 10 years for BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Established three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and

closing orphaned wells.

***Public Law 109-432,
White Pine County Land
Sales***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11,
Omnibus
Public Land
Management Act of
2009***

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013				Change From 2012 Enacted (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Permanent Operating Funds Total	485	59,430	485	95,464	-37	+59,311	448	154,775	-37	+59,311
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	2	580	2	610	0	+30	2	640	0	+30
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	123	17,398	123	17,500	0	+500	123	18,000	0	+500
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	55	3,793	55	4,603	0	+213	55	4,816	0	+213
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	34	4,048	34	3,883	0	-1,773	34	2,110	0	-1,773
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	5	1,694	5	2,000	0	0	5	2,000	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	45	5,808	45	46,512	0	+52,853	45	99,365	0	+52,853
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	5	2,500	5	0	0	+1,000	5	1,000	0	+1,000
Lincoln County Land Sales	5	500	5	26	0	+467	5	493	0	+467
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	0	85	0	0	0	+180	0	180	0	+180
White Pine County Special Account	0	6	0	201	0	+6	0	207	0	+6
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	107	0	30	0	-10	0	20	0	-10
Federal Land Disposal Account	1	3,660	1	0	0	+4,800	1	4,800	0	+4,800
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	+2,189	0	2,189	0	+2,189
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Saddle Endowment	0	0	0	360	0	-360	0	0	0	-360
Carson City Special Account	0	0	0	219	0	-219	0	0	0	-219
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	3	4	3	5	0	+24	3	29	0	+24
Geothermal Lease and Use Authorization Fund *	42	0	42	0	-37	0	5	0	-37	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	165	19,247	165	19,515	0	-589	165	18,926	0	-589

* Authority for deposits to this fund has expired. Unobligated balances are being expended.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2012 and 2013 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters –This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA)* of 2004, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including BLM's, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fees structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and to collect trash at recreation sites.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2011 and the estimated revenues projected for 2012 and 2013 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

RECREATION FEE PROJECTS

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimated	2013 Budget
Bureau of Land Management			
Recreation Use Fees	16,598	16,700	17,200
America the Beautiful pass	800	800	800
Total Recreation Fee Revenues	17,398	17,500	18,000
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	13,253	13,060	12,594
Funds Obligated	17,591	17,966	18,031
Unobligated Balance	13,060	12,594	12,563
Total Expenditures (outlays)	17,400	18,440	19,840
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	5,451	5,600	5,700
Law Enforcement, Recreation	2,636	3,100	3,000
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	878	700	710
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	15	11	11
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	4,748	4,000	3,900
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	702	850	900
Collection Costs	351	305	310
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services	1,757	2,200	2,200
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs ≤ 15%	1,053	1,200	1,300
Total Obligations	17,591	17,966	18,031

The overwhelming majority of 2011 survey respondents, 92 percent, reported favorably on the overall quality of their recreation experience at BLM sites, with the highest user satisfaction associated with staff services, recreation use management, and physical facilities. Respondents believe that entrance fees or fees for services at the site were "about right," with an average score of three on a scale of five with one being "far too low" and five being "far too high." When asked about value received for the fee paid on a five-point scale from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree," 79 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the value of their recreation experience at least equaled the fees paid.

Use of Fees

BLM's Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In fiscal year 2011, BLM maintained 92 percent of buildings and 88 percent of non-building assets in fair conditions. An estimated \$4.7 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps; brochures; exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF)- Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. The Federal share of receipts in 2011 was \$3.8 million. The expected receipts for 2012 and 2013 are estimated to be \$4.6 million and \$4.8 million respectively.

The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products.

In 2011, the BLM treated 11,000 acres, inventoried 16,000 acres, and offered 74 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with FEHRF funds. In 2012, the BLM intends to treat 12,000 acres, inventory 14,000 acres, and offer 69 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds. In 2013, the BLM plans to treat

5,000 acres, inventory 3,000 acres and offer 50 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund – The Pipeline Fund was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This act directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline"; and, that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. Funds are deposited into the fund after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts in 2011 were \$4 million and are estimated to be \$3.9 million in 2012 and \$2.1 in 2013. In 2010 and 2011, 100 percent of timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund due to the reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments. That law exempts deposits to permanent operating funds such as to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund from being used as payment to western Oregon counties under existing shared receipts formulae.

DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES, TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012 est.	3,883	111,510	4,000	107,254
2013 est.	2,110	113,320	4,000	111,254

At the end of 2011, the unobligated balance in the Fund was \$7.8 million. BLM plans to bring the Fund balance down to approximately \$5.8 million at the end of fiscal year 2013.

Recreation Projects Funded through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2011, the BLM completed \$24.4 million in

deferred maintenance work at 43 recreation sites. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintenance of existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2013, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects is estimated to be \$450,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund is specifically used to prepare timber sales, including all necessary environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years. Timber sale preparation also depends on BLM’s skilled and experienced forest management workforce, particularly foresters and forest technicians. Today, the average age of this forestry workforce in western Oregon is approximately 50 years. Beginning in fiscal year 2009 up to the present, - the BLM’s focus has been to recruit and train staff to replace existing workforce with the skills needed to prepare and administer timber sales.

In 2011, the BLM will have expended \$4.0 million from the Pipeline Fund for the preparation of timber sales and offered approximately 30 MMBF of timber for sale. The BLM expects to deposit \$3.9 million and \$2.1 million from associated timber sales into this fund in 2012 and 2013 respectively.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM’s jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant lands and are available for those lands only, excluding \$225,000 that is made available for administrative expenses.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)* (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund for Nevada’s school children.
- Ten percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act.
- 85 percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, SNPLMA has generated more than \$2.9 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. For more information on SNPLMA, see the 2008 report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2012 and 2013.

Earnings on Investments, Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds that are derived from Southern Nevada land sales held by the U.S. Treasury. The SNPLMA, (P.L. 105-263) both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure under the provisions of the Act. Earnings on investments are available for expenditure.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act* (P.L. 106-298), which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act.
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land.
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.
- In 2011, receipts were \$500,000. In 2012, sales are expected to produce deposits of \$26,000, after accounting for the 15 percent paid to the State and county with 85 percent deposited to this permanent operating fund. Five percent will be paid to the State of Nevada and 10 percent to Lincoln County. In 2013, deposits are projected to be \$493,000 with the same percentage distributions among the operating fund and the State and county.

Earnings on Investments, Lincoln County Land Act – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds held by the U.S. Treasury derived from Lincoln County land sales. *Lincoln County Land Sales Act* (P.L. 106-298), both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund – The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act granted BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection

(a) may be retained by the Forest Service and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2011, the BLM deposited \$107,000 into the fund, and expects to deposit \$30,000 in 2011 and \$20,000 in 2012.

Since the current authority expires on September 30, 2013, the Budget includes a proposal seeking permanent authority to enter into stewardship contracts. It would provide flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale. Please refer to the US Forest Service Justifications for more information on the Stewardship Contracting Permanent Authority proposal.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*, provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.

The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed PL 111-212, which included a one year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA’s authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included \$37 million designated for land purchase and \$13 million designated to administer the BLM’s land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50 million. When the one year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

The four recipient agencies completed 10 acquisitions in FY2010 and 2011 utilizing FLTFA receipts for the following parcels:

FY2010-FY2011 Land Acquisitions Purchased with FLTFA Funding					
Agency	State	Project	Year	Value	Acres
BLM	Colorado	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	2010	\$3,315,000	4,573.00
BLM	Idaho	Henrys Lake ACEC	2010	\$248,552	712.00
BLM	Idaho	Snake River ACEC	2010	\$87,440	200.00
BLM	Montana	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	2010	\$205,000	37.68
BLM	Nevada	Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area	2010	\$2,214,180	5.13
BLM	Nevada	Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area	2010	\$1,143,111	2.36
BLM	California	Johnson Canyon ACEC	2011	\$1,200,000	400.00
		Total		\$8,413,282	5,930.17
FWS	Montana	Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	2010	\$502,000	320.00
		Total		\$502,000	320.00
NPS	New Mexico	Aztec Ruins National Monument	2010	\$200,000	9.45
		Total		\$200,000	9.45
USFS	Nevada	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	2010	\$777,110	123.00
		Total	2010	\$777,110	123.00
		Grand Total for 2010 and 2011	2010	\$9,692,392	5,982.62

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under *Section 1505 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plans. Ninety-six percent of the proceeds from the sale of public land in designated areas are deposited into the “Owyhee Land Acquisition Account”. This account authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections accounts and without further appropriation, to purchase land or interests in land in, or adjacent to, the wilderness areas designated by this subtitle, including land identified as “Proposed for Acquisition” on the maps described in section 1503(a)(1). The authority expires on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or the date on which a total of \$8,000,000 from the account is expended. In 2011 there were no receipts. The BLM has not planned any sales in 2012. Sales in 2013 are projected to produce \$2,189,000.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under *Section 1778 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account”. Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act.

Silver Saddle Endowment Account – This account was established by *the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and authorizes under certain conditions the sale of a 62-acre

parcel to Carson City, Nevada. Proceeds of the sale are to be used by BLM for the oversight and enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement to the land to protect, preserve, and enhance the conservation values of the land. In 2011 there were no receipts. Revenue from 2012 sales is projected to be \$360,000; none is expected in 2013.

Carson City Special Account – This account was established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, and authorizes the sale of approximately 158 acres described in the law. Five percent of the proceeds will be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State. The remainder is deposited in this account to reimburse BLM and the Forest Service for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2011 there were no receipts. In 2012, sales are projected to be \$219,000; none is expected in 2013.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58 transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the Department of Interior and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed.

Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund – Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provided that twenty-five percent be deposited to BLM's Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. That authority was repealed by Congress a year early. A deposit of \$2.7 million was made in 2010 from revenues collected in 2009 before the authority expired. No additional deposits will be made under current law. More information about this fund can be found in the Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy Management sections of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – As authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, fifty percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into this Fund from 2006 through 2015 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill and related work. The Administration will submit legislation to eliminate this Fund in 2014 and 2015. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve - These receipts include revenue derived from the bonuses, rents, and royalties from mineral leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 that were collected from the developed lands within the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3 in Colorado since the enactment of the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act, amended in December, 2002. Naval Oil Shale Reserve areas 1 and 3 were transferred to the BLM management by the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998. Amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998 appropriated \$1,500,000 in 2003 to perform studies to estimate the cost to remediate the NOSR 3 site. The Act also authorized an appropriation of those receipts to do the remediation work 60 days after a report was submitted to Congress. BLM completed an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis at Naval Oil Shale Reserve 3 including an evaluation of various cleanup or removal scenarios at the site. The final Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis was submitted to the Congress on November 2, 2005. The report to Congress estimated the cost of the preferred cleanup method at

\$6,300,000, and that amount was warranted in 2006. A further analysis of the site determined that an additional \$16,219,400 was needed to complete the cleanup and that amount was warranted on July 8, 2008. The appropriated balance of \$12,996,000 was rescinded in 2009. An unappropriated balance of \$76,665,506 remains in the fund. The balance will remain unless further legislation is enacted.

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	0001		5	5	5
Recreation fee demonstration	0002		18	18	18
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003		1	1	1
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004		4	4	4
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005		99	65	21
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008		4	3	1
Federal Land Disposal Account	0011		1	0	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013		1	1	1
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014		18	18	18
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015		5	3	1
Owyhee Land Acquisition Fund	0017		2	0	1
Total new obligations	0900		158	118	71
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000		736	657	634
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021		22	0	0
Other balances withdrawn	1029		-2	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050		756	657	634
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Recreation fee demonstration program	1201		17	18	18
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	1201		4	5	3
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201		4	4	2
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1201		2	2	2
S. Nevada public land management	1201		6	47	99
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned	1201		3	0	1
Permit processing improvement fund	1201		19	18	19
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1201		0	1	1
Federal Land Disposal Account	1201		1	0	0

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Owyhee Land Acquisition	1201	3	0	2
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	59	95	147
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Total budgetary resources available	1930	815	752	781
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	657	634	710
Special and non-revolving trust funds:				
Other balances withdrawn	1950	2	0	0
Change in obligated balance:				
Obligated balance, start of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	3000	935	753	689
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3030	158	118	71
Outlays (gross)	3040	-318	-182	-217
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3080	-22	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	3090	753	689	543
Obligated balance, end of year (net)	3100	753	689	543
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	59	95	147
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	16	47	65
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	302	135	152

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	318	182	217
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	59	95	147
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	318	182	217
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	59	95	147
Outlays, net (total)		4190	318	182	217
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value		5000	1421	1166	957
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value		5001	1166	957	785
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		1111	21	21	21
Other than full-time permanent		1113	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation		1115	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation		1119	26	26	26
Civilian personnel benefits		1121	8	8	8
Travel and transportation of persons		1210	2	2	2
Transportation of things		1220	1	1	1
Rental payments to others		1232	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		1233	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources		1252	12	9	3
Other goods and services from Federal sources		1253	5	5	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities		1254	1	1	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment		1257	1	1	1
Supplies and materials		1260	4	5	5
Equipment		1310	1	1	1
Land and structures		1320	11	9	4
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		1410	4	4	4
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations		1990	78	74	58

Allocation Account - direct:

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Personnel compensation:					
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent		3111	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources		3252	3	2	3
Other goods and services from Federal sources		3253	10	8	4
Land and structures		3320	2	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		3410	64	31	3
Subtotal, obligations, Allocation Account - direct		3990	80	44	13
Total new obligations		9999	158	118	71
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)					
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		2004-01	59	95	147
Outlays		2004-02	318	182	217
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	485	485	448
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources		1000	0		0

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Budgetary Resources:					
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Federal Land Disposal Account		1201	0	0	8
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	0	0	8
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Policy Outlays:					
Policy Outlays:					
Policy Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	0	0	8
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	0	0	8
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	0	0	0
Outlays (gross)		3040	0	0	-2
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	0	0	-2
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	0	0	-2
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	0	0	8
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	0	0	2
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	0	0	8

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
	Line			
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	2
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	8
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	2
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	0	0	8
Outlays	2004-02	0	0	2
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

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MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

EXPLANATION

This appropriation authorizes the BLM to expend funds that are contributed to the BLM. The contributions cover various operating expenses. The appropriation consists of both current and permanent appropriations. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by *the Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands. The mandatory appropriation allows BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and under authority of various land survey acts.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)

Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)

Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by the *FLPMA* in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorize the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.

43 U.S.C. 759

Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)

Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36

Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds.

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))

Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009

Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	108	26,821	108	21,500	0	+0	108	21,500	0	+0
CURRENT:	97	25,435	97	19,700	0	+0	97	19,700	0	+0
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	7	0	5	0	+0	0	5	0	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	61	20,389	61	15,792	0	+0	61	15,792	0	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off- Highway	34	4,746	34	3,676	0	+0	34	3,676	0	+0
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	293	2	227	0	+0	2	227	0	+0
Rights-Of-Way	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	+0
PERMANENT:	11	1,386	11	1,800	0	+0	11	1,800	0	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	6	784	6	1,018	0	+0	6	1,018	0	+0
Public Survey	5	602	5	782	0	+0	5	782	0	+0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** - This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management--FLMPA** - According to *FLMPA*, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for (1) resource development, protection, and management; (2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and (3) conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** - Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation--Sikes Act** - The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** - This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing ROW grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- ***Taylor Grazing Act Contributions*** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.
- ***Public Survey Contributions*** - These funds are contributions from individuals, companies or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.
- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** - These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

BUDGET SCHEDULE

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds		2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
	Line			
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	15	16	16
Resource development CA OHV	0002	6	7	7
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	1	1	1
Public survey	0004	1	1	1
Sikes Act	0005	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	23	25	26
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	46	50	47
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	27	22	22
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	27	22	22
Policy Outlays:				
Baseline Outlays:				
Total budgetary resources available	1930	73	72	69
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	50	47	43
Change in obligated balance:				
Obligated balance, start of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)	3000	5	8	12
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3030	23	25	26
Outlays (gross)	3040	-20	-21	-27
Obligated balance, end of year (net):				
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	3090	8	12	11

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Obligated balance, end of year (net)	3100	8	12	11
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	27	22	22
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	11	11
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	20	10	16
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	20	21	27
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	27	22	22
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	20	21	27
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	27	22	22
Outlays, net (total)	4190	20	21	27

Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)

Direct obligations:

Personnel compensation:

Full-time permanent	1111	5	5	5
Other than full-time permanent	1113	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	1119	7	7	7
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	1251	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	5	6	6
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	3	4	4
Supplies and materials	1260	1	1	1
Equipment	1310	0	0	1
Land and structures	1320	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	3	3	3
Total new obligations	9999	23	25	26

Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Direct Federal programs:

Budget Authority	2004-01	27	22	22
Outlays	2004-02	20	21	27

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds		Line	2011 Act	2012 CY	2013 BY
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	108	108	108
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources		1000	0		19,700

HELIUM FUND AND OPERATIONS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

No Appropriations Language

EXPLANATION

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium. Regulations have been finalized to facilitate administration and implementation of other provisions granted under 50 U.S.C. 167.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2013 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operating Programs												
Production & Sales	18	195,261	18	168,105	0	0	0	0	18	168,900	0	795
Transmission & Storage Operations	16	3,000	16	3,000	0	0	0	0	16	3,000	0	0
Administrative & Other Expenses	17	3,000	17	3,000	0	0	0	0	17	3,000	0	0
Total, Operating Programs	51	201,261	51	174,105	0	0	0	0	51	174,900	0	795
Offsetting Collections												
Offsetting Collections	0	-201,261	0	-174,105	0	0	0	0	0	-174,900	0	-795
Total, Offsetting Collections	0	-201,261	0	-174,105	0	0	0	0	0	-174,900	0	-795
Total, Helium Fund	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2013 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$174,900,000 and 51 FTE, a program increase of \$795,000 from the 2012 enacted level. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273 specifies that all monies in the Helium Fund in excess of \$2 million be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the helium debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit. Sales of helium are cyclical. Revenues from helium sales in 2013 are projected to be slightly higher than the 2012 level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, significantly changed the objectives and functions of the Helium program. The legislation established revised guidelines for the helium program:

- Discontinue production and sale of refined helium.
- Continue the storage and transmission of crude helium.
- Sell the crude helium reserve over an extended period.
- Oversee production of helium on Federal lands.

The BLM Helium Operation is currently responsible for:

- Administering helium extracted from Federal lands.
- Storing and transmitting of Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system.
- Administering helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands.
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program.
- Administering the sale of crude helium (coordinated with the private helium industry so as not to disrupt the helium market).
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.
- Completing the disposal and environmental cleanup of helium refining-related facilities not needed for the storage and transmission of crude helium.

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally-owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273 has resulted in the reduction of personnel from 173 (in 1997) to 51 at the end of 2011, cessation of helium refining functions, and the initiation of orderly disposal of excess property. The remaining environmental cleanup costs will add to the funds typically required in a normal year. These costs vary, depending on the results of environmental assessments of the decommissioned production facilities.

Funding History

All the income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the helium program.

The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273 also specified that all monies in the helium fund in excess of \$2,000,000 be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the helium debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

Funds generated from the sale of helium are used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt is anticipated to be paid off at the beginning of 2013.

2013 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit. Sales of helium are cyclical. Revenues from helium sales in 2013 are projected to be slightly higher than the 2012 level.

In 2013, the program will continue to meet the needs of Federal customers through “in-kind” crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales in accordance with the Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273. All the income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will pay the full costs of the program.

The cumulative percent of the original helium debt repaid will increase to approximately 100 percent in 2013 from 95 percent in 2012.

Performance Overview

HELIUM PROGRAM OPERATIONS									
Measure	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 President's Budget	Change from 2012 to 2013	Long-term Target 2016
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources									
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals									
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development									
Strategic Plan Measures									
Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year. (BUR)	53% \$729M/ \$1,373M	58.6% \$804M/ \$1,373M	68% \$934M/ \$1,373M	74% \$1024M/ \$1,373M	84% \$1,149M/ \$1,373M	95% \$1,299M/ \$1,373M	100% \$1,373M/ \$1,373M	+5%	100% \$1,373M/ \$1,373M
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (BUR)	103% 350/ 340	101% 342/ 340	100% 356/ 356	100% 340/ 340	95% 345/365	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	0	100% 340/ 340
The percent equals 100 times the number of actual days (DA) the CHEU was operating during the fiscal year, divided by the planned days of operation of the CHEU (DP). The number of days the CHEU operates varies from year to year. Natural events such as fires, floods, high winds and other unforeseen events will cause the Unit to be shut down. The CHEU is shut down from 5 to 7 days each year for routine maintenance.									

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Production and sales		0801	193	127	127
Transmission and storage		0802	3	15	15
Administration and other expenses		0803	7	14	14
Total new obligations		0900	203	156	156
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	59	31	49
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations		1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balances applied to repay debt		1023	-27	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)		1050	33	31	49
Budget authority:					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:					
Collected		1800	201	174	175
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)		1850	201	174	175
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee Policy Outlays:					
Baseline Outlays:					
Total budgetary resources available		1930	234	205	224
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	31	49	68
Change in obligated balance:					
Obligated balance, start of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)		3000	9	11	55
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		3030	203	156	156
Outlays (gross)		3040	-200	-112	-174
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations,		3080	-1	0	0

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
unexpired					
Obligated balance, end of year (net):					
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)		3090	11	55	37
Obligated balance, end of year (net)		3100	11	55	37
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	201	174	175
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	142	70	70
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	58	42	104
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	200	112	174
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:					
Offsetting collections (collected) from:					
Non-Federal sources		4123	-201	-174	-175
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	0	0	0
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	-1	-62	-1
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	0	0	0
Outlays, net (total)		4190	-1	-62	-1
Balance Sheet (F) (\$ in Millions)					
ASSETS:					
Federal assets:					
Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury		1101	73		
Other Federal assets:					
Inventories and related properties		1802	201		
Property, plant and equipment, net		1803	3		
Total assets		1999	277		
LIABILITIES:					
Federal liabilities:					

BUDGET SCHEDULES

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2011 Act.	2012 Est.	2013 Est.
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Interest payable		2102	184		
Debt		2103	252		
Total liabilities		2999	436		
NET POSITION:					
Cumulative results of operations		3300	-159		
Total liabilities and net position		4999	277		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)					
Reimbursable obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent		2111	3	3	3
Civilian personnel benefits		2121	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		2233	2	4	4
Other services from non-Federal sources		2252	5	6	6
Supplies and materials		2260	1	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		2410	7	7	7
Interest and dividends		2430	184	133	133
Total new obligations		9999	203	156	156
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)					
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		1352-01	0	0	0
Outlays		1352-02	-1	-62	-1
Employment Summary (Q)					
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent		2001	51	51	51

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding [Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501)], the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

44 U.S.C. 501 provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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